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HOMER THE ILIAD

I.

Doch Homeride zu sein, muß nur als letzter, ist schön. — Гоголь.

HOMER THE ILIAD

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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INTRODUCTION

IN rendering the *Iliad* the translator has in the main followed the same principles as those which guided him in his translation of the *Odyssey*. He has endeavoured to give a version that in some measure retains the flowing ease and simple directness of Homers style, and that has due regard to the emphasis attaching to the arrangement of words in the original and to make use of a diction that, while elevated, is, he trusts, not stilted. To attain to the nobility of Homers manner may well be beyond the possibilities of modern English prose.

Matters of a controversial nature have as a rule not been touched upon in the notes to this edition, and the brief bibliography is meant merely to suggest books of high interest and value to the student of the *Iliad*. Few of those which deal primarily with the higher criticism have been included because the translator is convinced that such matters are wholly outside the scope of this book.

In the brief introduction prefixed to his version of the *Odyssey* the translator set forth frankly the fact that to many scholars it seems impossible to speak of Homer as a definite individual, or to accept the view that in the early period either the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey* had attained a fixed form. At the same time he laid stress upon the further fact that one of

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the significant results of the Homeric studies of recent years has been the demonstration, for it is nothing less, that the foundations upon which destructive critics have based their work have been insufficient to support the superimposed weight—in short, that both the methods and the results of the analytical criticisms of the nineteenth century were misleading. It seems fitting that he should now give, if not a dismission of faith at least a statement of the basic facts upon which his faith rests. These may be stated briefly in the following propositions.

1. The proper method of approach to the Homeric problem, and the only one that can possibly lead to an understanding of Homeric poetry, is to recognize that in dealing with the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* we have to do with poems each clearly evincing the constructive art of a great poet, whether or not the same for both poems is a separate question. We should study them as poems, and in order to understand them we must first of all apprehend clearly the poet's subject, not in any limited sense, but with all its implications. Given the Wrath as a theme, we must grasp clearly both the origin and the nature of that wrath, and must formulate a conception of the character of Achilles. For unless we are clear in our minds as to what manner of man he was we cannot hope to understand the *sublimity* of the poem of which it is the theme. Only when we have fully apprehended the nature both of the man and of his wrath, and have followed both through the preceding books, can we venture to take up such a problem, for instance, as that connected with the sending of the embassy in the ninth

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Iliad—and if the poet has convinced us that the wrath was too fierce and awful a thing to break down at the first settlement of the Greeks, if the mist is at the end of Book VI.] In no sense inconsistent to what A. knows craves and in no sense satisfies his taste, if we have found Act. as portrayed as one that will not be brought. Then the assumption that in the original poem the promise of Love to Iphigeneia was at once followed by a Greek defeat and that the whole content of the *Iliad* from the early part of Book II to the battle scenes of Book XI is a later invention may be to us an unpalatable one. Nor will it matter how many of our learned may be the scholars who hold that view. The poet has taught us better, and the poet is our guide.

Anomaly in the case of the *Odyssey* if we have clearly apprehended all that the Return implies—the adventures of the hero on his return journey home, the lot of the wife absent by ruthless waters in his absence and of the boy of whom we would know whether he will make head against those who seek to drive him from his heritage, and stand by his father's side as a worthy comrade when the great day of reckoning comes. If we have regard to all this and all else that is implied in the great story, then we shall look with incredulity upon those who would take from the original *Odyssey* the portrayal of these very things, and who ask us to see in the first four books the so-called *Telemachy*—a separate poem having neither beginning nor end, and quite unrepresentative even as a part of the *Odyssey*. The Humane criticism of the century following the publication of Watt's *Prolegomena* (1795), for all the

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has been of the large studies but a good example
of the part of a research report. It is noted
that it seems hard to the present work and to the
past work and other people's work.

I do not mean to say that the understanding of the past and the present is that the chemical methods presented in past literature are and represent the way in which the past was conducted. It is the fact that the present were forced and cast in to entirely but in extensive character. Here such work seemed to be done but we may easily suppose that each separately had a starting point and an end and that it was intended to be a good one. Even in those cases had not been what was intended (intended). Which this fact is taken into consideration the difference toward the present of the past at the opening of the first book of the literature or by that at the opening of the first book which case. They are both incidental to the method of presentation in themselves and it is a story to begin and end that has them as definition that cannot yet be used as arguments against the integrity of the present. The signs and the past necessarily the best evidence for judging a work of creative imagination. We should not, but we are not to do so, but if what we know of the past's technique represents that evidence, they seem to be clear and true.

As these systems are but two out of a multitude that might be used, and the more complex the part involved is studied, the necessity of meeting and overcoming obstacles incident to the presentation of the matter to students leads the professor concerned with the opening and closing of narrative responses, the division of material as suggested

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events which we should notice & think of as completely new & unique & etc. The theory that we study those things the same as if we had had to be and to attach to present organization. As a guide for the students of the philosophy of the 16th century, the theory and the common sense of the 16th century, the philosophy of the 16th century, under the law govern of the form in which the common expression stand correct in contrast to the law. Yet critics have seemed to have had no contrary view and in the case of differences have not even noted why the poet chose the course which attracted them as even whether any other course was open to him, but have at least been noted that an explanation is to be thought of second that some long way had decided the way, the course of events.

It is true, one rubs them in detail covering in the foot of the picture that had originally been regarded as purely that we have to do with the work of various hands for the simple reason that such contradictions occur separately in imaginative works, the literary history of which is so well known that the necessary causal necessity of authorship is excluded. Those that were in the Hymns poems are for the most part of such a nature that we must wonder whether either the poet or his auditors were conscious of them. They are the signs of a consciousness in gestating as to demonstrate a radically different conception of the events or the characters of the past should we be driven to the conclusion that we were dealing with the work of different hands, and even in such a case we should find it difficult to explain how the resulting chaos was allowed to stand. But such contradictions are not to be found in other poems.

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True many perhaps must. Homeric critics hold that the speech of Achilles to Patroclus at the opening of the sixteenth book of the *Iliad* is out of harmony with the fact that in Book IX an embassy had been sent to Achilles by Agamemnon proffering the return of Briseis and asking his assistance if he would aid the Greeks in their endeavor. But the mere fact that without his rejection of the embassy Achilles would not be Achilles, nor his refusal the fitting subject of an epic, should have led to a closer and more sane to say a saner study of the facts. To have refused Agamemnon's attempt to buy his help at a time when his help had not as yet been won in battles of utter defeat is in no sense imprudent with a willingness on Achilles' part after the very state of things for which he had proved had come about to accept gifts and recompense and return to war.

IV The repeated lines or passages present a complicated problem which every student of Homer must face but, however they are regarded, nothing can be clearer than that the assumption that a passage is original in the poem where it seems best to fit the context, and that other occurrences are later borrowings is a most unwarranted one, although this notion vitates the work of almost every one of those who have been looked up to as guides in Homeric criticism. Yet the theory is patently false, as Rieu demonstrates years ago (*The Borrowing in the Iliad*) for the Iliad. Laying this, and persistence in the habit of relying upon it does vitiate much to the mind of an investigator. Borrowings there doubtless are, and here and there manifest interpolations, but the use of so-called borrowed

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passages to distant parts of country has led to the loss of many of the best specimens.

It is a reference to persons of a purely political nature the object of which has been as need be persons, the object of assignment. The reference regarding a composite image, equidistant to an even world and not knowledge of the world as there is a change in the world, there is the period with which we are concerned as an individual. It is a most constant guard against the tendency to accept the world as it is, and the world as it is. We must find a way to see that the people, through a number of persons, before a group, are present, have not the feeling of a group and not being a group, but a group which may be said with getting and not able to make in a group, perhaps. This is the most important thing, and it is the most important of the most few decades has been the demonstration that the evidence of later data, based upon a group, and grammatical, grammatical, are about as important as the evidence of the past, the last as the evidence of the past.

1. The above attempts to bring various parts of the picture together and to show the basic and important features of the system have failed to establish any more results. The drawings of men and of their work are of such size and are too small to be the largest than in the past. The drawings are of the same size as the past and require interpretation all these have failed to demonstrate a diversity of rather than a diversity of data.

3. The second important matter of airport traffic and what is an expected growth in the near future and to go beyond the evaluation that a number

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question of authority in the time of Ptolemaeus in some way established the text of the poems and provided for their retention at the Ptolemaea in an official regulated order seems a well-attested fact. Although attempts have been made to brush it aside as suggested only by conjecture and untrustworthy evidence. But to grant that the canon was created and that it permanently established an official text in no sense suspends the presumption that the poems were written in a charter or fixed state and that the canonization itself created the unity of the *Iliad*, e.g. as we know it. I must also believe in the canonization as acted for part himself and see in the activity of the canonization no more than the forming of a pre-existent unity. For it is patent that individual rhapsodists may often have yielded to the temptation to introduce new matter of their own composition into the poems. And the papyrus fragments show exactly how corrupted the poems texts came to be, and what need there was of the establishment of an authoritative text.

And lastly he who would know Homer must approach him with an open mind and undivided heart to the guidance of the poet himself. He must not come to the study of the poems with a preconceived notion of the processes by which they have come into being or of philological or archaeological criteria for determining the relative age of the episodes or of that. The reconstructed *Iliad* are fragments of the imagination, the extant poem is a language fact. To this extent the untutored student starts as a materialist. If he but yields himself to the spell of the poem, he will become the more confirmed in his faith, and though he may find much of the

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learning of the world arrayed against him, yet he will none the less be standing in a goodly company of those whom the Muse has loved, and will himself have heard the voice of the goddess and looked upon her face.

ATHENS, April 1928.

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THE ILIAD OF HOMER

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Α

Μῆνιν αἶειδε, θεά, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος¹
 οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε,
 πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν
 ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεύχε κύνεσσιν²
 οἴωνοῖσί τε πᾶσι,³ Διὸς δ' ἐτελείετο βουλή,
 ἐξ οὗ δὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε
 Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.

Τίς τ' ἄρ σφῶε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;
 Ἀητοῖς καὶ Διὸς υἱὸς ὃ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεὶς
 νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὥρσε κακὴν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί,¹⁰
 οὐνεκα τὸν Χρῦσῆν ἠτίμασεν ἄρητῆρα
 Ἀτρεΐδης· ὃ γὰρ ἦλθε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
 στέμματα ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκπηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος

¹ In the edition of Apollonius the opening line of the poem was given in the form Μοῦσαι αἶειδ' καὶ Ἀπόλλωνας κλυτότατον, and in the place of lines 1-9 some ancient texts gave,

Ἵσμεν γὰρ νῦν μοῦσαι, Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχουσαι,
 ὅπως δὴ μῆνιν τε χόλον δ' ἔλε Πηλεΐωνα,
 Ἀητοῖς τ' ἀγλαὸν υἱόν ὃ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεὶς

² Lines 4 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

³ πᾶσι δαίτη Zenodotus.

THE ILIAD

BOOK I

THE WRATH do thou sing, O goddess, of Peleus' son,
Achilles, that baneful wrath which brought countless
woes upon the Achaeans, and sent forth to Hades
many valiant souls of warriors, and made themselves
to be a spoil for dogs and all manner of birds, and
thus the will of Zeus was being brought to fulfilment,
—sing thou thereof from the time when¹ at the first
there parted in strife Atreus' son, king of men, and
goodly Achilles.

Who then of the gods was it that brought these
two together to contend? The son of Leto and
Zeus, for he in wrath against the king roused
throughout the host an evil pestilence, and the folk
were perishing, for that upon the man Ulysses, his
priest, had the son of Atreus wrought dishonour.
For he had come to the swift ships of the Achaeans
to free his daughter, and he bore with him ransom
past counting, and in his hands he held the fleet
of Apollo, that smuteth afar,² on a staff of gold, and

¹ Others connect it directly with *deleone*, "was being brought to fulfilment from the time when."

² The epithets *teuthis*, *crassius*, and *delone*, with the shortened form *leone*, seem prevailing to refer to Apollo as the Archer god, the sender of pestilence: but the words may at demand convey the idea of Apollo's being the avenger of all (so perhaps most clearly in l. 474). It has seemed best, however, to give everywhere a literal rendering.

χρυσέῃ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσεται πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς, 18
 Ἄτρεΐδα δὲ μάλιστα διῶ, προσμήτορι λαῶν
 " Ἄτρεΐδαί τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐκνημιῖδες Ἀχαιοί,
 ὑμῶν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
 ἐκπέρσαι Πριαμίου πόλιν, εὖ δ' οὐκαδ' ἐκίσθαι
 παῖδα δ' ἔμμεν λυσάσθε φίλην, τὰ δ' ἄποινα δεχέσθαι, 20
 αἰζόμενοι Διὸς υἱὸν ἐκηδόλον Ἀπολλῶνα "

" ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπενυφηήσαν Ἀχαιοὶ
 αἰδεῖσθαι θ' ἱερῆα καὶ ἀγλαὰ δεχθαι ἄποινα
 ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἄτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ᾔδανε θυμῷ,
 ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἄφειε, κρατερον δ' ἐπὶ μῦθῳ ἔτελλε 25
 " μὴ σε, γέρον, κοίλῃσιν ἐγὼ παρὰ νηυσὶ πιχέω
 ἢ νῦν θηβύιοντ' ἢ ἰστέρον αὐτίς ἰόντα,
 μὴ νῦν τοι οὐ χραίσμῃ σκήπτρον καὶ στέμμα
 θεαῖο.

τῇ δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λίσσω πρὶν μὴ καὶ γῆρας ἐπεισῶ¹
 ἡμετέρῳ ἐν οἴκῳ, ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τηλοθὶ πατρὸς, 30
 ἰστέον ἐποιχομένην καὶ ἔμον λῆχος ἀντιώσωσαν
 ἀλλ' ἴθι, μὴ μ' ἐρεθίζε, σαῦτερος ὥς κε νέηται "

" Ὡς ἔφατ', ἔδδουσιν δ' ὁ γέρον καὶ ἐπιβέτο
 μύθῳ

βῆ δ' ἀκίων² παρὰ θύα πολυφλοίσβου θαλάσσης
 πολλὰ δ' ἐπειτ' ἀπανεῖθε κίον ἡράθ' ὁ γεραιός 35
 Ἀπόλλωνι ἑνάπτε, τὸν ἡΐκομος τέκε Λητῷ
 " κλίθι μιν, ἀργυρόταξ', ὁ Χρῖστη ἀμφιβιβηκας
 Κίλλαν τε Ζαθεῖην Ἰανειδοῦς τε Ἰφί ἀνασσούς,
 Σμινθεῦ, εἰ ποτὲ τοι χαραιντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἱεφέα,
 ἢ εἰ δῆ ποτὲ τοι κατὰ πύονα μηρί' ἔκηε 40

¹ Lines 29-31 were rejected by Aristarchus.

² κίων: ἄχων Zenodotus.

¹ Lit. "Meno-god," a title given to Apollo as the god

he made prayer to all the Achæans but most of all to the two sons of Atreus, the marshalls of the host. To sons of Atreus, and ye other well-greaved Achæans, to you may the gods who have heark'ned upon my suppliant grant that ye sack the city of Priam and return safe to your homes, but my dear child do ye set free for me, and accept the ransom set of awe for the son of Leto, Apollo, that smiteth afar."

Then all the rest of the Achæans shouted assent, bidding reverence the priest and accept the glorious ransom, yet the thing pleased not the heart of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, but he sent him away harshly, and laid upon him a stern command: "Let me not find thee, old man, by the hollow ships, either tarrying now or turning back hereafter lest thy staff and the host of the god protect thee not. But how wilt thou get free? one that shall and age come upon her in our house in Argos, far from her country as she waits to and fro before the loom and tends my crone. Nay get thee gone, anger me not, that so thou mayest go the safer."

So he quakes and the old man was seized with fear and heark'ned to his word. North he went in darkness along the shore of the land surrounding sea, and earnestly thereafter when he had gone apart, did the old man pray to the prince, Agamemnon, whom fair-haired Leto bore: "Hear me, thou of the silver bow, who dost stand over Libya and holy Libya, and dost rule mighty over Ionia, thou smithest, if ever I roofed over a shrine to thy pursuing, or if ever I burned to thee fat thigh pieces of bulls or goats,

who had delivered mine head commonly from a noose of fold-mice.

ταύρω ἢ δ' αἰγῶν, τοῖς μοι κρηττός δαΐδαρ-
 τισιν Δαναοὶ ἐμὲ βακχεύουσιν βελούσσῃ·

ἔμει δ' ἔσσι' εὐχαίμενος, τοῖς δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος
 Ἀπόλλων.

βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰηλυμπτοῖα παρτήσας χιωματὸς πῆρ,
 τῆς ὥμοισιν ἔχων ἀμφιφρέσια τε φαρτρήν·
 ἔκλινζαν δ' ἐρ' οἵστοι ἐπ' ὥμων χιωματῶν,¹
 αὐτοῦ πατρίδος ὃ δ' ἦτο σικτιέεικός·
 ἔχ' ἐπ' ἔπειτ' ἀπαυεῖθε κέων, μετὰ δ' ἰὼν ἔηκε
 δευτὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ' ἀργυρεῶν βωῖν
 εὐρησας μὲν πρῶτον ἐπώχετο καὶ κινῶν ἀργυρεῖ,
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βίλος ἔχπεινέει ἐφίμει
 βαλλ' αἰεὶ δὲ πυραὶ κενύων παυρὸν θαμναί.

Ἐντὶν μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ᾤχετο πηλεόθεος,
 τῇ δεκάτῃ δ' ἐγορτυδὲ καλεσσομένῳ λαῷ Ἀχιλλεύς·
 τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φάσει ἔηκε θεὰ Λευκαυλάτος Ἥστῃ
 κτάνετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι μὲν θνητοκτῆας ὀρώ
 αἰ δ' ἐπὶ οὖν ἤνερθεν ἀμνηστεύει τ' ἐθνεκτόν,
 τοιοῖσι δ' ἀνισταμένος μετέφη ποδᾶς ὤκνῃ Ἀχιλ-
 λεύς.

“ Ἀντιόη, νῦν ἔμμεν πελινπλεγχθέντες εἶα
 εἴ μ' ἀποκροτήσῃ, εἰ κεν θανάτῳ γέφυγαιμεν.
 εἰ δὲ ὁμοῦ πόλεμος τε θαμὲ καὶ λόμος Ἀχαιοῦς
 ἄλλ' ἔγε δὴ νῦν μαντῶ φρεσίνων ἢ ἡρῶα,
 ἢ καὶ ἀπειροπαλόν, καὶ γὰρ τ' ὄναρ ἐκ Διὸς δότω,²
 ὅς κ' εἴποι ὃ τι τοσσοῦν ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλ-
 λων.

εἰτ' ἐρ' ὃ γ' εὐχαιλῆς ἐπιμύθεσθαι εἴθ' ἐκατόμβῃ,
 εἰ κεν πῶς ἄρῃων κτῆσι πύγῃ τε τελευτῇ
 βουλήται φθινασθῆναι ἐμὲ ἀπὸ λονγῶν ἀμύνει.”

¹ Lines 65 f. were rejected by Zschodt.

² οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζηροδότη.

And then for me this prayer: let the Ilians pay for my tears by the shafts.

So he spoke in prayer: and Phœbus Apollo heard him. Shown from the peaks of Olympus he struck with all heart, bearing on his shoulders his bow and arrowed quiver. The arrows rattled on the shoulders of the angry god as he moved: and his coming was like the light. Then he tore him down swift from Olympus and set his shaft. Terrible was the tearing of the angry Iunon. The wound he made fast and the swift days went thereafter on the men themselves he set his stringing arrows and arrows; and ever did the pains of his dead burn him.

For nine days space did the mourning of the god fare through at the heart: but on the tenth Atræus set out the fire to the place of gathering: for he had two golden vases of gold flowers put it in his heart, and she praised the Ilians for that she saw them dying. So, when they were surrounded and met together, sitting them down and gave Atræus, god of food. Now of Atræus now methinks shall we be driven back and return with baffled purpose, should we ever escape death if so be that war and pleasure does are to waste the Achæans. Nay, come let us ask some news at present you, of some reader of dreams: for a dream has come from Zeus who may have told us for what cause Phœbus Apollo hath conceived such anger, whether it be because of a vow that he bidden us as of a heralding, in hope that perchance he may accept the ransom of ransom and unnumbered gifts: and be minded to ward off from us the pestilence.

Ἦτοι δ' ὧς εἰπὼν παύ' ἄρ' ἔζετο τοῖσι δ'
ἀνίστη

Κάλυος ἑτεροριθής, οἰωνοπάλας δχ' ἀριστος,
ὅς τ' ὄη τά τ' εἶντα τά τ' ἰσχυμένα προ τ' εἶντα, το
καὶ νηὶσ' ἤρπασε' Ἀχαιῶν ἔλιον εἰσω
ἦν διὰ μαντοσύνης, τῆς αἰ ποιε Φοῖβος Ἀπαλλων,
ὃ σφω εὖ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετεῖπεν.¹

Ἦν Ἀχιλεῦ, κλεαῖ με, Διφύλε, μυθησασθαι
μῆνιν Ἀπαλλωνος ἑκατηδελετας ἀναπτος 78
τοίγαρ ἔγνω ἔρειω σὺ δὲ συνέθεο καὶ μοι ὁμώσων
ἢ μὲν μοι προφρων ἔπεισεν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρτίξει
ἢ γὰρ οἶμαι ἄνδρα χαλκωσέμεν, ὅς μεγα πάλτω
Ἀργείοισι κρατεῖ καὶ οἱ πειρῶνται Ἀχαιοὶ
πρὶν οὖν γὰρ βασιλείς, ὅτε χωστέαι ἀνδρὶ χέρη. 80
εἰ περ γὰρ τε χολῶν γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπύνη,
ἄλλα τε καὶ μετοπίσθεν δχαι ποτὸς, ὅρα τελευτή
ἐστηρέσων τοῖσι. σὺ δὲ φράσαι αἰ με σώσεις.

Τόν δ' ἀσμεμβομένος προσέφη ποδας αἶαντ
Ἀχιλλεύς·

Ἦ βαρὴσας μάλα εἰπέ θεοπροπίου δ' τι οἶσθα· 82
οὐ μὲν γὰρ Ἀπαλλωνά διφύλε, ᾧ τε σὺ, Κάλ-
χαν,

εἰχόμενος Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις,
οὐ τίς ἐμεῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ διεκομένους
σοὶ πολλὰς παρὰ νηυσὶ βαρύνας χεῖρας ἐπέσσει
συμπάτων Δαναῶν, οὐδ' ἦν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἴπης, 84
ὅς νῦν πάλιν ἀριστος Ἀχαιῶν εὐχεται εἶναι

Καὶ τότε δὴ βαρὴσας καὶ ἠῖδα μαντιῶ ἀμύμων
Ἦν ἄρ' ὧς εἰπὼν εὐχάλητος ἀσμεμβομένος οὐδ' ἀπατομένης,

¹ Κάλυος ἄνθρωπος ἑτεροριθής.

² Line 78 was given by Isacholus in the form,
ὅς με ἀποφύλασσε ὅταν στεφάνωτο ἀριστῆς

When he had thus spoken he sat him down, and among them sprang Calchas son of Iphiclus for the best of diviners, who had knowledge of a—¹ signs that were and that were to be and that had been before, and who had granted the aims of the Argives to Iphiclus by his prophesying that Phœbus Apollo had bestowed wisdom upon him. He with good intent addressed their gathering and to all among them: "Achilles, dear to Zeus, thou hastest me declare the wrath of Apollo that smiteth afar. I therefore will I speak, but do thou take thought and swear that verily of a ready heart thou wilt defend me with word and with might of hand. For methinks I shall prove worth a man who turns mighty even as the Argives, and whom the Achæans glory. His mighty is a king, whereas he is worth at a better man. If so be he will and down his wrath for the one day, yet thereafter he shall give treatment in his heart to: he bring all to pass. Consider thou, then, if thou wilt keep me safe."

Iphiclus answer to him spake Achilles swift of foot: "Take good heart, and swear out what comes out of thou utterest for he Apollo dear to Zeus to whom thou pratest I am an and dearest oracles to the Ilians as one whom I live and have sight on the earth, shall lay heavy hands on thee heavier the heaviest upon, no one of the whole kind of the Ilians, not even if it be Agamemnon thou meanest who now denarest himself for the best of the Achæans."

Then the blameless one took heart, and spake, saying: "It is not then because of a vow that he

¹ Laws as was reported by Lamachus.

² Ἀχαιοὶ: τοὶ ἄλλοι.

ἀλλ' ἔνεκ' ἀρηγήρος, ὃν ἠτίμησ' Ἀγαμέμνων
 οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θυγατέρα καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἄποινα,¹ 99
 τοῦνεκ' ἄρ' ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν ἔκκηβλος ἥδ' ἔτι δώσει·
 οὐδ' ὃ γε πρὶν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λοίγῃσι ἀπώσει,
 πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι ἑλικωπίδα κουρῇ
 ἀπριάτην ἀνάποιον, ἄγειν θ' ἱερὴν ἑκατόμβην
 εἰς Χρυσήν· τότε κέν μιν ἱλασάμενοι πεπιθοίμεν·² 100

ἥ τοι ὃ γ' ὥς εἰπων κατ' ἄρ' εἴζετο τοῖσι δ'
 ἀνέσθη

ἦρως Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἀχνύμενος μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφὶ μέλλουσαι
 πέμπλαντ', ὅσσοι δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπατόωντι ἔκτλην.
 Καλχαντα πρωτίστα κάκ' ὀσσυμένοιο προσεειπε 105
 "μαντεῖα κακῶν, οὐ πῶ ποτέ μοι τὸ κρήγυνον εἶπας·
 αἰεὶ τοι τὰ κάκ' ἔστι φίλα φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι,
 ἔσθλόν δ' οὔτε τί πω εἶπας ἔπος οὔτ' ἐτέλυσσας.
 καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπίων ἀγορεύεις
 ὥς δὴ τοῦδ' ἔνεκά σφω ἔκκηβλος ἄλγεα τεύχει,³ 110
 οἶνεκ' ἐγὼ κουρῆς Χρυσηΐδος ἀγλά' ἄποινα
 οὐκ ἔβελον δέξασθαι, ἔπει πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτῇ
 οἴκοι ἔχειν καὶ γὰρ βά Κλυταμνήστρης προβέ-
 βουλα

κουριδίου ἀλόχου, ἔπει οὐ ἔθεν ἔστι χερσίων,
 οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φύην, οὔτ' ἄρ' φρένας οὔτε τι ἔργα 115
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἔβελαι δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τό γ'
 ἄμεινον·

βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σόνον ἔμμεναι ἢ ἀπολέσθαι·⁴
 αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτίχ' ἐτοιμάσασθαι, ὅφρα μὴ οἶος
 Ἀργείων ἀγεραστος εἶαι, ἔπει οὐδέ φουκε·

¹ Lines 98f were rejected by Aristarchus.

² Line 110 was rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Line 117 was rejected by Zenodotus.

blames me, nor a heartless; but because of the priest to whom Agamemnon did disown, and did not release his daughter but accept the ransom. For this cause the god that smiteth afar has given woes, yea, and will give them now will he drive off from the Danaans the worthy pretence, until we give back to her father the begotred maiden, unthought, unreasoned, and lead a sacred herdsman to Chryse then happily might we appease his wrath and persuade him.

When he had thus spoken he sat him down, and among them spake the warrior, son of Atreus, widening Agamemnon, sore vexed, and with rage was his black heart winny kind, and his eyes were his burning fire. To Laertes first of all he spake, and his true boded bane. Frighted of evil, never yet had thou spoken to me the thing that is good, ever in evil dear to thy heart to prophesy, but a word of good hast thou never yet spoken, neither brought to pass. And now in the midst of the gathering of the Danaans thou utterest thy prophecies, and declarest that farnooth it is for this cause that the god that smiteth afar is bringing woes upon them, for that I would not accept the glorious ransom for the maid, the daughter of Chryses, seeing I am minded far rather to keep her in my house. For, know you, I prefer her before Chrysesteira, my wedded wife, since she is no what inferior to her, either in form or in stature, or in mind, or anyone in handiwork. Yet, even so will I give her back, if that be better. Rather would I have the full safe than perishing. But for me do ye make ready a price forthwith, that I may not alone of the Argives be without a price, since this were not even seemly,

λείουσιν γὰρ τό γε πάντες, ἃ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται
ἄλιν

120

Τὼ δ' ἔμμελλετ' ἔπειτα παδάσθαι διὸς Ἀχιλλεύου·
" Ἀτρεΐδη κείνιστε, φιλοτρεσσεύετε πάντων,
οἷός γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγαθύμοι Ἀχαιοί,
εἴηε τι πού τιμιον ξυγένησσι κείμενα παλιν,
ἅλλα τὰ μὲν παλιν εἰσπορεύομεν, τὰ δὲ δάσθαι,
λατὺς δ' οὐκ ἔπειτα παλιν ἔλθω ταῖτ' ἀπαγορεύω
ἅλλα σὺ μὲν εἴς τινος θύην πρὸς αὐτὰς Ἀχαιοί
τριπλὴ τετραπλὴ τ' ἀσπείσομεν, αἱ γὰρ πύθι Ζεὺς
δωκε παλιν Ἰφαιῳ εὐταχέως ἐξαλαπαλάει

125

Τὼ δ' ἀπαμειβόμενοι προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·

130

" μὴ θῇ οὕτως ἀγαθὸν περ ὄντα, θεοεικέλ' Ἀχιλλεῖδ,
κίεττε κού, ὅσαι σὺ παρὲλυσσαι εἴηε με πέποιε
ἢ σέλοισι ἔλατ' οὕτως ἔχης γέρας αὐτὰρ δμ' οἷόντις
ἡσθαι θετούμενος, κέλευαι δέ με τινος ἀσπείδουσαι,
ἅλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγαθύμοι Ἀχαιοί,
ἔρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως αὐταΐσιον ὄσται
οἱ δέ σι μὴ δώσωσι ὅγῃ δέ κεν αὐτοὶ ἔλωμαι
ἢ τέου ἢ Αἰάντος κω γέρας, ἢ Ὀδυσσεύ
ἔξω ἔλωι· ὁ δέ κεν περὶ χαλῶσται, ὅς κεν ἵκωμαι
ἅλλ' ἢ τί μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασσομένοισι καὶ εὔνις,
τὼ δ' ἄγε νῆα μέλαιναν ἔρυσσομεν εἰς ἄλιν θύαν,
ἔνθ' ἔρσαντες εὐτιτῆδες ἀνείρομεν, ὅς δ' ἀπαιτούμεθ' ἔλθωμεν,
ἅνθ' αὐτὰρ ληιστῆρας καλλίπαρτος
βήσομεν εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ βουλευφόρος
ὄσται,

135

140

ἢ Αἴας ἢ Ἴδωμεντιδὲς ἢ διὸς Ὀδυσσεύ

145

¹ Line 121 f. were omitted by Aristarchus.

² Line 122 was omitted by Aristarchus.

³ Line 123 was rejected by Lammadius.

for ye all are this, that my price goes from me elsewhere."

Then in answer to him spoke goodly Achilles, swift of foot. "What question com'st of Aias, thou most courteous of all men: how shall the great warrior Achaeans give thee a price? Naught do we know of wealth laid up in common store: but whatsoever we took by prize from the cities hath been distributed, and it were not meet to gather thence to give back from the first. Nay, do thou give her up at the gods' behest, and we Achaeans will recompense thee threefold and fourfold, if ever Zeus grant us to sack the well-walled city of Iovis."

Then in answer to him spoke red Agamemnon: "Nay on him were to blame though thou art giving Achilles, do thou seek to beguile me by thy wit, for thou shalt not outwit me nor persuade. What dost thou to the end that thou mayest thou still keep thy price: yet have we strife thus in vain, seeing thou findest me give her back? Nay, if the great warrior Achaeans give me a price, giving it to me and that the recompense be as yet—but, if they give it not, then will I come myself and take the price or that of Aias or that of Iphidamas will I seize and bear away. Whither will he be to whom never I shall come. If what of these things will we take through hereafter: for this present let us launch a swift ship into the bright sea, and therein gather a due tale of rowers and place on board a hecatomb, and embark on it the fair-cheeked daughters of Ilium's lord. And let one that is a counsellor take command: Aias haph or Iphidamas, or goodly Chryseus or thus, son of Priam, of an

¹ Or as Aristarchus, "a city of Iovis land."

ἤέ σὺ, Πηλεΐδῃ, παντῶν ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν,
 ὅσσ' ἡμῖν ἱκαεργον ἱλασσαι ἱερὰ ρίξας
 Τὸν δ' αἶψ' ἵπποδρα ἰδὼν προσεφθ ποδας ὠκύς
 Ἀχιλλεύς

“ὦ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
 πῶς τίς τοι προφρων ἐπεσιν πειθῆται Ἀχαιῶν 150
 ἢ ὁδὸν ἐλθέμεναι ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἴφι μαχεσθαι,
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρωῶν ἕνεκ' ἧλυθον αἰχμητῶν
 δεῦρο μαχησάμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐ τι μοι αἰτιοὶ εἰσιν·
 οὐ γάρ πω ποτ' ἐμας βοῦς ἤλασαν οὐδὲ μὲν ἵππους,
 οὐδέ ποτ' ἐν Φθίῃ ἐριβώλεσι βωτιανέσῃ 155
 καρπὸν ἔδηλησαντ', ἐπεὶ ἡ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξὺ
 οὐρεά τε σκυῶντα θαλάσσα τε ἤχησσαν·
 ἀλλὰ σοί, ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδὲς, ἄμ' ἐσπομέθ', ὅφρα σὺ
 χαιρῇς,

τιμὴν ἀστυμένοσι Μενελάῳ σοί τε, κυνῶπα,
 πρὸς Τρωῶν· τῶν οὐ τι μετατρέπη οὐδ' ἀλεγί-
 ζεις.” 160

καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλαῖς,
 ὦ ἐπεὶ πολλὰ μόγησα, δόσαν δέ μοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.
 οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας, ἐπὶ πότ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 Τρώων ἐκπέρσωσ' εἴθ' ναιομένον πτολιεθρον
 ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλείον πολυταῖκος πολέμοιο 165
 χεῖρες ἐμαὶ διεπονῶσ' ἀταρ ἦν ποτε δαῖμος ἱκη-
 ται,

σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μείζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
 ἔρχομ' ἐχὼν ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπεὶ κε καμῶ παλεμίζων.
 νῦν δ' εἴμε Φθιῆνδ', ἐπεὶ ἡ πολὺ φερτερόν ἐστιν
 οἴκοδ' ἵμεν σὺν νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐδὲ σ' οἶω 170
 ἐνθάδ' ἀτμὸς ἔων ἀφένος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφυξέιν.”

Ἴον δ' ἡμέμβετ' ἐπειτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-
 μέμνων·

THE 11145 1 14 71

you must check that you meet all the
relevant requirements at a date after

[illegible]

I have made out of the King of men. Agamemnon.

* Less than 10% was reported by respondents.

HOMER

"δὴ νῦν μάλ', εἰ τοι θεῶν ἐκείνων, αὐτὸς δ'
 αὐτὸς γέ

Ἀπολλώνιος αὐτὸς ἄλλοις παῖσι πρὸς τὸν γένεσσι δ' ἄλλοις
 ἐν τοῖς καὶ τῶνδε τοῖς μάλιστα δὲ μάλιστα Λαμ

δ', ἄλλοις δὲ μὴ ἐν τοῖς ἁπλοῦσι παῖσι καὶ
 αὐτὸς γὰρ τοι αὖτε τοῖς ἐν τοῖς παῖσι τοῖς μάλιστα τοῖς

εἰ μὴ ἐκείνων ἐν τοῖς ἐν τοῖς ἐν τοῖς ἐν τοῖς ἐν τοῖς
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"Ὡς φησὶ Λαμῶν δ' ἄλλοις αὐτὸς αὐτὸς αὐτὸς αὐτὸς αὐτὸς
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Πάλλας Ἀθήνην δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς αὐτὸς αὐτὸς αὐτὸς αὐτὸς
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¹ I use the text of the MSS. as printed by Aristarchus.

² I use the text of the MSS. as printed by Aristarchus.

THE HEAD 1 171 50

[illegible]

And when he began to draw his sword from beneath his thigh and break up the gathering and hurried say the son of Atrides, my friend stay he said and curb his spirit. When he perceived that he would and heart and was drawing from his sheath his great sword Athena came from heaven went forth of the goddess who is named Hera, but in her heart she loved them both as he and and care of them. She then has stood behind him and caught the son of Peleus by his girdle when his shining breast to be won of him and of the rest no man behind her. And Athena was seized with wonder, and turned him about and forthwith knew Peleus Athene and her eyes did not even flash. Then he

* [2004-05-11] - 2004-05-11 - 2004-05-11 - 2004-05-11 - 2004-05-11

HOMER

καὶ μὲν φωνήεντα ἴσα πτολιμήνῃ προσηύδα
 "ἦν' αἶψ' ἄγε μοι τεύχεα δάτω λαοῖσι,
 ἃ ἴσα ἔργα Διὸς Ἀντιμεινυμένῃ Ἀργείοισιν
 αἰὲν ἐν τοῖσιν ὅτε θεὸς καὶ τελευτήσῃσιν
 ἔς ἑσπερον αἶψ' οἱ ταχ' ἐν ποσσὶ θύμων ἀλέσται." 205

Ἰν' ὃ αἶψ' ἐκρούσσεια θεῶν γλαυκώπων Ἀθήνη
 "ἔγωγε εἴω πεποισὼν τῶνδ' ἀνδρῶν αἰεὶ περ ὅππῃ,
 οἰσσεύεσθαι πῶς δέ μ' ἔκω θεὸς λαυκώλενος Ἰλίου.
 ἃ δὲ σῶμαι θύμῃ φιλοῦντα τε στήθεσσι τε
 ἀλ' ἃ δὲ λυγρὸν ἔλκεος μέλας (οἷος εἶλεος κρημ
 αἰὲν ὃ τοῖσιν ἴσται μὲν οὐκ ἔλκεος ὡς ἴσται περ
 εἴη γὰρ ἐξέλω τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τελευτήσμενος ἴσται
 καὶ ποτὲ τοῖσιν τοῖσιν παρῆσται ἄνθρωποι θύμῃ
 ἡμῶν εἴσατε τῶνδ' οὐδ' ἴσται περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ."

Ἰν' ὃ ἀναρωτῶμενος ἐκρούσσεια πῶς ὅππῃ
 ἔλκεος 210

"χρὴ μὲν σφαιρότερον γὰρ θεῶν, ἴσται εἰρυσσοῦσθαι
 καὶ μάλ᾽ ἐν θύμῃ κεχυμένον ὡς γὰρ ἔλκεος
 ὅς περ θεοῦ σφαιρότερος μάλ᾽ ἐν θύμῃ αὐτοῦ."

"Ἢ καὶ σφ' ἀργύρεον πῶς οἱ δὲ χρὴ μὲν βίβληται,
 ὅς δ' ἐν σφαιρῇ ὡς μὲν θύμῃ οὐδ' ἐλκεος 220
 μέλας Ἀργείοισιν ὃ δ' ἐλκεος οὐδ' ἐλκεος
 ἔλκεος ἐν σφαιρῇ ὡς μὲν θύμῃ οὐδ' ἐλκεος

Ἢ δὲ θεῶν ὃ ἐλκεος ἀργύρεον σφαιρῇ
 Ἀργείοισιν ἐλκεος καὶ οὐδ' ἐλκεος ὡς μὲν
 "σφαιρῇ πῶς ὡς μὲν ἔλκεος, ἀργύρεον ὃ ἐλκεος."

¹ In the place of lines 210 f. Zenodotus gave,

ἃ δὲ σῶμαι θύμῃ φιλοῦντα τε στήθεσσι τε

² Lines 223-228 were rejected by Zenodotus

³ In other words, "Let us see what the issue will be."

spoke to her with winged words, and said: "Why now art thou come again, daughter of Zeus, who beareth the aegis? Was it that thou mightest see the prowess of Agamemnon son of Atreus? Nay, I will tell thee, and methinks thus shalt verily be brought to pass: through his own overweening pride shall he present & lose his life."

Then the goddess Pallas eyed Athene answered him: "To stay time aiger, if so be thou wilt hearken, did I come from heaven, and the goddess, white-armed Hera, sent me forth: for in her heart she loves you both alike and hath care of you. Nay, cease cease from strife, and let not thy hand draw the sword. With words indeed do thou taunt him even as it shall be! for thus will I speak and verily this thing shall be brought to pass: hereafter shall grievous gifts to thee as many be brought to thee by reason of this temple. Refrain thou, therefore, and hearken unto us."

Then in answer to her spoke Achilles, swift of foot: "Needs must a man, goddess, observe the words of rue twain, how wrath never he be at heart, for no is it better. Whoso obeys the gods, to him do they gladly give ear."

He spake, and stayed his heavy hand on the silver hilt, and back into its sheath thrust the great sword, and dishevelled not the word of Athene, but she was forthwith gone to Olympus to the palace of Zeus, who beareth the aegis, to join the company of the other gods.

But the son of Pelrus again addressed with violent words the son of Atreus, and in no wise ceased from his wrath: "How heavy with wine, thou with the front of a dog but the heart of a deer, never hast

οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῶ θωρηχθῆναι
 οὔτε λόχονδ' ἵεναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
 τέτληκας θυμῷ τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἴδεται εἶναι
 ἢ πολὺ λυῖόν ἐστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρύν Ἀχαιῶν
 δῶρ' ἀποαφείσθαι ὅς τις σέθεν ἄντιον εἴπῃ· 230
 δημοβόρος βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ οὔτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·
 ἦ γὰρ ἄν, Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο
 ἄλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι·
 ναὶ μὰ τόδῃ σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὐ ποτε φύλλα καὶ
 ὄζους

φύσει, ἐπεὶ δὴ πρῶτα τομὴν ἐν ὄρεσσι λέλαιπεν, 235
 οὐδ' ἀναβηλήσει περὶ γὰρ ῥά ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλεψε
 φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν, νῦν αὐτέ μιν νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν παλάμῃς φορέουσι δικασπόλοι, οἳ τε θέμιστας
 πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύσεται· ὁ δέ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὄρκος·
 ἦ ποτ' Ἀχιλλῆος παθὴ ἵζεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν 240
 σύμπαντας· τότε δ' οὐ τι δυνήσῃσι ἀχνύμενός περ
 χραίσμεῖν, εὐτ' ἂν πολλοὶ ὑφ' Ἐκτορος ἀνδρῶ-
 φόνοιο

θιῆσκοντες πίπτωσι σὺν δ' ἐνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις
 χυόμενος δ' τ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας·"
 Ὡς φάτο Πηλεΐδης, ποτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαίῃ 245
 χρυσεῖοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἔζετο δ' αὐτός
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνιμ· τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ
 ἤδυεπῆς ἀνόρουσε, λιγυὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής,
 τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδῆ.
 τῷ δ' ἤδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων 250
 ἐφθίαθ', οἳ οἱ πρόσθεν ἄμα τράφεν ἡδ' ἐγένοντο

them had courage to arm thee for battle with thy
 bow, or go forth to an ambush with the chiefs of the
 Achæans. That seemeth to thee even as death.
 In sooth it is better far throughout the whole camp
 of the Achæans to take for it well the price of 'em
 whosoever speaketh contrary to thee. I, a devour-
 ing king, seeing thou wilt not use men of naught it,
 else son of Atreus, wilt lest thou now work me once
 for the last time. But I will declare my word to
 thee, and will swear thereto a mighty oath—very
 by this staff, that shall no more put forth leaves or
 shoots since at the first it left its stump among the
 mountains, neither shall it again grow green, for
 that the bronze hath stripped it of leaves and bark,
 and now the sons of the Achæans that give judg-
 ment bear it in their hands: even they that guard
 the drums by ordinance of Jove! and this shall be
 for thee a mighty oath—very shall a king's gift for
 Achilles some day come upon the sons of the
 Achæans one and all: and in that day shalt thou
 in no wise be able to help them for all thy grief,
 when many shall fall in death before man-slaying
 Hector. But thou shalt gnaw thy heart with thee
 in wrath that thou dost honour no man the best
 of the Achæans."

So spake the son of Peleus, and down to the earth
 he dashed the staff studded with golden nails, and
 himself sat him down, while ever against him the
 son of Atreus continued to vent his wrath. I then
 among them uprose Nestor sweet of speech the
 clear-voiced wisest of the men of Pylos: he from
 whose tongue flowed speech sweeter than honey.
 Two generations of mortal men had he ere now seen
 pass away, who of old had been born and reared with

ἐν Πύλῳ ἡγαθήη, μετὰ δὲ τριτατοικῶν ἀσασσεν.
 ὁ σφῶν εὖ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετερεῖπεν
 " ὦ πόποι, ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιῖδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει
 ἦ κεν γηθήσῃ Πριάμος Πριάμοιο τέ παῖδες 225
 ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαρομένοσιν θυμῷ,
 εἰ σφῶν ταδὲ πάντα πυθομένοσιν μαρναμένοσιν,
 οἱ περὶ μὲν βουλήν Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἐστὶ μάχε-
 σθαι
 ἄλλα πιθεσθ' ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέρῳ ἐστὸν ἡμεῖο
 ἴδῃ γὰρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρῶσιν ἡδὲ περ ὑμῖν' 230
 ἀνδράσιν ὠμίλητα, καὶ οὐ ποτὲ μ' οἱ γ' ἀνέριζον
 σὺ γάρ περ τοιοῦτος ἴδον ἀνέρις οὐδὲ ἴδικμαι,
 οἷον Πειριθόον τε Δρυαντὰ τε, πομπήν τε λαῶν,
 ἡσαντὰ τ' Ἐξαλίων τε καὶ ἀντιθέον Παλιψημόν,
 ἐτήσῃα τ' Αἰγεῖδον, ἐπικέλον ἀθανάτοισιν." 235
 καρτιστοὶ δὲ κῆροι ἐπιχθονίῳ τραφέν ἀνδρῶν
 καρτιστοὶ μὲν ἔσαν καὶ καρτιστοὶ ἐμάχοντο,
 φηραῖν ὀρεσκόοισι, καὶ ἐκπαγλῶς ἀπολέσσαν
 καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομιλεῖον ἐκ Πύλου ἔλθῶν,
 τηλοθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοὶ 240
 καὶ μάχονται κατ' ἐμ' αὐτὸν ἐγὼ κεινοῖσι δ' ἂν οὐ
 τίς
 τῶν οἱ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσιν ἐπιχθονιοὶ μάχονται
 καὶ μὲν μὲν βούλεων ζύνειν πειθοντὸ τε μῦθος.
 ἄλλα πιθεσθε καὶ ὑμεῖς, ἐπεὶ πειθεσθαι ἀμείνων.
 μήτε σὺ τοῖδ' ἀγαθὸς περ ἔων ἀποαιρεῖο κούρην, 245
 ἀλλ' ἴα, ὥς οἱ πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας υἱέες Ἀχαιῶν
 μήτε σὺ, Πηλεΐδῃ, ἐθέλ' ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῆα

¹ ἴαμι; ἢ μὲν Aristarchus.

² Line 245 (= Menod., Soud. 124) is omitted by most mss.

³ The phrase suggests that Nestor fought independently
25

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him in sacred Priam, and he was among the third.
 He with good intent withstood their gathering and
 spake among them: "I know you. In great worth
 is great grief come upon the land of Achaia. Priam
 your word receive and the word of Priam, and the
 rest of the Ilians would be right glad at heart were
 they to hear a man state the state of you town who
 are chief of all the Achaeans in counsel, and chiefest
 in war. Nay, hearken unto me: we are both
 younger than I. For now have I combated with
 warriors that were better men than ye, and never
 did they set me at naught. Such warriors have I
 never more seen, nor such are as Parisus was
 and Ithys, slayers of the hunt and fawns and
 leaden and golden Parisus, and Icarus,
 son of Aegleus, peer of the immortal. Mightiest
 were these of all men created upon the earth, mightiest
 were they and with the mightiest did they fight,
 even with the centaurs that had their wars among
 the mountains, and in terrible war did they destroy
 them. With these men I had fellowship when
 I had come from Priam, from afar from a distant
 land for of the house they called me. And in
 fight I took my part as mine own man: but with
 them could no man fight of a woman that now are
 upon the earth. Aye, and they hearkened to my
 counsel and gave ear to my words. Even so do ye
 also hearken, for to hearken is better. Neither do
 thou, mighty though thou art, seek to take from
 him the gift, but let her be such as at the first
 the sons of the Achaeans gave him her as a prize,
 nor do thou son of Priam be minded to strive with
 of the Lancha, but it may seem no more than that he took
 part in battle as a warrior, of glorious descent.

ἐνὶ ὤφει, ἐπεὶ οἱ πεῖθ' ὁμοῖον ἔμμορον τιμῆς
 ἐκπύτοιχος βασιλεὺς, ᾧ τε / οἷς αὐδὸς εἰσέκερ
 εἰ δὲ σὺ κάρτερος ἔσσι θεὰ δὲ σὺ γένηται μήτηρ 290
 ἀλλ' ὅδε φέρτερος ἐστίν, ἐπεὶ πλεονέσσιν ἀνίσσει
 Ἄτρεϊν'· σὺ δὲ παῖς τῶν μετὰ αὐτῷ ἐγὼ γὰρ
 λίσσομαι Ἀχλὶν μέγιστον χ' ἴον δὲ μέγα πῖον
 ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσιν πέλεται πόλεμον κακὺν

Ἴον δ' ἀταμέζμενος πρὸς φη κρείων Ἀγα-
 μέμνων

" καὶ ἦν ταῦτα γὰρ πάντα γέρον, κατὰ μῦθον εἰπὼς
 ἄλλ' ὃδ' αὐτῷ εἰσέειπε πάλιν ταῦτ' αἰεὶ ἔμμενον,
 πάντων μὲν κρατερεὶς εἰσέειπε, πάντων δ' ἄριστος
 πᾶσι δὲ σπμαίνων, ὃ τιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι οἶω
 εἰ δὲ μὴ αἰχμητὴν ἔβριση θεοὶ αἰὲν ἄντες, 295
 ταῖς τε καὶ οἱ πρόσθεν οὐκ ἔδραον μὲν ἡμῖν ἔσθαι."

Ἴον δ' ὅρ' ἀπὸ πρὸς φη ἡμῖν κρεῖων Ἀχλὶν
 " ἦ γὰρ περ δαίμων γὰρ καὶ οὐκ ἔδραον καλῶς μιν,
 εἰ δὲ σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ἵππε ξομαι ὅτι περ εἴπης
 ἄλλωσιν δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλω, μή γὰρ ἐμοὶ γὰρ 300
 σῶμαι· οὐ γὰρ ἔγω γ' ἐγὼ σοὶ πείσεσθαι οἶω.¹
 ἄλλο δέ τοι εἶπω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλω σπῆ
 χερσὶ μὲν οὐ τοι ἔγω γὰρ μάχην εἶναι ποιεῖν
 οὔτε σοὶ οὔτε τῷ ἄλλω, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφελσθε γὰρ ἄντες.²
 τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἃ μοι ἐστὶ θ' ἢ παρὰ σπῆ μάχῃ, 305
 τῶν σπῆ ἔν τε φέρων ἀνέλω ἀέκοντος ἐμῷ
 εἰ δ' ἄγε μὴ πείρησαι, ἵνα γένηται καὶ αὐτῷ
 αἶψα τοι αἶψα πέλας ἔργῳ περὶ δούρῳ."

" ἴδ' τῷ γ' ἀντιβῶν μάχην εἶναι ποιεῖν

¹ [line 294 was repeated by Aristarchus.]

² γὰρ α ἀφελσθε γὰρ ἄντες γὰρ β ἄλλω ἀφελσθε
 2 ἀφελσθε.

³ The form εἶναι ποιεῖν is anomalous, if connection with

a king might against might for it is an common
honour that is the portion of a worthy king to
whom Zeus gives glory. I thought thou be valiant
and a good man, but now I see thou art he is the
mightiest among men and I am a good man. Now if Athens
do thou have the rage, may even I beg thee to
not go to the fight against Athens who is for all
the Achaeans a good man and a good man.

Then in answer to him Menelaos and Agamemnon
"You see not see all the host two spears
arriving to fight. But thou thou is minded to be
alone as others were as is minded to be away
and leaving among us and in a good man. Where
there is one man, that will not obey him.
If the gods that are for ever make him a warrior,
do they then for ever let him to be a warrior?"

Then Menelaos and Agamemnon in answer said
"Aye for I will bear the name of coward and
man of naught if I am in yield to thee in every
matter, however it may be. In others let thou
have command but give no orders to me for no-
things I see now thou no more. And another
thing will I tell thee and do thou let it to heart.
Be it right of hand or left, I will give thee no
matter with thee nor with any other seeing to do
but take away what he gave. But if a man that is
more by his swift black horse shall take of thee
away naught in any desire. Nor come make
them that these two may know. First with whom thy
dark band thou fight at of thy spear."

So when the two had made an end of contending
when he answered. "I thought that see for as report to
Athens and Menelaos is with care of mind. He has
message sent forward for utterance."

ἀσπίδι, λίαν δ' αἰὼν πῶς κτείνω Ἄχαια 20
 Ἰλίου πρὸς μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίᾳ καὶ ἐν ἑσπέρῃ
 ἔδραστον τε Μενελάω καὶ οἷς ἐσθλοῖσι

Ἄργεϊ· καὶ δ' ἀπὸ νηῶν εἰς πρὸς παρεόντων,
 καὶ δ' εἰστας ἐκπύοντες ἐκείσθην, ἐς δ' ἐκαστομῶν
 βίον βίω· ἀπὸ δὲ ἄνδρ' ἔτι καλλιπαρῶν 25
 εἶον ἀνὴρ καὶ δ' αἰὼν ἔτι παλμπτός· ἴδυσσεν

ὅς μιν ἔπειτ' ἔπεισσε σπέρλαιον κῆρυ καλὸν,
 λαίην δ' Ἄργεϊ καὶ ἀπολεμισμένους ἀνέγων
 οἱ δ' ἀπολεμισμένους καὶ εἰς αἰὼν αἰὼν βάλλον,
 ἔδραστον δ' ἴσθμιον τελευτῶντας ἰαυτοῖσιν 30
 ταίρων τῶν αἰώνων παρὰ θῶν' αἰὼν ἀργεῖον·
 ἐπὶ δ' οἰκῶντο ἴσον εὐνοσμένην παρὰ κρητῇ

ὅς αἱ μὲν τὰ πικρὰ κατὰ στρατὸν αὖθις Ἀγα-
 μένῳ

ἄν' ἰσθμῷ, τὴν παῖδας ἀποσείλῃ· Ἀχιλλεὺς
 αἰὼν γὰρ ἴσθμῳ καὶ τῇ ἐκπύοντι κρητῇ, 35
 τὴν αἰὼν κρητῇ καὶ ἰσθμῷ ἀπασσάντων

Ἰλίου πρὸς εἰσιν Ἰλίου πρὸς Ἀχιλλεὺς
 χροῖα εἶον· εἰσιν ἴσθμῳ καὶ κρητῇ
 καὶ δὲ καὶ μὴ δῶνται· ἴσθμῳ καὶ κρητῇ
 αἰὼν εἰς εὐνοσμένην τὸ αἰὼν κρητῇ 40

ὅς εἰσιν κρητῇ, κρητῇ δ' εἰς κρητῇ
 τὴν δ' εἰσιν κρητῇ παρὰ θῶν' αἰὼν ἀργεῖον,
 Μενελάω δ' εἰς τὴν κρητῇ καὶ κρητῇ
 τὴν δ' εἰσιν παρὰ τὴν κρητῇ καὶ τὴν κρητῇ
 ἴσθμῳ αὖθις ἀπὸ τὴν γὰρ αἰὼν γρητῇ Ἀχιλλεὺς 45
 τὴν μὲν παρὰ τὴν καὶ αἰὼν κρητῇ

1 (Others render "stratagems" or "unharmed" though
 but I would prefer to connect the word with the next line,
 "καὶ, "over all."

with violent words, they rose and broke up the gathering beside the ships of the Achaians. The son of Peleus went his way to his hut and his shapey ships together with the son of Menelaus and with his men: but the son of Atreus set launch a swift ship on the sea, and chose therefor twenty rowers, and drove on board a hecatomb for the god, and brought the fair-checked daughter of Chryses and set her in the ship, and Odysseus of many wiles went on board to take command.

So these embarked and sailed over the watery wave, but the son of Atreus bade the boat purify itself. And they purified themselves, and cast the detestment into the sea, and offered to Apollo acceptable hecatombs of bulls and goats by the shore of the unresting sea, and the savour thereof went up to heaven, edifying amid the smoke.

Thus were they busied throughout the camp, howbeit Agamemnon ceased not from the strife wherewith he had at the first threatened Achilles, but caused to Talthyrius and Eurybates, who were his heralds and ready messengers, saying: "Go ye to the hut of Achilles, Peleus son, and take by the hand the fair-checked Briseis, and lead her hither, and if he give her not, I will myself go with a larger company and take her, that will be even the worse for him."

So saying he sent them forth, and laid upon them a stern command. Unwilling went the two along the shore of the unresting sea, and came to the hut and the ships of the Myrmidons. There they found sitting beside his hut and his black ship, nor was Achilles glad at sight of them. And the twain, seized with dread, and in awe of the king, stood,

στήτην, οὐδέ τί μιν προσεφώνεον οὐδ' ἔρδοντο·
 αὐτὰρ ὃ ἔγνω ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φωνησέν τε·
 "χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν
 ἄσπον ἱτ'· οὐ τί μοι ὑμεῖς ἐπαιτιοί, ἀλλ' Ἄγα-
 μένων,

334

ὃ σφῶν προΐει Βρισηΐδος εἵνεκα κούρης.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, Διογενες Πατρόκλεες, ἔξαγε κούρην
 καὶ σφῶιν δὲς ἄγεω τῷ δ' αὐτῷ μάρτυροι ἔστων
 πρὸς τε θεῶν μακαρῶν πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων,
 καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος Ἀπηνέος, εἴ ποτε δὴ αὐτὴ 340
 χρεῶν ἡμεῖο γένηται ἀεικέα λαιγὸν ἄμυναι
 τοῖς ἄλλοις ἧ γὰρ ὃ γ' ὀλοῖσσι φρεσὶ θύει,
 σιῖδὲ τε οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
 ὅππως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σοοὶ μαχέονται Ἀχαιοί·"

"Ὡς φάτο, Πατρόκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπέθειβ' ἐταίρῳ 345
 ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε κλισίης Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηον,
 δῶκε δ' ἄγεω τῷ δ' αὖτις ἱτὴν παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἧ δ' ἀέκουσ' ἅμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλ-
 λεύς

δακρυσας ἑτάρων ἄφαρ ἔζετο νόσφι λιασθεῖς,
 θῶ' ἑφ' ἁλὸς παλιῆς, ὅρουσιν ἐπὶ οὐνοπα¹ πόντον· 350
 πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἠρήσατο χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς·²
 "μήτηρ, ἔπει μ' ἔτεκές γε μωμινθαδιδὸν περ ἔόντα,
 τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὀφείλλεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίσσαι
 Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης νῦν δ' οὐδὲ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν
 ἧ γάρ μ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρύ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων 355
 ἠτιμήσεν ἑλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας·"

¹ ἐπὶ οὐνοπα. τε' ἀπείρονα Aristarchus.

² ὀρεγνύς. ἀπαιτῶν ZenoDOTus.

and spake no word to him, nor made question, but he knew in his heart and space, saying: "Hail, heralds, messengers of Zeus and men draw near. It is not ye that are guilty in my sight, but Agamemnon, who sent you forth for the sake of the girl Briseis. Yet come Patroclus, sprung from Zeus, bring forth the girl and give her to them to lead away. Howbeit let these twain themselves be witnesses before the blessed gods and mortal men, ere, and before him that ruthless king if so be hereafter there shall be need of me to ward off shameful ruin from the host. In good sooth he rageth with baneful mind, and knoweth not at all to look at once before and after, that so his Achaeans might wage war in safety beside their ships."

So spake he, and Patroclus gave ear to his dear comrade, and led forth from the hut the fair-checked Briseis, and gave her to them to lead away. So the twain went back beside the ships of the Achaeans, and with them all unwearied went the woman. But Achilles forthwith burst into tears, and withdrew apart from his comrades, and sat him down on the shore of the grey sea, looking forth over the wine-dark deep, and earnestly did he pray to his dear mother with hands outstretched: "My mother, seeing thou dost bear me through to so brief a span of life, honour surely ought the Olympians to have given into my hands even Zeus that thundereth on high, but now hath he honoured me no not a whit. Yea verily the son of Atreus, while ruling Agamemnon hath done me dishonour, for he hath taken away and holdeth my prize through his own arrogant act."

ὣς φάτο θυρὸν χεύων, τοῦ δ' ἰκλινε πότμος

μητρη

ἤμνη δὲ βέβησεν ἄλλος παρὰ πατρί γεροντι
 παρσαλμῶς δ' ἐπέθυ πολὺς αἰὲς τὺτ' ἀμύλῃ,
 καὶ ῥα παροῖσ' αἰτωίο παύε' ἔστο θυρὸν χεύοντος. 260
 χροὶ τε μὲν κατερέξεν, ἔπειτ' ἔφατ' ἰάτ' ἀνομαζέ
 "τεκνός, τί κλαίεις, τί δὲ σε φωνάει ἱκτο πείθεις,
 εἴ τοι δα, μὴ κείε' ἄνθρωπε, ἵνα εἴδομεν ἄμφω

ἵνα δὲ βαρὺ στεναχὼν προσέφη θυδὰς ἔκπυς

Ἀχιλλεύς

"εἰδοθαί τι ἢ τίς τις ταῦτα ἔειπεν ἄνθρωπον, 265
 ἔχοντάς δ' ἐπὶ θυγῇ, ἱερὴν σπύλιν Ἰηταίῃος,
 τὴν δὲ διεσπρίοντο καὶ ἔχοντο ἐνθάδε πάντες
 καὶ τὰ μὲν εἰ βάσσοντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἱὸς Ἀχαιῶν,
 ἐκ δ' ἔλκε' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Χρυσίδῃ καλλιπαρτῶν
 Ληυστῆς δ' αἰὲς ἱερὸν ἐπατηθεῖον Ἀπάλωντος 270
 ἔλκε' ὅσας ἐπὶ τῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνος
 λισσομένοισι τε θιγάτρα φέρουσ' ἀπέρεισι' εἴποινα,¹
 στήματα' ἔχουσ' ἐν χερσὶν ἐκτεταλὸν Ἀπάλωντος
 χροσὶν ἀνὰ σκαπτῶν, καὶ λισσοτο πάντας Ἀχαιούς,
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ δὲ μάλιστα θυγῇ, κοσμητορὴ λαῶν 275
 ἐπ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπιφθιμποὶν Ἀχαιοὶ
 αἰτέισθαι θ' ἱερῆα καὶ ἀγλαὰ θεῶν εἴποινα
 ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἵδασθε θυγῇ,
 ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφαιεῖ, πρῶτον δ' ἐπὶ μῖθον ἐπέλλει.
 χροσμένοι δ' εἰ γέροντι παλιν ἔχοντο τοῖο δ' Ἀπάλ-

ων

εἰζαμένον ἤκουσαν, ὅτι μάλ' αἰ φίλος ἦν,
 φησὶ δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος αἰ δὲ ἐν λαῷ

¹ Lines 272-279 (=13-16, 22-23) were repeated by Antiphon.

So he spake weeping, and his queenly mother heard him as she sat in the depths of the sea beside the old man her father. And speedily she came forth from the grey sea like a naiad, and sat her down before his face, as he wept, and she struck him with her hand, and spake to him, and called him by name. My child, why weapest thou? What sorrow hath come upon thy heart? Speak out, I bid it not in thy mind, that we both may know.

Then with heavy mourning make to her Achilles, swift of foot. Thus he wept. Why, in truth, should I tell the tale to thee who knowest all? We went forth to Thebes, the sacred city of Icthon, and laid it waste, and brought hither all the spoil. It is the sons of the Achaeans divided ought among themselves, but for the son of Atreus they chose out the fair-necked daughter of Chryses. Howbeit, Chryses, priest of Apollo, that smiteth afar came to the swift ships of the brazen-coated Achaeans, to win freedom for his daughter, and he brought ransom past counting bearing in his hands the gifts of Apollo, that smiteth afar on a staff of gold, and he made prayer to all the Achaeans, but most of all to the two sons of Atreus, the marshallors of the host. Then all the rest of the Achaeans shouted assent, bidding reverence the priest and accept the glorious ransom, yet the thing pleased not the heart of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, but he sent him away hither, and said upon him a stern command. So the old man went back again in wrath, and Apollo heard his prayer, for he was very dear to him, and sent against the Argives an evil shaft. Then the folk began to die thick and fast, and the

θιῶακον ἔπεσσύτερη, τὰ δ' ἐπ' ἔτα κῆλα θειῶ
 πατὴρ ἀνὰ στρατον ευρυὴν Ἀχαιῶν ἄμμι δὲ
 μάντις

εἴδωκε ἀγορεύει θεοτροπίας ἐκαστοῖα
 αὐτὴν ἔγω πρῶτος κελομένη θίον ἱλασκεσθαι
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ δ' ἔπειτα χαλὸς λιβέν, αἴψα δ' αἰσχυρὸς
 ἤπειλῃσεν μῖθον, ὃ δὴ τετελεσμένος ἐστὶ
 τὴν μὲν γὰρ σὺν νηϊ θοῇ ἔλιπυπτες Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐς λῆυσιν πέμπουσιν, ὄνοισι δὲ δῶρα ἀνακτὶ
 τῆς δὲ κίον κλισιῇθεν ἔβαν κτιρυκεῖς ἀγῆντες
 ποικυρῇ Βριατίος, τὴν μοι δῖον υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἄλλα σὺ, εἰ δύνασαι γέ, περισχευ παῖδιν εἰς ἴο'
 ἑλθούσῃ (ὕλιμπινδε δια λίσαι, εἴ ποτε δὴ τε
 ἧ ἔπει ὦπῃσας παρδίτη Δίος ἤε καὶ ἔργῃ
 πολλὰκι γὰρ σοὶ πατὴρ ἐνὶ μεταροίσῳ ἔποινα
 εἰχυμέντῃ, δὲ εἴπῃσθα κελαυκφεὶ ἡρονικῇ
 οἷη ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν δεικτὰ λοίγον αἰνῆαι,
 ὅπποτε μὲν ξυνῶνται Ὀλυμπιοὶ ἠΐελοι ἄλλοι,
 Ἥρη τ' ἠδὲ Ποσειδάων καὶ Πάριος Ἀθήνη
 ἄλλα σὺ τὸν γ' ἐλθούσα, θεά, ὑπελίσσας δεσμῶν,
 ὥχ' ἐκατόγχευρον καλέσας ἔς μακρὸν Ὀλύμπον,
 δὲ Βριαρεὺς καλέουσι θεοί, ἀνδρες δὲ τε πάντες
 Αἰγαίῳ δὲ γὰρ αὐτὲ βίη οὐδ' πατὴρ ἀμείνων
 δὲ ῥα παρὰ Κρονίῳ καθέζετο κύδι γαίῳ
 τοῦ καὶ ὑπερδίδεισας μακάρες θεοὶ οὐδὲ τ' ἔδῃσαν
 τῶν νῦν μὲν μετῴσας παρῆζο καὶ λαβε γοιωνῶν,
 εἰ κέν τις ἐθέλῃσιν ἐνὶ Τρωέσσιν ἀρχέαι,

¹ εἰς ἴον

² Lines 394-404 were rejected by Zepherinus.

³ ἡμεῖς ἄσπετος φάβει ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν.

THE HEAD I WAS IN

shafts of the god ranged everywhere throughout
 the wide camp of the Argives. He shot to me
 the point with sure arrow, for amid the oracles
 of the god that must I hear. First with them I
 the first took possession the god, but thereafter
 with last hand of the son of Zeus, and straight-
 way he came and spoke a threatening word that
 hath now been brought to pass. I of the bright
 eyed Argives am taking the matter in a swift
 ship to Crete and am sending gifts to the god
 who that I have breaks out now learn from
 my soul and led away even the daughter of Menelaus,
 whom the men of the Argives gave me. But,
 if so be thou hast power guard thou thine own
 men. Be sure to thy eyes and make prayer to Zeus,
 if ever thou hast made glad his heart by word or
 deed. Thus then have I heard thee giving in the
 name of my father and declaring that thou art
 among the immortal deities ward off Hector's ruin
 from the son of Laertes, kind of the dark counsels,
 on the day when the other Olympians were fain
 to put him in bonds, even Here and Poseidon and
 Pallas Athena. But thou canst not, and
 hast come him from his bonds when thou hast
 with speed raised to high Olympus him of the
 hundred hands, whom the gods call Heiraios but all
 men Argives for he is a greater than his father.
 He sets him down by the side of the son of Laertes
 exulting in his glory and the blessed gods were
 ceased with fear of him, and bound not Zeus. Thus
 do thou now bring to me remembrance and sit thee
 by his side and reap his know as hope that he
 may haply be enabled to succour the Trojans, and for

¹ His father was Poseidon.

ΗΟΜΗΡ

τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρυμνας τε καὶ ἄμφ' ἅλα ἔλωσι
Ἀχαιοὺς

κτεινομένοις, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαιρῶνται βροσιῶς, 410
γῆν δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης κυοῦ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἦν ἄτην, δ' ἑ' ἄριστον Ἀχιλλεὺς σὺδ' ἐτίσσει·

Τὸν δ' ἡμειβετ' ἐπεῖτα τίσις κατὰ δῶκρον
χέουσα

· ὦ μοι τέκνον ἔμον, τί νύ σ' ἐτρίφον αἰνὰ τεκοῖσα,
αἰθ' ὄφελος παρα νηυσὶν ἀδυκρυτὺς περ ἀπ' ἡμῶν 420
ῥοθῆναι, ἐπεὶ νῦν τοι αἶσα μνηστῆρ' οὐ τι μαλα δῆν
νῦν δ' ἅμα τ' ὠκυκυρὸς καὶ οἷζ' ἤης περὶ πάντων
ἔπλετο τῶ σ' ἐκκῆ πῖτῃ τέκετο ἐν μεγάροισι
τοῦτο δέ τοι ἔρπειυσα ἔπος Διὶ τερπικεραυνῶ
εἰμ' αὐτῇ πρὸς Ὀλύμπῳ ἀγαντιφόν, αἶ κε πιθῆται 430
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ παρ' ἕμενος ὠκυπυροῖσι
μητ' Ἀχαιοῖσιν, πόλεμον δ' ἀποπαίωσι παμπᾶν·
Ζεὺς γάρ ἐς Ἴλκεακον μετ' ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆας
χθίζ' ἔρῃ κατὰ δαῖτα, θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἐποντο·
δωδεκατῇ δὲ τοι αἴτις ἐλεύσεται Ὀλύμπουδε, 440
καὶ τότ' ἐπειτὰ τοι εἰμὶ Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατεῖς δῶ,
καὶ μὴ γυνάσσομαι καὶ μὴ πείσοσθαι οἶω

· ἔλθ' ἔρα φωτοπασ' ἐπεβῆσθαι, τὸν δὲ λῆξ' αὐτοῦ
χωόμενον κατὰ θυμὸν εἰζῶνοιο γυναῖκος,
τὴν ῥά βιη ἄλκοντος ἀπηρῶν· αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς 450
ὣς ληρυστὴν ἵκανε· ἄγνω ἱερὴν ἐκατομβὴν
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λυμένους πολυβειθέας ἔντος· ἵκοντο,
ἰστία μὲν στεύλαστο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νηϊ μελαινῇ,
ἰσὺν δ' ἰστοδοκῇ πέλασσαν προτόνοισιν ὑφάντες

¹ ἔπειτα ἔπειτα Ἀριστάρχης.

² ὅταν: ὅγαν Ἀριστάρχης.

these others the Achaeans to put them in among the sterns of our ships and around them as they are sunk, so the end that they may all have part of their king and that the son of Atreus, who ruling Agamemnon may have his full term so that he be successful as was the best of the Achaeans.

Then I thus made answer to him, striking tears the while. And now say still why did I weep there, cursed in my eyes for weeping? We said that it had been the end to strike by the sword without tears and without grief, seeing the equal of Iphigeneia and erubesceth for any time: but now art thou doomed to a speedy death and woe! al art compassed with sorrow above a man, therefore to an evil fate did I bear thee as one born. Yet to tell thee the saving to Iphigeneia who husheth the thunder-bolt and I would go to move Ulysses to agree that he may hearken. But do thou turn by thy swift considering ships and restrain the wrath against the Achaeans and refrain thou utterly from battle: for Iphigeneia went yesterday to Chryseus to the famous Iphigeneia for a priest, and with the gods I moved with him, herewith on the twentieth day he will come back again to Ithaca and then will I go to the house of Iphigeneia with Ulysses and I will ransom his house in prayer and offerings and will give him.

So saying she went her way and left him where he was wept at heart for the fair girl's woman's soul whom they had taken from him by force in his despite: and meantime Chryseus came to Iphigeneia bringing the holy hecatomb. When these were now got within the deep harbor they fured the sail and stowed it in the main ship and the mast they lowered by the hovehoys and brought it to the

καρπαλίμως, τὴν δ' εἰς ὄρμον προέεισσαν ἑρμῶϊς, 438
 ἐκ δ' εὐνας ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι' ἔδησαν
 ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βιῶνσι ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης,
 ἐκ δ' ἑκατομβὴν βησαν ἐκῆβολω Ἀπολλωνί-
 ἐκ δὲ Χρυσηΐς νηὸς βῆ ποταποποροιο
 τῇ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ βωμῶν ἄγων πολύμητις (Ἴδυσ-
 σεύς

440

πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, καὶ μὴ προσείπεν
 "ὦ Χρῆση, πρὸ μ' ἔπεμψεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-
 μέμνων

παῖδα τε σοὶ ἀγόμεν, Φοῖβιυ θ' ἱερὴν ἑκατόμβην
 ῥέξαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν, ὅφρ' ἱλισθημεν τῶν πᾶντα,¹
 ὅς νῦν Ἀργεῖοισι πολικτονα κηδε' ἐφῆκεν "

443

Ἦς εἶπεν ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, ὃ δὲ δεξάτο χαιρῶν²
 παῖδα φίλῳ τοὶ δ' ὦκα θεῷ ἱερὴν ἑκατόμβην
 ἔξειπτε ἔστησαν ἐϋδμήτων περὶ βωμῶν,

χερσὶ φαντο δ' ἔπειτα καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλωτο.

τοῖσιν δὲ Χρῆσης μεγάλ' εὐχετο χεῖρας ἀνασχών 450

" κλυθὶ μὲν, ἀργυροτοφ', ὅς Χρῆσιν ἀμφιβεβήκας

Κίλλαν τε Ζαθεῖν Τενέδοιό τε ἴφι ἀνάσσεις

ἤδη μὲν ποτ' ἐμεῦ παρὸς ἔκλυες εὐξαμένοιο,

τίμησας μὲν ἐμέ, μέγα δ' ἦμαρ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν

ἦδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τοδ' ἐπικρήνησ' ἐέλδωρ

453

ἦδ' ἔτι νῦν Δαναοῖσιν δεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμυκόν

Ἦς ἔφατ' εὐχομένος, τοῦ δ' ἐκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλ-
 λων

εὐτάρ ἐπεὶ β' εὐξάντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβαλόντο,

αἰκρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἐσφαζαν καὶ ἔδειραν,

¹ Line 444 was rejected by Aristarchus.

² For lines 444? Zenodotus read,

οἱ δὲ τῶν ἰόντων τοὶ δ' ὦκα θεῷ ἱερὴν ἀναστήσαντες

³ ἱερὴν ἀλάτῃν.

crutch with speed, and rowed her with oars to the place of anchorage. Then they cast out the mooring-stones and made fast the stern cables, and themselves went forth upon the shore of the sea. Forth they brought the hecatomb for Apollo that smiteth afar, and forth stepped also the daughter of Chryses from the sea-faring ship. Her tears did Chryseus of many woes lead to the altar and place in the arms of her dear father, saying unto him: "Chryses, Agamemnon, king of men, sent me forth to bring to thee thy daughter, and to offer to Puerias a holy hecatomb on the Danaans' behalf, that there-with we may propitiate the king, who hath now brought upon the Argives woes and lamentation."

So saying he placed her in his arms, and he joyfully took his dear child, but they made haste to set in array for the god the holy hecatomb around the well-built altar, and thereafter they washed their hands, and took up the barley grains. Then Chryses stood up, his hands and prayed aloud for them: "Hear me, thou of the silver bow, who dost stand over Chryse and holy Cnusa, and dost surmount over Ioloeus. Even as aforetime thou hast heard me when I prayed, to me thou dost do honour and dost bring to smite the host of the Achæans—even as now do thou fulfill me this my desire: ward thou off now from the Danaans the costly pestilence."

So he spake in prayer, and Puerias Apollo heard him. Then, when they had prayed, and had sprinkled the barley grains, they first drew back the victims' heads, and cut their throats, and flayed

μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν 460
 διπρυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὤμοθετησαν
 καίε δ' ἐπὶ σχιζῆς ὁ γέρας, ἐπὶ δ' αἶθρα οἶον
 λαΐβε νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπυβολα χερσίν.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλαγχν' ἐπάσαντο,
 μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἐπειραν, 465
 ὤπτησαν τε περιφραδεως, ἐρυσαντο τε πῶτα.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παυσαντο πονοῦ τετυκοντό τε δαῖτα,
 δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἴσης
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ποσιος καὶ ἐδῆτύος ἐξ ἔρων ἦντο,
 κοῦροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπιστεψάντο πατοῖω, 470
 τωμήσαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεκάεσσιν¹
 οἳ δὲ πανημεριοι μολπῇ θιὸν ἱλασκοντο,
 καλὸν δαΐδοντες πατήρονα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
 μέλποντες ἐκάεργον ὃ δὲ φρένα τέρπειτ' ἀκούων.
 Ἥμος δ' ἥελως κατέδυ καὶ ἐπὶ ἀνέφες ἦλθε, 475
 δῆ τότε κοιμησάντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια νηὸς·
 ἦμος δ' ἤριγύνεια φάνη βοδοδακτύλος Ἥως,
 καὶ τότε ἔπειτ' ἀναγοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν
 Ἀχαιῶν
 τοῖσιν δ' ἔκμανον οὔρον ἱεὶ ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
 οἳ δ' ἰστὸν στήσαντ' ἀνὰ θ' ἰστία λευκὰ πέτασσαν, 480
 ἐν δ' ἀνεμὸς πρῆσεν μέσον ἰστίων, ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα
 στεῖρῃ πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἴαχε νηὸς ἰουσης
 ἢ δ' ἔθειεν κατὰ κύμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' ἴκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν,
 νῆα μὲν οἳ γε μέλαιναν ἐπ' ἠπείροιο ἔρυσσαν 485
 ἵψοι ἐπὶ φάμαθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα μακρὰ τανύσαν,
 αὐτοὶ δὲ σκιδνάντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νῆας τε.

¹ Line 474 was rejected by Aristarchus.

them, and cut out the thighs and covered them with a double layer of fat, and laid raw flesh thereon. And the old man burned them on beds of wood, and made libation over them of flaming wine, and bade him the young men hold in their hands the five-pronged forks. But when the thigh pieces were wholly burned, and they had tasted of the inner parts, they cut up the rest and spitted it, and roasted it carefully, and drew all off the spits. Then, when they had ceased from their labour and had made ready the meal, they feasted, nor did their hearts lack aught of the usual feast. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, the youths filled the bowls brim full of drink and served out to all, first pouring drops for libation into the cups. So the whole day long they sought to appease the god with song, singing the beautiful psalm, the song of the Achæans, hymning the god that worketh afar, and his heart was glad, as he heard.

But when the sun set and darkness came on, they laid them down to rest by the stern cables of the ship, and as soon as early dawn appeared, the rowers figured, then they set sail for the wide camp of the Achæans. And Apollo, that worketh afar, sent them a favouring wind, and they set up the mast and spread the white sail. So the wind filled the belly of the sail, and the dark wave sang loudly about the stem of the ship, as she went, and she sped over the wave, accomplishing her way. But when they were come to the wide camp of the Achæans, they drew the black ship up on the shore, high upon the sands, and set in line the winged prows beneath, and themselves scattered among the huts and slugs.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μήνιν ἤησεν παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισι¹
 Διογενὴς Πηλεΐδης υἱός, πόδας ὠκύς Ἀχιλλεύς·
 οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλεσκετο κυδιάνειραν 490
 οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πολεμον, ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρ
 αὔθι μένων, ποθέεσκε δ' αὐτὴν τε πτολεμον τε
 'Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο δυωδεκάτῃ γένητ' ἡώς,
 καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς Ὀλύμπῳ ἴσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔοντες
 πάντες ἄμα, Ζεὺς δ' ἤρχε. Θέτις δ' οὐ ληθεῖ²
 ἔφετμέων 495
 παῖδος ἰοῦ, ἄλλ' ἢ γ' ἀνεδύσεται κῆμα θαλίης,
 ἥρην δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Ὀλύμπῳ τε
 εὔρεν δ' εὐρύππα Κρονίδην ἄτερ ἡμῶν ἄλλων
 ἄκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδείραδος Ὀλύμπῳ
 καὶ ῥά πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο, καὶ λαβὴ γούνων 500
 σκαίῃ, δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερείωνος ἑλάνθα
 λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα δακτα·
 "Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δὴ σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ὄνησῃ
 ἢ ἔπει ἢ ἔργῳ, τοδὲ μοι κρήνην ἐέλδωρ·
 τίμησόν μοι υἱόν, ὃς ὠκυμορῳττος ἄλλων 505
 ἔπλετ'· ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-
 μέμων
 ἠτίμησεν ἑλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας
 ἄλλα σὺ πέρ μιν τίσῃ, Ὀλύμπῳ μητίετα Ζεῦ·
 τοφρά δ' ἐπὶ Τροίῃσι τιθεὶ κρατος, ὅφρ' ἂν Ἀχαιοὶ
 υἱὸν ἑμὸν τίσωσιν ὀφέλλωσιν τέ εἰ τιμῇ" 510
 "Ὡς φάτο τὴν δ' οὐ τε προσέφη κηφέλῃ γαρέτα
 Ζεὺς,
 ἀλλ' ἀκείων δὴν ἦστο· Θέτις δ' ὡς ἤφατο γούνων,
 ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυῖα, καὶ εἶρετο δεύτερον αὖτις·

¹ Lines 488-491 were rejected by Zenodotus.

But he in his wrath abode beside his swift father
 above the heaven-sprung son of Peleus Achilles,
 swift of foot. Never did he go forth unto the place of
 gathering, where men were given two eyes in a war,
 but made his own heart to waste, as he tarried where
 he was, and he longed for the war-cry and the
 battle.

Now when the twelfth morn thereafter was come,
 then unto Olympus fared the gods that are for ever,
 all in one company, and Zeus led the way. And
 Thetis forgot not the behest of her son, but uprising
 from the wave of the sea, and at early morn mounted
 up to great heaven and Olympus. There she found
 the son of Cronos, whose voice is hushed afar as he
 sat apart from the rest upon his topmost peak of
 many-roofed Olympus. So she sat herself down before
 him, and laid out of his knees with her left hand,
 while with her right she clasped him beneath the
 chin, and she drave in prayer to King Zeus son of
 Cronos: "Hear, Zeus, if ever a mortal the immortals
 I gave thee and by word or deed fast, thou art the
 prayer, do honour to my son, who is doomed to a
 speedy death by such a man-brave, yet now hath
 Agamemnon king of men, put dishonour upon
 him, for he has taken and bereft him of his prize by his
 own arrogant act. But do thou show him honour,
 Olympian Zeus, lord of counsel, for thus King do
 thou give right to the Trojans, even unto the
 Achæans do honour to my son, and magnify him
 with recompense."

So said she, but he, Zeus, the cloud-gatherer,
 made no word to her, but sat long time in silence.
 Yet Thetis, even as she had clasped his knees, so
 bent to him, raising close, and questioned him again

"νημερτές μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσσ,
ἧ ἀποειπ', ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἐπι δειος, ὄφρ' εἴδῃω 518
ῥοσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτμοσάτῃ θεος εἰμι."

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθησας προσεφθ κεφεληγερέτα
Ζεὺς

"ἦ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ' ὃ τέ μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις
Ἥρη, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθισιν ὀνειδείαις ἐπέεσσιν,
ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτὰς μ' αἶει ἐν ἄθανάτοισι θεοῖσι 520
νευκεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχη Τρῶεσσιν ἄριγυν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀποστίχε, μή τί' ποιήσῃ
Ἥρη ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὄφρα τελευτήσω.
εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανεύσομαι, ὄφρα πεποιθὴς
τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἄθανάτοισι μέγιστον 525
τεκμυρ, οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετος οὐδ' ἀπατηλὸς
οὐδ' ἀτελευτήτος, ὃ τί κεν κεφαλῇ κατανεύσω."

"Ἢ καὶ κτανέησιν ἐπ' ὄφρυσιν νεῦσε Κρονίων·
ἀμβρόσιαι δ' ἄρα χεῖται ἐπερρωσαντο ἀνακτος
κρατὸς ἀπ' ἄθανάτοιο μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν Ὀλύμπου 530

Τῷ γ' ὡς βουλευσάντε διέτμαγεν ἡ μὲν ἔπειτα
εἰς ἅλα ἄλτο βαθείαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου,
Ζεὺς δὲ εἶον πρὸς δῶμα θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀνέστησαν
ἐξ ἰδίων σφοῦ πατρος ἐναντίον οὐδέ τις ἐτλη
μεῖναι ἐπερχομενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσταν ἅπαντες 535
ὡς ὃ μὲν ἐνθα καθίζετ' ἐπὶ θρόνου οὐδέ μιν Ἥρη
ἠγνοίησεν ἰδοῖσα ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσασατο βουλὰς
ἀργυρόπεζα θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἁλίοιο γέροντος.
αὐτίκα κερτομίοισι Δία Κρονίωνα προσήϊδα·

¹ π. Aristarchus; σε κατ.

a second time " Promise me now this thing in very sooth and bow thine head thereto, or else deny me, for there is naught to make thee afraid, that I may know full well how far I among all the gods am honoured the least.

Then, greatly troubled, Zeus, the cloud gatherer spake to her " Verily here will be sore work, seeing thou wilt set me on to engage in strife with Hera, whereas she shall anger me with taunting words. Even now is she wont ever to upbraid me among the immortal gods, and to declare that I give aid to the Trojans in battle. But do thou for this present depart again lest Hera mark aught; and I will take thought for these things to bring all to pass. Nay come, I will bow my head to thee, that thou mayest be certain, for this from me is the surest token among the immortals, no word of mine may be recalled, nor is false, nor unfulfilled, whereto I bow my head."

The son of Cronos spake, and bowed his dark brow in assent, and the ambrosial locks waved from the king's immortal head, and he made great Olympus to quake.

When the twain had taken counsel together on this wise, they parted, the captives got away into the deep sea from gleaming Olympus, and Zeus went to his own palace. All the gods together rose from their seats before the face of their father, neither did any dare to await his coming but they all rose up before him. So he sat him down there upon his throne, but Hera saw, and failed not to mark how that silver-footed Thetis, daughter of the old man of the sea, had taken counsel with him. Forthwith then she spake to Zeus, son of Cronos, with

" τίς δ' ἂν αὖ τοι, δολομήτα, θεῶν συμφράσσεται
βούλας,

540

αἶε τοι φίλον ἔστω ἐμεῦ ἀπονοοφίῃ ἔοντα
κρυπταδία φρονέοντα δικάζομεν οὐδέ τι πῶ μοι
πρὸ ἔργων τετλήκαε εἰπεῖν ἔπος ὅτι νοήσῃς

Ἴπν δ' ἤμε. ζετ' ἔπειτα πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε

" Ἥρη, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἔμοις ἐπιέλπεο μέθυς

545

εἴ σέ γε χάλκῳ τοι ἔσονται ἀλοχῶ περ εὐνοῇ
ἀλλ' ὅν μιν κ' ἐπιεικές ἀκούομεν, οὐ τίς ἔπειτα
οὔτε θεῶν προτερός του γ' εἴσεται οὔτ' ἀνδρῶν πινυ
ὅν δέ κ' ἔργων ἀπακινύει θεῶν ἐθέλωμεν ἢ ἡμεῖς,

μὴ τέ σι ταῦτα ἔκαστα δίκυμο μῆρε μετὰλλα "

550

Ἴον δ' ἤμε. ζετ' ἔπειτα βρυχέες ποτῖα Ἥρη

" ἀκοῦσθε Ἥρα κτῆδη, ποῖον τον μυθῶν ἔειπες,

καὶ λήν σε παρὸς γ' οὔτ' εἶρομαι οὔτε μετὰλλῳ,

ἄλλα, μὲν εἰς ἡμῖν τὰ φησὶ, καὶ ἔσση θελήσῃ

εὖν δ' αἰνῶς δεῖδουκα κατὰ φρενα μὴ σε παρείπῃ

555

ἀντυροπέζα θέτις, θυγατὴρ ἀμοῖο γερωντός

ἡμεῖς γὰρ σοι γέ παρὶςτο καὶ λαδὲ γούνα

τῇ σ' οἶω κατακτεῖναι ἐπ' ἡντομον ὡς Ἀχιλλῆα

τιμῶντες, ἀμῶντες δὲ πάλαις ἐπὶ κρησὶν Ἀχαιῶν "

Ἴπν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πεφίληγα γάρ τε

Ζεῦς

560

" δαίμονιη, αἰεὶ μὲν οἶσαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω

πρῆξαι δ' ἔμπερ οὔ τι δυνήσῃσαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ

μᾶλλον ἔμοι ἔσσαι το δέ τοι καὶ ριγίων ἔσσαι.

εἰ δ' οὕτω τούτ' ἔστω, ἔμοι μάλλιν φίλον εἶναι.

¹ The word *δαίμων* properly means "under the influence of a daemon." It is used in the vocative in cases where the person addressed is acting in some unaccountable or ill-considered way. Hence the line varies from angry rationalization to gentle upbraidings, or even pity.

mocking words. "Who of the gods, thou crafty one, hath now again taken counsel with thee? Ever is it thy great pleasure to hind shew from me, and to give judgments which thou hast pondered in secret, nor hast thou ever brought thereof with a ready heart to declare unto me the matter which thou dost purpose."

Then made answer to her the father of men and gods. "Hera, think not that thou shalt know all my words. Hard wil they prove for thee any wife though thou art. Nay, whoso it is fitting thou shouldst hear, this none other shall know before thee, whether of gods or men, but what I am minded to purpose apart from the gods, of all this do thou not in any wise make question nor ask thereof."

Then made answer to him the beloved, queenly Hera. "Most dread son of Cronos what a word hast thou said. Yes, verily of old have I not been wont to ask thee nor make question, but at thine ease thou devisest all things whatever thou wilt. But now I have wondrous dread at heart, lest river-footed Thetis, daughter of the old man of the sea, have beguiled thee, for at early dawn she sat by thee and clasped thy knees. To her, methinks, thou didst bow thine head in sure token that thou wilt honour Achilles, and bring many to death beside the ships of the Achaeans."

Then in answer to her spake Zeus, the cloud-gatherer. "Strange queen, ever art thou imagining, and I escape thee not, yet shalt thou in no wise have power to accomplish aught, but shalt be the further from my heart. And that shall be even the worse for thee. If this thing is as thou sayest, then must it be my good pleasure. Nay, art thee drows

ἀλλ' ἀκείουσα καθήσο, ἔμῳ δ' ἐπιπέθεο μύθῳ, 562
μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
ἄσσον ἰοῦνθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀαπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω "

"Ὡς ἔφατ', ἰδδείςτην δὲ βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη,
καί ῥ' ἀκείουσα καθήστο, ἐπιγνάμψασα φίλον κῆρ·
ὄχθησαν δ' ἀνὰ δῶμα Διὸς θεοὶ Οὐρανῶνες 570
τοῖσιν δ' Ἥφαιστος κλυτοτέχνης ἦρχ' ἀγορεύειν,
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρων, λευκωλενῇ Ἥρῃ·
"ἦ δὴ λαιγὰ ἔργα ταδ' ἔσσεται οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀνεκτά,
εἰ δὴ σφῶ ἔνεκα θνητῶν ἐριδαίετον ὦδε,
ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολῳὸν ἐλαύνετον· οὐδέ τι δαιτὸς 578
ἐσθλῆς ἔσσεται ἡδὸς, ἐπεὶ το χερσίονα νικᾷ
μητρὶ δ' ἐγὼ παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοσοῦσῃ,
πατρὶ φίλῃ ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν Διι, ὅφρα μὴ αὐτὲ
πικρεῖνοι πατήρ, σιν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα ταραξῇ
εἰ περ γάρ κ' ἐθίλῃσιν Ὀλύμπιος ἀστεροπητῆς 586
ἔξ ἰδίων στυφελίξαι ὃ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατός ἐστιν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ τὸν γ' ἐπίεσαι καταπτεσθαι μαλακοῖσιν·
αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' Διὰς Ὀλύμπιος ἔσσεται ἡμῖν "

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφη, καὶ ἀναΐξας δάσπας ἀμφικύπελλον
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπε 592
" τέτλαθι, μήτερ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχεο κηδομένη περ,
μή σε φίλῃ περ τοῦσιν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδωμαι
θεωομένην, τότε δ' οὐ τι θυνήσομαι ἀχνύμενός περ
χραιομεῖν· ἀργαλὸς γάρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.
ἦδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοι' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῖντα 598
ῥῦφε ποδὸς τεταγών ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίου,
πάν δ' ἡμᾶρ φερόμεν, ἅμα δ' ἡλίκ' καταδύντι
46

in silence, and hearken to my word, lest all the gods that are in Olympus avail thee not against my drawing near, whereas I put forth upon thee my irresistible hands.

He spake and answered quently Hera was writhed with fear and sat her down in silence, cursting her heart. Then troubled were the gods of heaven throughout the palace of Zeus, and among them Hephaestus the famed craftsman, was first to speak, doing pleasure to his dear mother white-armed Hera. "Verily, here will be busy work, that is no more to be borne, if ye twain are to wrangle thus for mortal's sakes, and set the gods in tumult: neither will there any wise be joy in the goodly feast, seeing worse things prevail. And I give counsel to my mother wise though she be herself to do pleasure to our dear father Zeus, that the father upbraid her not again, and bring confusion upon our feast. What and if the Olympian, the lord of the lightning be minded to dash us from our seats? for he is mightiest far. Nay break ye then him with gentle words, so shall the Olympian forthwith be gracious unto us."

So saying he sprang up and placed in his dear mother's hand the golden cup, and spake to her: "Be of good cheer my mother, and endure for all thy grief, lest dear as thou art to me, mine eyes behind thee smitten, and then I shall in no wise be able to succour thee for all my sorrow, for a hard foe is the Olympian to meet in strife. Yea, on a time ere this, when I was fain to save thee, he caught me by the foot and hurled me from the heavenly threshold, the whole day long was I borne headlong, and at set of sun I fell in Lemnos, and

κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ, ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι θυμὸς ἐνῆεν'
 ἔνθα με Σίντιες ἄνδρες ἄφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα."

"Ὡς φάτο, μεῖδῃσεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη, 595
 μεῖδῆσασα δὲ παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον'
 αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοισι θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσι
 οἶνοχόαι γλυκὺ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων.
 ἄσβεστος δ' ἄρ' ἐνῶρτο γέλως μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν,
 ὥς ἴδον Ἥφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποιπνύοντα 600

"Ὡς τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἤμαρ ἐς ἥλιον καταδύντα
 δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδέυετο δαιτὸς εἴσης,
 οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἦν ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων,
 Μουσάων θ', αἱ ἄειδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὅπῃ καλῇ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέδν λαμπρὸν φάος ἡελίοιο, 605
 οἱ μὲν κακκείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος,
 ἦχι ἑκάστῳ δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις
 Ἥφαιστος ποίησεν ἰδυίῃσι πρᾶπιῶεσσι·
 Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ὃν λέχος ἦε Ὀλύμπιος ἄοτεροπητής,
 ἔνθα πάρος κοιμᾷθ' ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἱκάνοι· 610
 ἔνθα καθεῦδ' ἀναβάς, παρὰ δὲ χροσόθρονος Ἥρη

but little life was in me There did the Sintian folk
make haste to tend me for my fall "

So spake he, and the goddess, white-armed Hera,
smiled, and smiling took in her hand the cup from
her son. Then he poured wine for all the other
gods from left to right, drawing forth sweet nectar
from the bowl. And laughter unquenchable arose
among the blessed gods, as they saw Hephaestus
puffing through the palace.

Thus the whole day long till set of sun they
feasted, nor did their heart lack aught of the equal
feast, nor of the beauteous lyre, that Apollo held,
nor yet of the Muses, that sang, replying one to
the other with sweet voices.

But when the bright light of the sun was set, they
went each to his own house to take their rest, where
for each one a palace had been builded with cunning
skill by the famed Hephaestus, the god of the two
strong arms, and Zeus, the Olympian, lord of the
lightning, went to his couch, where of old he was
wont to take his rest, when sweet sleep came upon
him. There went he up and slept, and beside him
lay Hera of the golden throne.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Β

Ἄλλοι μὲν ῥα θεοὶ τε καὶ ἄνδρες ἵπποκορυσταὶ
 εὖδον πωινίχιοι, Δία δ' οὐκ ἔχε νηδυμος¹ ἔκτος,
 ἀλλ' ὃ γε μερμήριζε κατὰ φρεναὶ ὥς Ἀχιλλεὺς
 τιμήσῃ, ἄλκιον δὲ πάλλας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν,
 ἦδε δὲ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φωνετο βουλή, 5
 πεμψαὶ ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι οὐλοσθ' ὄνειρον
 καὶ μὴ φωησθῆσαι ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα
 "βασκ' ἴθι, οὐλοσθ' ὄνειρε, θοῶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 ἔλθων ἐς κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδου
 πάντα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως ἀγορευμένον ὥς ἐπιτέλλω" 10
 θωρήξαι δ' ἐκέλευε καρὴν κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
 παυσυδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοι πόλιν εὐρυάγυναν
 Τρωῶν· οὐ γάρ ἐστ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλυμπία δώματ' ἔχοντες
 ἄθανατοι φράζονται· ἐπ' ἐγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας
 Ἥρῃ λισσομένη, Τρωέσσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφῆπται" 15
 ὣς φάτο, βῆ δ' ἄρ' ὄνειρος, ἐπεὶ τον μῦθον
 ἄκουσε·
 καρπαλιμῶς δ' ἵκανε θοῶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
 βῆ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δὲ
 κίχωνεν
 εὖδοντ' ἐν κλισίῃ, περὶ δ' ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ' ὕπνος.
 στή δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς Νηληϊῆϊ νύξ' ἔοικε, 20
 Νέστορι, τὸν ῥα μάλιστα γερόντων τί' Ἀγαμέμνων·

¹ For *-ήνιος* = *-ήν* see the note on *Odyssey* iv. 783.

BOOK II

Now all the other gods and men, lords of chariots, slumbered the whole night through, but Zeus was not holden of sweet sleep, for he was pondering in his heart how he might do honour to Achilles and lay many low beside the ships of the Achæans. And this plan seemed to his mind the best, to send to Agamemnon, son of Atreus, a baneful dream. So he spake, and addressed him with winged words: "I p. go, thou baneful Dream, unto the swift ships of the Achæans, and when thou art come to the hut of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, tell him all my word true, even as I charge thee. Bid him arm the long haired Achæans with all speed, since now he may take the broad-wayed city of the Trojans. For the immortals, that have homes upon Olympus, are no longer divided in counsel, since Hera hath bent the minds of all by her supplication, and over the Trojans hang woes.

So spake he, and the Dream went his way, when he had heard this saying. Forthwith he came to the swift ships of the Achæans, and went his way to Agamemnon, son of Atreus, and found him sleeping in his hut, and over him was shed ambrosial slumber. So he took his stand above his head, in the likeness of the son of Zeus, even Nestor, whom above all the elders Agamemnon held in honour;

τὴν μὲν εὐπαμῆνος προσηύδα θεῖος¹ Διὸς ἑταί-
 ρευσ, Ἄτρεος γὰρ βαίειρανος ὑποβλήμων
 οἱ χρεὼ παλαιχμοὶ εἶδω βουλὴφρον ἄνθρω-
 πῳ λαῶν τ' ἐπειτρυφάται καὶ τοσσοῦ μνηστήρ 25
 οὐδ' ἐμεῖον ξινεὶ ὥκα Διὸς δέ τοι ὃ γέλοις εἶμι,
 δέ σὺ ἀντιφένειε μνηστῆρας πύλῃται τῷ² ἐλαίῳ.³
 θυροῖ μ' οὐ καλέουσι παρῶν κορυμνοτάς Ἀχαιοὺς
 παροῖσιν· εἴς γάρ περ ἔλκε παλὴν εὐρυαγυῖαν
 Τροίην· οἱ γὰρ ἐπ' ἀμφὶ ἱέλιμον δύνουσ' ἔχοντες 30
 ἀΐατοισι φραγέσται ἐπεγναμμένον γὰρ ἀπάντας
 Ἥρῃ λίσσουσιν, Τρῶες τε δὲ καὶ Λαῶε φησὶται
 δὲ Διὸς αἰὶα σὺ σπῆσω ἔγχε φρεσὶ, μή τις σε λήθῃ
 ἀρετῇ· εὖτ' ἔν σέ μεν ὄρωσιν ὕπνῳ αὐτῷ.

Ὡς ἔφαθ' ἑταίρας ἀπεγέστο, τὸν δ' ἔλκε⁴ αὐτοῦ 35
 τε φρονέοντ' αἰεθίμων δ' ῥ' οὐ τέλεισθαι ἐμελλεν
 φῆ γὰρ δ' γ' αἰσάντων Πριάμου παλὴν ἦματι πευφ,
 ἥπποις, εἶδός τε τῶν δ' ῥα Λεὺς μύδετο ἔργῳ
 ῥήσων γὰρ ἐπ' ἐμελλεν ἐπ' αἰνὰ τε στεναχὰς τε 40
 Τρῶες τε καὶ Λαῶες διὰ κρείτερας ὕμνους
 ἔφατο δ' ἐξ ὕπνου, θεῖη δέ μιν ἀμφέχοντ' ἀμφὶ
 ἔλκε δ' ἄρ' ὀρθωθείς μαλακὸν δ' ἔλκε χιτῶνα,
 παλὴν ὑπνάτοισι, περὶ δὲ μνηστῆρας φάρος
 ποσει δ' ὕπνῳ λυγροῖσιν εὐπρόσθε παλὴν νεύει, 45
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἔρ' ὕμνους βέλτε ζέφει ἀργυροχίτων
 εἰλετο δὲ σκεπτῆρος πατρῴαν, ἄρ' ἔτιεν αἰεὶ
 οὐ τῷ ἔργῳ κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιοὺς χαλκοχιτῶνας.

¹ θεῖος ὄλλος.

² Line F (= line 17) was rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Derivation and meaning of ἐμεῖον are alike uncertain. Othman reader, "me y wrought." The word occurs at line 106.

blending himself to him, the Dream from heaven spake, saying "Thou sleepest, son of wise hearted Atræus, the tamer of horses. To sweep the whole night through beneath not a man that is a counsellor, to whom a host is entrusted, and upon whom rest so many cares. But now hearken thou quickly unto me for I am a messenger to thee from Zeus, who, far away though he be, hath earned no care for thee and pity. He bethinketh thee arm the long haired Achæans with all speed, since now time mayest take the broad walled city of the Trojans. For the immortals that have homes upon Olympus are no longer divided in counsel, since Hera hath bent the minds of all by her suppers, and even the Ilians hang round by the will of Zeus. But do thou keep it in thy heart, nor let forgetfulness lay hand on thee, whenso honey hearted sleep smite, let thee go."

So spake the Dream, and departed, and left him there pondering in his heart on things that were not to be brought to pass. For in his mind he deemed that he should take the city of Priam that very day, for that he was seeing he knew not what deeds Zeus was purposing, who was yet to bring woes and groanings on Ilium and all and Dardanus through-out the course of stubborn fight. Then he awoke from sleep, and the divine voice was ringing in his ears. He sat upright and did on his soft tunic, fair and glistening, and about him cast his great cloak, and beneath his shining feet he bound his fair sandals, and about his shoulders flung his ever-sheduled sword, and he grasped the sceptre of his fathers, imperishable ever, and thereon took his way along the ships of the brass-coated Achæans.

HOMER

Ἦως μὲν ἴα θεᾷ προσέειπε μακρὸν ἱλαίης,
 Ζῆνι φίλῃς ἐρύσσῃ καὶ δῖοις ἀθανάτοισιν
 αὐτὰρ ὃ σπρικέσσι λιγυρὴν ἵγυϊον καίενος 80
 ἐπύσσῃσι ἀγοστὶδε κίον κομωμένῃσι Ἀχαιοῖς
 οἳ μὲν ἐκρύπτουσιν τοὶ δ' ἐνείκεστο μάλ' ὤπῃ.

Ἰουλὴν δὲ πρῶτον μετὰ τίμας ἦε γέροντας
 Νηστωρὴν παρὰ νηὶ Πυλῶϊγενος βασιλῆος
 τοῖσι δ' ὅ γε σιγαλέουσιν πικρῶτε ἀντιπτοὶ βούλῃ 85
 "αἵ τε, φίλοι θεῶς μοι συνέπον' ἴδαν δαίμων
 ἐμ' ἄροισιν διακίοντα μέλιστα δὲ Νηστωρὶ διφ'
 εἶδος τε μέγας τε φίλῃ τ' ὀχίσσῃ εὖμαι
 σφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὕπερ κίον' ἔπει με πρὶν μὲν δαίμων
 "εἶδεις, Ἄτρεϊς καὶ δαίμονες Ἰστροδάμοιο" 90
 οὐ γὰρ παρὲς χιὼν εἶδεν βουλῆφρον ἄνδρα,
 ὃς λίον τ' ἐπιτετραφέναι καὶ τοσοῦτα μέλιστα
 καὶ δ' ἀμείβῃ ζῆτος ὤπῃ. Διὸς δὲ τοὶ δῖνοι εἰμι,
 οἳ σὺν ἀνείκετι εὖ μενέει σφόνδα καὶ ἀλαίῃσι
 θυσιζέμεν καίενος κατὰ κομωμένῃσι Ἀχαιοῖσι 95
 παρσύνῃσι καὶ γὰρ σὺν ἔλκεσιν παλὴν εἰσενέγκας
 Τρῶων σὺ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς ἱλαίῃσι διμῶς ἔχοντες
 ἀνέτοισι φέρεσθαι ἐπὶ σπυγαίῃσι γὰρ ἔπειτας
 "ἦρῃ λίσσι μὲν, Τρῶες δὲ καὶ δ' ἐφύονται
 ἐκ Διὸς αἷμα σὺ σφόνδα ἔχεις φέροντι ὥς αὖ μὲν εἰσι καὶ 100
 ἔχον' ἀποπταμένους ἐμὲ δὲ γλαυκὸν ὕπνος ἀνέκει
 αἰὲν ἔνι", αἳ κατ' ὤπῃ θυσιζέμεν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 πρῶτα δ' ὄγῳ ἐπείσω περὶ πύργῳ, ὃ θέμις ἐστίν,

* For lines 84-85 *Leaves of the same leaf*.

αὐτὰρ τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ ἀντιπτοῖσι τ' ἐνείκεστο
 καὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ ἀντιπτοῖσι τ' ἐνείκεστο

* For lines 84-85 *Leaves of the same leaf*.

αὐτὰρ τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ ἀντιπτοῖσι τ' ἐνείκεστο
 καὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ ἀντιπτοῖσι τ' ἐνείκεστο

Now the goddess Dawn went up to high Olympus, to announce the sight to Zeus and the other immortals, but Agamemnon bade the rearward heracle summons to the place of gathering the long haired Achaeans. And they made summons, and the men gathered full ranks.

But the king first made the council of the great-minded men to sit down beside the altar of Nestor, the king Peleus' son. And when he had called them together he uttered a cunning plan and said: "Hearken, my friends: a dream from heaven came to me in my sleep through the ambrosial night, and sweet has was it in great Nestor in form and in stature and in build. It took its stand above my head, and spake to me saying: 'Thou messenger, son of unwearying Atene, the tamer of horses. To sleep the watch thy tongue becomes; not a man that is a counsellor to whom a host is entrusted, and upon whom rest so many cares. But now hearken thou quickly unto me: for I am a messenger to thee from Zeus who far away though he be hath secret care for thee and pity. He buildeth thee and the long haired Achaeans with all speed, since now thou mayest take the broad walled city of the Trojans. But the immortals that have homes upon Olympus are no longer divided in counsel: since Hest hath bent the minds of all to her supplication, and over the Trojans hang doom by the will of Zeus. But do thou keep this in thy heart. No speak he and was flown away, and sweet sleep let me go. Nay, come now if in any wise we may let us see the sons of the Achaeans: but first will I make trial of them in speech, as is right, and will

led them hither with their beached ships: but do
you from this side and from that bespeak them,
and strive to lead them back."

So saying, he sat him down, and among them
appeared Nestor that was king of ancient Pylos. He
with good intent addressed their gathering and spake
among them: "My friends, sailors and rulers of
the Argives, were it any other of the Achæans that
told us this dream we wight deem it a false thing,
and turn away therefrom the more: but now hath
he seen it who deserves himself to be far the mightiest
of the Achæans. Nay, come then, if in any wise
we may arm the sons of the Achæans."

He spake, and led the way forth from the counsel,
and the other accepted huge rose up thereat and
clayed the stern of the boat: and the people
the while were hastening on. I saw as the tribes
of Dourging bore go forth from some house-
ever coming on stream, and in clusters over the flowers
of spring fit in things, were here some there,
even as from the wine and huts twice the low
sea beach marched forth in companies their many
tribes to the place of gathering. And in their midst
bided forth hither messenger and I saw urging them
to go: and they were gathered. And the place of
gathering was in a turret, and the earth grained
beneath them as the people sat them down, and
a din arose. None hereto with shouting sought to
restrain them, if so be there might refrain from spears
and give ear to the huge nurtured of Zeus. Hardly
at the last were the people made to sit, and were
stayed in their places, ceasing from their clamour.
Then among them and Agamemnon appeared, bearing
in his hands the sceptre which Hephestus had

Ἥφαιστος μὲν δῖκε Διὶ Κρονίῳ δάκρυ
 αἶψα δ' ὅρα Ζεὺς δῖκε διακτῆρ' ἀπληροῦτη
 Ἑρμείας δὲ ἀνὰ δῖκεν Πέλοσι πλεξίστην,
 αἶψα δ' αἶψ' ἑλὼν δῖκε Ἄτρεϊ, πομπὴν λαῶν 108
 Ἄτρεϊ δὲ φητοκῶν εἶπεν πολυαῖρ' ἔτιοσθι,
 αἶψα δ' αἶψ' ἔτιοσθ' Ἀγαμέμνονι λίπε φορῆται,
 παλιν οὖν ἤσκειαι καὶ Ἄργεϊ πᾶσι ἀνάσσειν
 τῷ δ' ὕ' ἐρείσασμενος ἔπει' Ἀργείοισι μοῖτινυα
 "ὦ φίλοι, ἦρκετ' Ἰάκχοι, θεράποντες Ἴρκης, 110
 Ζεὺς με μέγας Κρονίῳς ἀτὴ φεδῶνος βλάστη,¹
 σχετλίος, ὃς πρὶν μὲν μοι ὑπεσχέτο καὶ κατενεύον
 ἴλιον ἀπέρουον² ἐντειχέων ἀποκτεσθῆναι,
 νῦν δὲ κατὰν ἀπᾶντων βουλευσάτο, καὶ με κέλευσι
 δυσκλεῶς Ἄργος ἰκευθαι, εἴπει πολὺν ὤλεσσε λαόν 115
 οὔτως που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενέει φίλον εἶναι,
 δὲ δὴ παλλὰς παλὺν κατελεύσῃ καρπῶν
 ἡδ' ἔτι καὶ λυσιῶν τοῦ γὰρ πρῶτος ἔστι μέγιστος
 εὐσχερὸς γὰρ τοῦδε γ' ἔστι καὶ ὑπερμενέων
 πυθέσθαι,
 μὰρ οὔτως τοιοῦδε τοιοῦδε τι λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν 120
 ἀπρηγῆτος πόλεμος πολέμειζεν ἡδὲ μαχεσθαι
 ἐνδράσει πειροτέροισι, τέλος δ' οὐ πῶς τι σέφαται
 εἰ περ γὰρ α' στείλομεν Ἀχαιοὶ τὰ Τρῶες τε,
 ἔρκετ' ἀπὸ τῶν ταμόντων, ἀριθμητῆμασθε ἀμφὶ,³
 Τρῶες μὲν λείξασθαι ἐφιστοῖσι ὅσοι ἴασι, 125
 ἡμεῖς δ' εἰ δεκάδας διαποσμηθεύμεν Ἀχαιοί,
 Τρῶας δ' ἐνδράσει ἰκαστοὶ ἐλαμμεθα εὐσχεσθῆναι,
 παλλὰί περ δεκάδ' ἐκ δυνάστευ εὐσχεσθῶμεν

¹ μῆγας Ἀριστάρχῳ; μῆγας Ἰωνοδότης, καὶ

² ἴλιον 1.11; ὃ was rejected by Lennibolus.

³ ἀριθμῶν γὰρ τοῦδε γ' ἴλιον γὰρ τοῦδε γ' Ἰωνοδότης.

⁴ ἴλιον 126 was rejected by Aristarchus.

wrought with toil. Hephaestus gave it to king Zeus, son of Cronos, and Zeus gave it to the messenger Argiphontes, and Hermes, the lord, gave it to Peops, driver of horses, and Peops in turn gave it to Atreus, shepherd of the hunt, and Atreus at his death left it to Thyestes, rich in flocks, and Thyestes again left it to Agamemnon to bear, that so he might be lord of many isles and of all Argos. Thence he learned, and spoke his word among the Argives. "My friends, Danaan warriors, squire of Ares, great Zeus, son of Cronos, hath ensnared me in grievous blindness of heart, cruel god! seeing that of aid he promised me, and bowed his head thereto, that not until I had sacked we would I see should I get me home, but now hath he planned cruel deceit, and bids me return inglorious to Argos, when I have lost much people. So, I ween must be the good pleasure of Zeus, supreme in might, who hath laid low the heads of many cities, yea, and shall yet lay low, for his power is above all. A shameful thing is this even for the hearing of men that are yet to be: how that thus vain is so good, and so great a host of the Achaeans warred a blood-curd war, and fought with men fewer than they, and no end thereof hath as yet been seen. For should we be mudded, both Achaeans and Trojans, to swear a solemn oath with sacrifice, and to number ourselves, and should the Trojans be gathered together, even all they that have dwellings in the city, and we Achaeans be marshalled by tens, and choose, each company of us, a man of the Trojans to pour our wine, then would many tens lack a cup-

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τόσσον ἐνὶ φρεσὶ πλάσσει δρυμοῖσι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
 Τρωῶν, αἱ γὰρ οὖσι ποτα πταλὸν αἰὲ' ἐπικουροί· 120
 πωλλὸν δὲ πάλιν ἐγγεσθαι δῆριτες ἴασιν,
 οἳ μὲ μέγα πλάζουσιν καὶ οἷς εἰμὸς ἐβέλονται
 Ἴλιον ἐκπερσεῖσιν εὐ καυόμενον πταλιέθρον
 ὅσσα δὲ βύβλασι Διὸς μεγάλας ἔπαιονται,
 καὶ δὴ αἶρε σέσπτε κων καὶ σπάρτα λελιπται 125
 αἷ δὲ σου γμύτεροι τ' ἄλοχοι καὶ νηπιὰ τέκνα
 ἴατ' ἐνὶ μαγαροῖς ποτιδεδυμένα δμῶν δὲ ἰόντες
 αὔτως ἀφρακτόν, εὐ εὔεκα δειρ' ἀπομαρθεῖ
 ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὡς εἰς ἔγωγε εἶπω, πεπιδυμένα πάντες
 φουγίμην σὺν νηυσὶ φίλῳ ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν 130
 εὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην εἰρήσομεν εὐρυόνηαν.¹
 Ἴδε φασί, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι δόρυ
 πᾶσι μετὰ πλῆθιν ὅσοι αὐτὸ βούληται ἑκατόν·²
 ἀπὸ θῆ δ' ἀγαθή θῆ· κινεῖται μακρὰ θαλάσσης,
 σούτου Ἰκαριῶ, τὰ μὲν τ' ἔϊρος τε Ἰότος τε 135
 ὤρεσ' ἐπαΐζει πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφέλων
 ὡς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζεφύρος βαθεῖ λήϊον εἰδών,
 λαβρὸς ἀπειγίωσιν, οἷ τ' ἔμμενι δόταχυσσιν,
 ὡς τὼ παρ' ἀγαθὴ αὐτῇ τοὶ δ' ἀλαλητῶ
 νῆας ἐν' ἀσπασάντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπέρθεσσι κοίτη 140
 ἴσταν' ἀειρομένη τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον
 ἔσπεσθαι νηυσὶ καὶ δ' ἄλαστον σὺν ἄλῃ δ' αὖν,
 σιροῖν τ' ἐξισαθέμεν αἰπῇ δ' οὐρανοῦ ἰκόν
 οἴκαλε ἰσμένον ὑπὸ δ' ἔρπον ἰσμάτα νηῶν
 Ἐνθα κεν Ἀργεῖοισιν ὑπέρμορφα νηότες ἐνίχθη, 145

¹ Lines 130-133 were reported by Aristarchus.

² Line 141 was omitted by some ancient critics.

³ Line 143 was omitted by Aristarchus.

⁴ see Zoster's note on p. 100.

beaver, as far I deem do the sons of the Achæans
 outnumber the Trojans that dwell in the city. But
 even there be out of many cities, men that wield
 the spear who hinder me mightily and for as that
 I am fain suffer me not to sack the well-peopled
 citadel of Ilios. Already have nine years of great
 Zens gone by and in our ships timbers are rotted
 and the tackle of wood and our wives, I ween, and
 little children sit in our halls awaiting us. Yet is our
 task, whoso ~~unwilling~~ ^{unwilling} ~~is~~ ^{is} to furtherance where-
 of we came hither. Nay even, even as I should
 bid, let us all stay. let us see with our eyes
 our dear native land. for no more is there hope
 that we shall take broad-waved Ilios."

So spake he and roused the hearts in the breasts
 of all strong and the multitude as many as had
 not heard his counsel. And the gathering was
 stirred and the king saw waves of the Iliad dash
 which the East Wind or the South Wind has raised,
 rushing upon them from the shade of father Zeus.
 And even as when the West Wind at its coming
 stameth a deep overhead with its violent blast and
 the ears bow thereunder even so was all their
 gathering stirred and they with loud shouting
 rushed towards the ships, and from beneath their
 feet the dust arose as high. And they called each
 one to his friend to lay hand of the oars and draw
 them into the bright sea, and they set themselves
 to cease the launching wars, and their shouting went
 up to heaven, so fain were they of their return
 home, and they began to take the grups from
 beneath the ships.

Then would the Argives have accomplished their
 return even beyond what was ordained, had not

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[illegible]⁴ For more on the importance of the word

at pH 4.5 and 5.5, respectively. The

writing lines 187-189

* All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

² [page 54] was also controlled by *Aspergillus*.

* Lane 100 is omitted in many runs.

Hera spoken a word to Athena, saying "Out upon it, child of Zeus that beareth the argos, unwearied one ! Is it thus indeed that the Argives are to flee to their dear native land over the broad back of the sea ? Ave, and they would leave to Priam and the Trojans their boast, even Argive Helen, for whose sake many an Achæan hath perished in Troy, far from his dear native land. But go thou now throughout the host of the brazen-coated Achæans, with thy gentle words seek thou to restrain every man, neither suffer them to draw into the sea their curved ships."

So spake she, and the goddess, flashing-eyed Athena, failed not to hearken. Down from the peaks of Olympus she went darting, and speedily came to the swift ships of the Achæans. There she found Odysseus, the peer of Zeus in counsel, as he stood. He laid no hand upon his benched, black ship, for that grief had come upon his heart and soul, and flashing-eyed Athene stood near him, and said, "Son of Laërtes, sprung from Zeus, Odysseus of many wiles, is it thus indeed that ye wil fling yourselves on your benched ships to flee to your dear native land ? Ave and ye would leave to Priam and the Trojans their boast, even Argive Helen, for whose sake many an Achæan hath perished in Troy, far from his dear native land. But go thou now throughout the host of the Achæans, and boid thee back no more ; and with thy gentle words seek thou to restrain every man, neither suffer them to draw into the sea their curved ships."

So said she, and he knew the voice of the goddess

βῆ δὲ θέω, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βλεψέτην δὲ κόμισσε
 κῆρυξ Εὐρυβάτης Ἰθακήσιος, ὃς οἱ ὀπιθεῖ
 αὐτός δ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἔλθων 180
 δέξατό οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρῷον, ἀφθιτον αἰεὶ
 σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλποχιτώνων

Ὅν τινὰ μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἑξοχὸν ἄνδρα κιχείη,
 τὸν δ' ἀγαυοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς·
 "δαίμόν", οὐ σέ δοκε κακὸν ὥς δειδισσεσθαι, 185
 ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε καθῆσο καὶ ἄλλους ἴδρνε λαοὺς
 οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἶσθ' οἷος νόος Ἀτρεΐδωνος
 νῦν μὲν πειράται, τάχα δ' ἴψεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν βουλῇ δ' οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἷον εἶπε,
 μή τι χολωσάμενος ῥέξη κακὸν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν 190
 θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἔστι διωτρεφέων βασιλῆων,
 τιμὴ δ' ἐκ Διὸς ἔστι, φιλεῖ δὲ ἑ μητίετα Ζεὺς."

Ὅν δ' αὖ δῆμον τ' ἄνδρα ἴδοι βοῶντά τ' ἑφεύροι,
 τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἔλασασκεν ὁμοκλήσασκέ τε μυθή·
 "δαίμόν", ἑτρέμας ἦσο καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε, 200
 οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι, σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις,
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐπαριθμῶς οὔτ' ἐν βουλῇ
 οὐ μὲν πως πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐθῶδ' Ἀχαιοί·
 οὐκ ἀγαθὸν παλυκοιρανίῃ εἰς κοῖρας ἔστω,
 εἰς βασιλεῖς, ᾧ δώκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω 205
 σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσι βουλεύῃσι."

"Ὡς δ' γὰρ κοιρανέων διεπε στρατόν· οἱ δ' ἀγορήνυε

¹ Lines 183-187 were rejected by Aristarchus, who also transferred to this place lines 202-203.

² Line 204 is omitted in many mss. For βουλεύει (Die Chrysostomus, the mss. give the unmetrical βουλεύει.

as she spake, and set him to run, and cast from him his cress, which his herald gathered up, even Eurybates of Ithaca, that waited on him. But himself he went straight to Agamemnon, son of Atreus, and received at his hand the staff of his fathers, imperishable ever, and therewith went his way along the ships of the beazen-coated Achæans.

Whomsoever he met that was a chieftain or man of note, to his side would he come and with gentle words seek to restrain him saying: "Good Sir, it becometh not to seek to all, as it were as if thou wert a coward, but do thou thrust at thee down, and make the rest of thy people to sit. For thou knowest not yet clearly what is the mind of the son of Atreus, now he does but make trial, whereas soon he will smite the sons of the Achæans. Had we not all heard what he spake in the council? Beware lest waxing wrath he work much evil to the sons of the Achæans. Proud is the heart of kings, fostered of heaven, for their honour is from Zeus, and Irus, god of counsel, loveth them."

But whatsoever man of the people he saw and found brawling him would he smite with his staff, and stifle with words saying: "For we sit here still and hearken to the words of others that are better men than thou, whereas thou art unwarlike and a weakling, neither to be counted in war nor in counsel. In no wise shall we Achæans be kings here. No good thing is a multitude of lords, let there be one lord, one king to whom the son of crooked-counseling Cronus hath vouchsafed the sceptre and judgments, that he may take control for his people."

Thus masterfully did he range through the host,

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αὐτὸς ἐπισσεύωτο πῶς ἔσθ' καὶ κλισίων
 τῇ ὥς ὅτε κῆμα παλιφλοιοῖσθαι θαλισσῆς
 κινάλην μεγάλην βούμεται, παραγῆι δὲ τε ποταῖοι 210
 "Ἄλλοι μὲν ῥ' ἔλποντο, ἐρπύσειε δὲ καθ' ὄδρας
 Θερσίτης δ' ἔτι μόνος ἀμείροντες ἑκάλεμα,
 δὲ ἴστα φρεσὶ ἴσῃ ἄλυσμα τε πολλὰ τε τῷδ' ἦ,
 μῶν, ἀταρ οὐ κῆρα κοσμον, ἐρίζεσθαι βασιλείῳ,
 αἰὲ δ' ἐπὶ αἰ εἴσαντο γέληϊον Ἀργείοισιν 215
 ἔμμεται αὐχιστοὶ δὲ αὐτῶ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἤϊβε
 φάλαγος ἦν, χυλὸς δ' ἑτέρων πύδα τῶ δὲ αἰ ἵμα
 πιστῶ, ἐπὶ στήθεσσι συνοχιστοὶ αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
 φέζετο ἔην κεφαλῇ, φέληε δ' ἐπενταυθε λαχὴν
 ἐχθιστοὶ δ' Ἀχιλλῆ' μαλίστ' ἦν ἡδ' Ἰδίοισι 220
 τῶ γὰρ νεκρῶσθε τὸν αὐτ' Ἀγαμέμνονι θυρ
 εἴσε κελευσθῆναι λέγ' ἀνείδεν τῶ δ' ἔρ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἀσπαγλῶς κοτέοντο νεμέσσηθεν τ' ἐπὶ θυμῷ
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὰ βῆμα Ἀγαμέμνονα σέκεα μίθε
 "Ἀτρεΐδῃ, τοῦ δὲ αὐτ' ἐπιμύθεαι ἦδ' ἡγετίσεις, 225
 κλισίαι τοὶ χαλκοῦ κλισίαι, πολλὰ δὲ γυναῖκες
 κισσὸν ἐπὶ κλισίῃς ἔξαιρεται, ἄς τοὶ Ἀχαιοὶ
 πρῶτιστον ἔδιδμεν, εὐτ' ἂν πταλιθρὸν ἔλαμνον.
 ἦ ἔτι καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδέμεται, δὲ καὶ τὰ εἴσι
 Ἴρῶσιν ἱπποδάμῃσιν ἐξ Ἴλιον εἰὸς ἄρουρα, 230
 ὅς περ ἔγνω ὅπως ἀγάγῃ ἢ ἄλλοις Ἀχαιοῖς,
 ἢ γυναικῶσιν, ἵνα μισθῶσι ὅν φιλοτῆτι,
 ἦν τ' αὐτὸς ἀποπόσει κατισχῆται, οὐ μὲν ἔοικεν
 ἄρχῳ δόντα πακύνειν δουράσμενον εἰς Ἀχαιοῖς.

* Lines 202-203 were rejected by Lomstedt.

* τῶ δὲ αὐτ' ἐπὶ μύθεαι ἦδ' ἡγετίσεις, Lomstedt, who rejected lines 227-228.

* Lines 231-232 were rejected by Lomstedt.

and they hastened back to the place of gathering from their sides and bows with noise as when a wave of the sea commencing sea thundereth on the long beach, and the deep murmur.

Now the others sat them down and were stayed in those places, but there still kept chattering on Trojans of measureless speech. whose word was full of great tales of slaughter & words wherewith to stir revenge against the kings, & it and to no orderly use, but whatsoever he termed would raise a laugh among the Argives. Diomedes was he beyond all men that came to live. he was bearded, bigged and lame in the one foot, and his two shoulders were rounded slinging together over his chest, and above them his hair was worn, and a great stubble grew thereon. His eye was like a fire above all, and he infectious, for it was they took that he was wont to rescue, but now again with slow eyes he uttered abuse against great Agamemnon. With him were the Achaean exhorting words, and had indignation in their hearts. Minobus with loud shoutings he spake and roused Agamemnon.

Son of Atreus, with what art thou now again discontent, or what is it to thee? I find are thy tents with women and women (for many are in the hall's cloison) upon that we Achaeans go to thee first of all women or we take a citadel. It dost thou say want good men, which some men of the house-taking I shall bring thee out of Ilium as a ransom for the men, whom I have have found and led away or some other of the Achaeans? It is it some thing gill for I am to have no wife, whom thou wilt give me for myself? Nay, heaven's oath and men that a true captain to bring to us the men

ὦ πέποινες, κάκ' ἐλέγχε', Ἀχαιῖδες, οὐκέτ' Ἀχαιοί, 234
οἵκαδ' ἐπερ σὺν νηυσὶ νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ' ἐῷμεν
αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ γέρα πεσσέμεν, ὄφρα ἴδῃται
ἢ ῥά τί οἱ χήμεϊς προσαμύνομεν, ἦε καὶ οὐκί·
ὅς καὶ νῦν Ἀχιλλῆα, ἔο μέγ' ἀμείνονα φῶτα,
ἠτίμησεν ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας. 240
ἀλλὰ μάλ' οὐκ Ἀχιλλῆϊ χόλος φρεσὶν, ἀλλὰ με-
θήμων·

ἦ γὰρ ἄν, Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ὕστατα λιβεῖσαιο·
ὦς φάτο νεκείων Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Θερσίτης· τῷ δ' ὅκα παρίστατο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
καί μιν ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν χαλεπῶ ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ· 245
"Θερσίτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ εὖν ἀγορητής,
ἰσχεο, μῆδ' ἔθει' οἷος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλευσιν.
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χερειώτερον βροτὸν ἄλλον
ἔμμεναι, ὅσοι ἄμ' Ἀτρεΐδῃς ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἤλθον.
τῷ οὐκ ἂν βασιλῆας ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων ἀγορεύοις, 250
καὶ σφὶν ὄνειδέά τε προφέροις, νόστὸν τε φυλάσσοις.
οὐδέ τί πω σάφα ἴδμεν ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,¹
ἦ εὖ ἦε κακῶς νοστήσομεν νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.
τῷ νῦν Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ῆσαι ὄνειδιζων, ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν 255
ἥρωες Δαναοί· σὺ δὲ κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις.
ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι ὥς νύ περ ὦδε,

¹ Lines 249-255 were rejected by Aristarchus.



of the Achæans. Soft fools! bear things of shame, ye women of Argos, men no more, homeward let us go with our ships, and leave this fellow here in the land of Troy to digest his prizes, that so he may learn whether in us too there is ought of aid for him or no—for him that hath now done dishonour to Achilles, a man better far than he, for he hath taken away, and keepeth his prize by his own arrogant act. Of a surerty there is naught of wrath in the heart of Achilles: nay he heedeth not at all, else, son of Atreus, wouldest thou now work insolence for the last time.

So spake Therites, raising at Agamemnon, shepherd of the host. But quickly to his side came goodly Menelaus, and with an angry glance from beneath his brows, chid him with harsh words, saying: "Therites of reckless speech, clear-voiced talker though thou art, refrain thee, and be not minded to strive singly against kings. For I deem that there is no surer mortal than thou amongst all those that with the sons of Atreus came beneath Ius. Wherefore were well thou shouldest not take the name of kings in thy mouth as thou pratest, to cast reproaches upon them, and to watch for home going. In no wise do we know clearly as yet how these things are to be, whether it be for good or ill that we sons of the Achæans shall return. Therefore dost thou now continually utter revilings against Atreus' son, Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, for that the Danaan warriors give him gifts full many, whereas thou pratest on with savings. But I will speak out to thee, and this word shall verily be brought to pass: if I find thee again plying the fool, even as now thou dost, then may the head

μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσσῆϊ κάρη ὤμοισιν ἔπειη,
 μηδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἶην, 260
 εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν ἀπὸ μὲν φάλα εἵματα δύσω,
 χλαῖνάν τ' ἠδὲ χιτῶνα, τὰ τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλυπτέ,
 αὐτὸν δὲ κλαύοντα θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφῆσω
 πεπλήγων ἀγορήθεν ἀεικέλοισι πληγῇσιν."

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφη, σκῆπτρῳ δὲ μεταφρενὸν ἠδὲ καὶ
 ὤμῳ 265
 πλῆξεν· ὁ δ' ἰδυῖσθαι, θαλερόν δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε δάκρυ·
 σμῶδιξ δ' αἵματόεσσα μεταφρεῖου ἐξυπανέστη
 σκῆπτρου ὑπο χρυσοῖο· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔζητο τάρβησέν τε,
 ἀλγήσας δ', ἀχρεῖον ἰδὼν, ἀπομόρξατο δάκρυ.
 οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀχνημενοὶ περ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἠδὺ γέλασσαν· 270
 ὦδε δὲ τις εἶπεσκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·
 "ὦ πόποι, ἥ δὴ μυρὶ Ὀδυσσοῦς ἐσθλὰ ἔοργε
 βουλὰς τ' ἐξάρχων ἀγαθὰς πόλεμόν τε κορυσσών·
 νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν,
 ὅς τὸν λυβητῆρα ἐπεσβόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων. 275
 οὐ θῆν μιν πάλιν αὐτίς ἀντήσῃ θυμὸς ἀγήτωρ
 κεικείην βασιλῆας ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν·"

"Ὡς φάσαν ἡ πληθὺς ἀνὰ δ' ὁ πταλίπορθος
 Ὀδυσσεὺς
 ἔσση σκῆπτρον ἔχων· παρὰ δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 εἶδομένη κτήρυκε σιωπᾶν λαὸν ἀνώγει, 280
 ὥς ἅμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὕστατοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
 μῦθον ἀκούσειαν καὶ ἐπιφρασσάμενοι βουλήν.
 ὁ σφιν εὖ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν
 "Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν δὴ σε, Διῶξ, ἐθέλουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ
 πᾶσιν ἐλέγχιστον θέμεναι μερόπῃσιν βροτοῖσιν, 285

of Odysseus shade no more upon his shoulders nor
may I any more be called the father of Ithacchus,
if I take thee next, and strip off thy raiment, thy
cloak, and thy tunic that cover thy nakedness, and
for thine sword thee waving to the swift of go,
beaten forth from the place of gathering with
shameful blows."

No space Odysseus, and with his staff smote his
back and shoulders: and Theracles covered down,
and a big tear fell from him: and a heavily weal rose
up on his back beneath the staff of god. Then he
sate him down, and fear came upon him, and stung
by pain with heaped wounds he wiped away the tear.
But the Achæans, sore vexed at heart though they
were, broke into a merry laugh at him, and thus
would one speak with a game at his neighbour:

"But upon thee yet shall Ithacchus ere now wrought
good deeds without number as under my good counsel
and setting battle in array: but now in this deed for
the best that he hath wrought among the Argives,
seeing he hath made the murmurous battle to cease
from his prating. Never again, I ween, will his
proud eyes hereforth set him on to rail at kings
with words of reviling."

No space the multitude, but up rose Odysseus,
archer of cities, the arrow in his hand: and by his
sute flashing eyed Athene in the harness of a herald,
bade the host keep silence, that the sons of the
Achæans, both the nearest and the farthest, might
hear his words, and lay to heart his counsel. He
with good intent addressed their gathering and spake
among them: "Sons of Atreus, how verily are the
Achæans minded to make thee O king the most
despised among all mortal men, nor will they fastu

οὐδ' ἐπὶ δαυτολοῦσθ' ὑποσχέσθ' ἦν σὺρ ὄντες
 ἔκαστ' ἐπὶ σπείχοντες ἀπ' Ἄργεος ἐπιβ' ἑταίρῳ,
 ἴκοντο σπείροντων κτελέων ἀποπέσθαι
 εἴ τε γὰρ ἦ παλὴν πάλιν γῆμαι τε γυαλοῖσι
 ἀλλήλων οὐκ ἔμελλαν οἷα νῦν πεσέσθαι
 ἢ μὴ καὶ πῦρος εἴηεν αὐτάρτε κατὰ
 καὶ γὰρ τις ἔ' δ' αὖ μὴτα μέγα ἀπὸ δὲ ἀλγῶν
 εὐχάλας σὺν π' ἐπὶ λελύγην, εἰ σὺρ δέλλας
 χερσὶναι εὐκλειῶσ' ἀρταμένη τε βίλασσα
 τῷ δ' εὐχέτοισι ἐστὶ σαρπηδὼναι σκάντοισι
 σφαλερὸν μὴνέεσσι τῷ οὐκ ἔμελλαν, ἢ ἄρα σὺρ
 εὐχάλας παρὰ πῦρσι κορυφαῖσι ἔλλα καὶ ἐμῶν
 εὐχάλας τοὺς δὲ τῷ τε μέγα πῦρος τε πεσέσθαι
 τῷ τε φῶν καὶ μέγα πῦρ γῶν, δέλα δαίμων
 δ' εὐχὴν ἑλπίδας μαρτυρεῖται, ἦ καὶ οὐκ
 εἴ γὰρ δὴ τίς τις Διὸς ἐπὶ φέρον εἴη δὲ πάντες
 μαρτυροί, οὐ μὴ πῦρ εἴη δαίμονα φέροντα
 γῆμα τε καὶ οὐκ, εἴ' εἰς Ἀχαιοὺς ἄρα
 ἐπὶ πῦρ καὶ ἑλπίδας καὶ ἑλπίδας φέρονται
 τῷ δ' εὐχὴν πῦρ εἴηεν ἑλπίδας εἴηεν
 ἐλπίδας ἀρταμένην τῷ πῦρσι εἴηεν
 καὶ τῷ πῦρσι εἴηεν, ὅτε πῦρ εἴηεν
 εἴ' εὐχὴν πῦρ εἴηεν ἑλπίδας εἴηεν
 εὐχάλας, τῷ πῦρσι εἴηεν ἑλπίδας
 βίλασσιν εἴηεν πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ
 εἴηεν δ' εἴηεν πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ
 εἴηεν εἴ' εἴηεν πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ
 εἴηεν, εἴηεν πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ, ἢ τῷ πῦρ

ἢ εὐχάλας πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ
 πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ

ὁ ἄλλος πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον
 πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον

the promise that they made to thee while fasting
 hasten'd from Arg's the pasture-land of heroes,
 that not until they hadst soaked wearied limbs
 aboutest thou got thee home. For the little
 children of such women do they wait each to the
 other in longing to return home. Very there is
 toil even to make a man return disheartened. But
 he that at death had not a year's month far from his
 wife in his bewilder'd or half-rotation of heart, even
 he whom winter blasts and verging west keep afar,
 but he is in the ninth year at its turn, as we
 abide here. Wherefore I count it not shame that the
 Achæans have rotation of heart hence to these beaked
 ships, yet even so it is a shameful thing to tarry
 long and return empty. Endure my friends, and
 abide for a time, till we may know what of the
 promises of Laertes be true or no. For this is
 truth do we know within our hearts and to see all
 uttermost things, even as many as the fates of death
 have not been away. It was but as yesterday or
 the day before when the sons of the Achæans
 were gathering in Aulis' hollow with women for Priam
 and the Trojans, and we round about a spring were
 sitting to the immortal queen the holy altar
 heretofore that being furthest beneath a fair
 plane-tree from whence flowed the bright water,
 then appeared a great portent, a serpent blanch-
 ed on the bare terrace where the Cretan
 himself had sent forth to the light, girded from
 beneath the altar and darted to the plane-tree.
 Now upon this were the younglings of a quivering
 tender little ones, on the liquid bright covering
 beneath the waves, eight in all, and the mother
 that bore them was the earth. Then the serpent

εἴθ' ὃ γε τοὺς ἐλκεῖν¹ κατήσθι τετραγῶτας²
 μήτηρ δ' ἀμφιποτάτο ὀδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα· 318
 τὴν δ' ἐλαλιζάμενος πτερυγὸς λαβὼν ἀμφιαχυῖαν
 αὐτὰρ ἔπει κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτῆν,
 τὸν μὲν αἰζήλων³ θῆκεν θεός, ὃς περ ἔδῃκε
 λᾶαν γὰρ μὴ ἔθηκε Κρονὸν παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω⁴
 ἡμῖς δ' ἔσταότες θαυμάζομεν οἷον ἐτύχθη 320
 ὡς οὖν δευὰ πέλευρα θεῶν εἰσῆλθ' ἐκατόμβας,
 Ἥαλχας δ' αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα θεοπροπέων ἄγορεύε
 'τίπτε' ἀνεφ' ἐγένεσθε, κερὴ κομοωπτεες Ἀχαιοί;
 ἡμῶν μὲν τοῦδ' ἔδῃκε τέρας μεγά μῆτιστα Ζεὺς,
 ὀφρμον, ὀφιδέλαστον, ὅου κλῆος οὐ ποτ' ἄλειται. 322
 ὡς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτῆν,
 ὀκτώ, ἅταρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνα,
 ὡς ἡμῖς τοσσαῖτ' ἔτασ πτολεμιζόμεν αὖτις,
 τῇ δεκατῇ δὲ πολὺν αἰρήσομεν εὐρυαγχιαν
 κείνος τῷ ἀγόρευε τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται. 326
 ἀλλ' ἔγε, μῖμνεντε πάντες, ἐκντήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
 αὐτοῦ, εἰς δ' ἔπει δότο μέγα Πριαμοῖο ἔλωμεν"
 "Ὡς ἔφατ', Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἰαχὼν, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες
 σμερδαλίῳ κοναῖησαν αἰσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν,
 μῦθον ἱππώησαντες Ὀδυσσεύς θεοῖο. 328
 τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερηνίως ἱππότα Νέστορ
 "ὦ ποπποι, ἣ δὴ παῖσιν δοικότες ἀγορεύασθε
 σῆπιώχοις, οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολέμηια ἔργα
 πῇ δὴ σπυθισαίαι τε καὶ ὄρεα βῆσται ἡμῶν,
 ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαίαι τε γένοιτο μῆδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν, 330

¹ τετραγῶτας τριγῶτας Zenodotus.

² αἰζήλων; αἰζήλων, αἰζήλων Zenodotus.

³ [Line 318 was rejected by Apollonius.]

devoured them as they twtered intensely and the mother fluttered around them, waiting for her dear little ones. Hereafter he seized himself and caught her by the wing as she approached almost him. But when he had devoured the sparrows little ones and the mother with them, the god, who had brought him to the light, made him to be wiser. For the son of Cronos came King Cronos turned him to stone, and we stand there and marvelled at what was wrought. So, when the dread portent came to upon the heartlands of the gods it was straightway did Lachar prophesy, and address our gathering, saying: 'We are to this event, ye King feared Achilles.' To us hath Zeus the counsel he showed: the great sign was in evening, when in fulment, the same o'ered that were perish. Even as this portent devoured the sparrows little ones and the mother with them—the right and the mother that bare them was the death—so shall we say there be in many years. But in the tenth shall we take the broad water city. In the time shall Lachar and now as this is very being brought to pass. Nay, come about ye all ye well-garbed Achaeans, even where ye are, until we take the great city of Priam.

So spake he, and the Argives shouted aloud, and all round about them the boys cried unanimously beneath the shouting of the Achaeans as they praised the words of great Achilles. And there was among them the horseman Nestor of renown.

Now hear you, in very truth are ye looking anxiously after the manner of as ye have that care me what for deeds of war. What then is to be the end of our company and our paths? Nay, unto the fire let us cast our weapons and pieces of weapons,

σπονδαί τ' αἰρητοί καὶ βέλαι, ἧς ἀπειθόμεν
 αὐτὰς γὰρ ἔπεισας ἐριδαιόμεν, οὐδὲ τι μῆτις
 εὐρομένη διανομένη, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ' εὐτερές
 Ἄγρειον, σὺ δ' εἴ' ὥς πρηνὲς ἔγχευ' εὐτερέφει βούλῃ
 ἔρχεν Ἀργείοισι κατὰ κράτος ὑπώματα. 265
 τοιοῦτος δ' ἐκ φρεσὶν ἔτα καὶ θυό, τοὶ μὲν Ἀχαιοὶ
 κοφῆς ἀλλήλοισι—αἰετοὶ δ' οὐκ ἴσονται αὐτῶς—
 πρηνὲς Ἀργεῖοι ἴσται πρηνὲς καὶ Δίος ἀνιοχόιο
 γυνήματα εἰ τε φειδύς ὑπύχτην, εἰ τε καὶ οἴα,
 φῆμι γὰρ οὐκ ἀτακτοῖσιν ὑπερμένει Ἄροισι 270
 ἡμεῖς τῷ ὄντι κτενὸν ἐκ ἀντιπυρροῖσιν ἔδωκεν
 Ἀργείοις Τρῳάσιν φόνος καὶ κτερε φέροντες
 ἀστράπτειν τεύχε' ἑταίροισι σμάτα φέμεν
 τῷ μὴ τις πρηνὲς ἐπείγασθαι εἰκότως νοεῖσθαι,
 πρηνὲς τῶς παρ Τρῳάσιν ἀλοχῇ ἀτακτομένηται, 275
 τοιοῦτος δ' ἔλκετο ὀνύματα τε στοναχὰς τε
 εἰ δὲ τις φασαύλῃ εἰκότως εἰκότως νοεῖσθαι,
 ἀπτερόν τις κτερε ἀσπιδόμοιο μελαίνῃ,
 δάρα πρηνὲς ἄλλω θανάτου καὶ ποτὶς ἔπλητο,
 ἀλλὰ, ἔπειθ' αὐτὸς τ' εἴ' ἄλλω τεύχε' ἔδωκε τ' ἄλλω 280
 οἷ τοὶ ἀπιδόχῃς ὄντι ἴσονται, ὅτι κτερε εἴσω
 κτερε ἀνδράσιν κατὰ φυλά, κατὰ φρήτρας, Ἀγέ-
 ματον.

οἷς φρήτρα φρήτρας ἀνδρῶν, φυλά δὲ φυλάς
 εἰ δὲ κτερε οἷς ἔρχεται καὶ τοὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ Ἀχαιοί,
 γυνήματα ἔπειθ' οἷς ἔπλητο καὶ οἷς οἷς τὸν λαόν, 285
 τὸ δὲ κτερε οἷς οἷς κατὰ σφῆας γὰρ μαχόμενται

* Puck. γ, "the stinging and gnawing of Hecate" "the same ancient deity, who held that in the Cyprian Hymn is represented as having left her home sitting γ whereas in the Iliad she is regarded as having been taken away by Hecate. These critics referred the two poems to different authors.

the drink-offerings of unmixed wine and the banquet
 though when we put out trust if it really do we
 struggle with winds we can we find any desire at
 all for our long tarrying here? Men of Athens do
 them no ill and keep us from a purpose and be
 leaders of the Argives through our stubborn fate,
 and for these let them perish, the one or two of the
 Achaeans that take secret counsel apart yet no
 accomplishment shall come thenceforth to depart
 first to Argos or else we have learned whether the
 promise of Zeus that bearth the signs be so or
 no. For I declare that Creusa son, supremest in
 might, gave promise with his hand on that day when
 the Argives went on board their swift-faring ships,
 bearing unto the Ilians death and fate. For he
 uttered it in a right and word forthright of
 good. Wherefore let no man name haste to depart
 hitherwards until men have seen with the eyes of
 some Iliian and have got him requital for his
 offerings and greetings for Helen's sake. However,
 if any man is eagering fast to depart hitherwards,
 let him lay his hand upon his face with his hand
 upon that brow the face of which may meet death
 and fate. But do thou (O King) thyself take good
 counsel and hearken to another. The word which
 comes I speak shall turn not, give each man his
 separate lot even by lot, let Paris Agamemnon,
 that rich may bear aid to each and strive to strive.
 If thou do this, and the Achaeans obey thee, thou
 wilt prove thee who among the captains is a coward,
 and who among the men and men too is brave,
 for they will fight each man for his lot.* For that thing

* That is the fact that the gifts of fortune will accord to
 his man, and each man will be bound to do his best.

γνώσεται δ' εἰ καὶ θεοπέσση πόλιν οὐκ ἀλαπάξει,
ἢ ἀνδρῶν κακότητι καὶ ἀφραδίῃ πολέμοιο."

Τον δ' ἀπαμειβομένος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-
μέμνων·

"ἦ μαν αὐτ' ἄγορῇ πῆρες, γέρον, υἱας Ἀχαιῶν. 177
αἶ γάρ Ζεὺς τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπολλών
τοιούτοις δέκα μοι συμφραδμονες εἶεν Ἀχαιῶν
τῷ κε τάχ' ἤμυσσε πολὺς Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος
χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν ἀλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
ἀλλὰ μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν, 178
ὅς με μετ' ἀπρηκτοῦς ἱριδας καὶ νεῖκεα βάλλει.
καὶ γὰρ ἔγνω Ἀχιλεὺς τε μαχεσσάμεθ' εἵνεκα
κούρης

ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσιν, ἐγὼ δ' ἦρχον χαλεπαίνας·
εἰ δέ που' ἐς γε μίαν βουλεύουσιν, οὐκέν' ἔπειτα
Τρῶσιν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἥβαιον. 179
νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ὥς ξυνάγωμεν Ἄρηα.
εὖ μὲν τις δορυ θηξασθῶ, εὖ δ' ἀσπίδα θεσθῶ,
εὖ δέ τις ἵπποισιν δεῖπνον δότω ὠκυποδεσσιν,
εὖ δέ τις ἄρματος ἀμφὶς ἰδὼν πολέμοιο μεδεσθῶ,
ὥς κε πατημέριον στυγερῶ κρινώμεθ' Ἄρηι 180
οὐ γὰρ παυσιλή γε μετέσσεται, οὐδ' ἥβαιον,
εἰ μὴ νυξ ἔλθοῦσα διακρινέει μένος ἀνδρῶν.
ἰδρῶσι μὲν τευ τελαμῶν ἀμφὶ στηθεσφιν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δ' ἔγχει χεῖρα καμείται·
ἰδρῶσι δέ τευ ἵππος εὖξεν ἄρμα τιταίνων. 181
ὅν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νηῶσιν
μυμνάξω παρὰ νηυσὶ κορυμνοῖσιν, οὐ οἱ ἔπειτα
ἄρκιον ἔσσεται φύγεω κίνας ἢδ' αἰῶνους."

know whether it is even by the will of heaven that thou shalt not take the city, or by the counsel of thy folk and their willingness in war.

Then in answer to him spoke the king Agamemnon. "Are you more sure, and art all the pre-eminence in speech above the sons of the Achaeans? I would, O father, I saw and Athena and Apollo, that I had ten such counsellors. Then would the city of big Priam both with bow and spear be taken and laid waste beneath our hands. But the son of Cronos, even Zeus that beareth the eagle, hath brought sorrow upon me in that he casts me into the midst of fractious strife and wranglings. For verily I and Achilles fought about a girl with a great dowry and it was I that waged such the first. But if ever we shall be at one in counsel, then shall there no more be any putting off of us for the Trojans, no not for an instant. But for the present go ye to your meal, that we may join battle. Let every man what way he please and venture on his shield and let him who goes to his fortified houses then fight and as a wall to his ears on every side and be rich him of fighting. That the whole day through we may contend in hateful war, for of trojans there intervene no man a while until night at its evening shall part the fury of warriors. Not with spear about the breast of man a man shall be the banner of his sheltering shield, and about the spear shall his hand grow weary, and not with spear shall a man's horse be, as he tugs at the ground ear. But whenever I shall be minded to turn apart from the fight beside the beamed of yoke, for him shall there be no longer opportunity to escape the dogs and birds."

So spake he, and the Argives shouted aloud as a
 wave against a high headland, when the North
 Wind cometh and maketh it to roar, even against
 a piling crag that is never left by the waves if all
 the winds that come from the west or from that.
 And they arose and hasted to matter among the
 ships, and made fire in the hearth and took their
 meal. And they made sacrifice one to one of the
 gods that are for ever, and one to another, with the
 prayer that they might come from death and the
 sorrow of war. But Agamemnon, king of men, drew
 a fat bull of five years to the men of Achaia, sacrifice
 to Jove, and let call the children the children
 of the Achaean host. Nestor first of all, and king
 Menelaus, and thereafter the two Ajaxes and the
 son of Peleus, and as the north stars pass the prey
 of Jove in revolve. And when it came to him
 Menelaus, glad at the war cry, but he knew in his
 heart where-with his brother was bound. About
 the bull they stood and took up the barley grains,
 and in prayer, and Agamemnon spake among
 them, saying: Zeus, most glorious, most great,
 lord of the dark clouds that are set in the heaven,
 grant that the sun set not, neither darkness come
 upon us, until I have cast down in headlong ruin
 the fleet of Priam, laden with seizure, and have
 burned with consuming fire the portain thereof, and
 driven about the breast of Hector, in terror rent with
 the horses, and in throngs may his comrades round
 about him fall headlong in the dust, and bite the
 earth.

So spake he, but not as yet would the son of
 Centaurs grant him fulfilment. Nay he accepted the
 sacrifice, but told he made to war unceasingly.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ β' εἷξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβαλόντο,
 εὐέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἰσφάζαν καὶ ἴδειραν,
 μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίσῃ ἐκαλυψάν
 διπτύχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὤμοθετησαν.
 καὶ τα μὲν ἄρ' σχιζήσω ἀφαλλοῖσιν πατέκαλον, 425
 σπλαγχνὰ δ' ἄρ' ἀμπεύραντες ὑπείρεχον Ἰφαιότοιο.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλαγχν' ἐπασσαντο,
 μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν,
 ὥπτησάν τε περιφραδίῳ, ἔρυσαντό τε πάντα
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνον τετύκοντό τε δαίτα, 430
 δαυνύντ', οἷδε τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἴσης.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἦντο,
 τοῖς ἄρα μύθῳ ἦρχε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
 "Ἄτρεΐδῃ κυδίστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
 μηκέτι νῦν θηθ' αὖθι' λεγώμεθα, μηδ' ἐτι δηρὸν 435
 ἀμβαλλώμεθα ἔργον, ὃ δὴ θεὸς ἐγγυαλίζει.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 λαὸν κηρυσσάμενοι ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆας,
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἀθρόοι ὦδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
 ἴωμεν, ὅφρα πε θᾶσσον ἐγείρομεν ὄξυν Ἄρηα 440
 "Ὡς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπιθῆσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-
 μέμνων.

αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λεγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσε
 κηρύσσειν πολέμονδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς·
 οἱ μὲν ἐκέρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἠγείροντο μάλ' ὤκα.
 οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ διδοτρίφει βασιλῆϊ 445
 θῦνον κρήνοντες, μετὰ δὲ γλαυκῶπι Αἴθηνῃ,
 αἰγιδ' ἔχουσα ἱρίτμων ἄγγραον ἀθανάτην τε,

ἢ οὕτω ἢ οὕτω. οὕτω ἢ οὕτω ἱεροδοτῆς.

Then when they had grazed and had sprinkled the horses' glands they first drew back the entire heads and cut their throats and flayed them: and they cut out the thigh pieces and covered them with a leather piece of fat and laid two fresh thousand. I saw then burning on boards of wood pieces of bones and the inner parts were covered with spits, and laid them over the flame of the hearth. But when the thigh pieces were once burned and they had tasted of the meat made thus, put up the rest and spitted it and covered it with a skin and drew all of the spits. I saw when they had covered the entire interior and had made ready the skins that first of all they laid the heads and a part of the inner thigh. But when they had laid them on the hearth of food and drink among them the horseman Nestor of Laertes was first to speak saying: "What ground out of Atrius Agamemnon's king of men at us now but our hands were gathered here with any sword put off the wars when we see the god himself in his own camp at the heights of the heaven-embled Achaean camp?" and gathering together the best of us all of the old men and set us going to a battle through the head-camp of the Achaeans: that we may now the more speed the up our battle.

So spoke he and the king of men Agamemnon, failed not to hearken. Straightway he bade the river-crossed heralds summon to battle the king-haired Antenor. And they made summons and the best gathered for quarrel. The king nurtured of Ios that were about Atrius were sped out, marching the host, and in their midst was the fighting-word Atrius, bearing the precious arms, that knoweth neither age nor death, whereof

τῆς δασυτοῦ θύρας παγγυῖστοι ἐκέρχοντο,
 πάντες εὐπλέεες, δασυτομήναι δὲ ἐκαστος
 εἰς τὴν παμφόρουκα δασυτοῦ λαοῦ Ἀχαιῶν
 ὄφρ' ἵκοντο¹· κτλ. δὲ δὲ σείσας ὥσπερ ἐκαστὸν
 παρὼν ἄλλ' ἑταῖρος παλμίζων τῇ μεγέθει
 τοιοῦτο δ' ἔρως πολέμος γένοιτο γένε' τε πεσόντι
 δὲ κτεῖσι γλαφίοντι φθίον ἐς πατρίδα γαίῃ
 Ἦντε κυρὰ ἔλπον ἐμφύλιον ἄσπετος ἦτο
 οἶκτος δὲ κορυφῇ, δειδότεν δὲ τε φανταίειν αὐτῇ,
 ὡς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χυλίου θετυπέων
 αὐτῇ παμφόρουκα δι' αἴερος οἰομένη ἴατο
 Τῶν δ' ὡς τ' ἀπέρχων πετυπέων ἴθνη πολλή,
 χυμὸν ἢ γέρας ἢ κτεῖνα δολιχοδόμων,
 ἄκρην δὲ λαμψήν. Καντήριον ἄμφω μέδρε,
 δίδε καὶ δίδε ποσύνται ἀνελόμενα πτερύγεσσιν,
 κλεγχυμένη προκαθίσκοντων, σμαραγνί δὲ τε λαμψή,²
 ὡς τῶν ἴθνη πολλὰ τῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλισίῶν
 ἐς πύλιν προχέοντο Σαμαθῆριος πυγὰν ὑπὸ χ' ὡς
 σμερδαλίαν καταΐξε σπῆδον αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἴππων
 ἵστατο δὲ δὲ λαμψὴ Σαμαθῆριον εὐθεμόσση
 μέγιστη, ὅσση τε φύλλα καὶ ἴθνη γίγνεται αἶγῃ
 Ἦντε μινεὺς αὐτῶν ἴθνη φύλλα,
 αἶ τε παρὰ σταθμῶν πομπῆσιν ἡλασκόντων
 αἶσα δὲ σιγῶν ὅτε τε γλαυκὸς ἔγχεα δίδει,
 ποσσὶ ἐπὶ Τρωσὶ κατὰ πομπόντες Ἀχαιοὶ
 δὲ πεδὺν ἵσταντο διαφραδαί μεμαυῖτες

¹ λαμύν, γὰρ Ἀριστάρχους.

² That is, "the whole body moves forward by the continuous advance of single birds who keep winging in front of the rest" (Leaf).

are hung as hundred tassels all of gold, all of them cunningly woven, and each one of the worth of an hundred oxen. Therewith she sped dashing throughout the host of the Achæans, urging them to go forth, and in the heart of each man she roused strength to war and to battle without ceasing. And to them forthwith war became sweeter than to return in their hollow ships to their dear native land.

Even as a consuming fire maketh a boundless forest to blaze on the peaks of a mountain, and from afar is the glare thereof to be seen, even so from their innumerable bronze, as they marched forth, went the dashing gleam up through the sky unto the heavens.

And as the many tribes of winged fowl, wild geese or cranes or long-necked swans on the Asian mead by the streams of Caystrus, fly thus way and that, glorying in their strength of wing, and with loud cries settle ever onwards,¹ and the mead resoundeth, even so their many tribes poured forth from ships and huts into the plain of Scamander, and the earth echoed wondrously beneath the tread of men and horses. So they took their stand in the flowery mead of Scamander numberless, as are the leaves and the flowers in their season.

Even as the many tribes of swarming flies that buzz to and fro throughout the herdsman's farmstead in the season of spring, when the milk drenches the pails, even in such numbers stood the long-haired Achæans upon the plain in the face of the men of Troy, eager to rend them asunder.

Τοιτ' δ', ὡς τ' αἰγάλα πλατὲ εἰγὺν αἰγάλοι
αἰήρες

ῥίε διακρινώσιν, ἐπεὶ κε νόμῳ μεγέσσω, 478

ὡς τοις ἡγεμόσι διακρίτμεσσι ἰῆα καὶ ἰῆβα
υσμητὴδ' ἔναι, μετὰ δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ὄμματα καὶ κεφαλῇ ἱκέλος Διὶ τερπικεραυνῷ,
Ἄρει δὲ ζῶπῳ, στερνόν δὲ Πόσειδῳ

ἦτε βοῦς ἀπλῆφι μεγ' ἔξοχος ἐπλετο πάντων 480

ταυρὸς δ' γὰρ τε βοῶσι μεταστρεφεί ἀγρομένης
τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀρεΐῃς θῆκε Ζεὺς ἔμνατι κειμή,
ἐκτρέφε' ἐν πάλλοισι καὶ ἐξ ἡνὶ τέλει

ἔσσυται γὰρ μοι, Μοῦσαι Ὀλύμπια δρυμαί'
ἔχουσιν¹—

ὤμεις γὰρ θεαὶ ἐστέ, παριστὲ τε, ἰστέ τε πάντα, 481

ἡμεῖς δὲ κλειὸς οἶον ἀκούομεν σιδή τε ἔμνα—

οἳ τινες ἡγεμόντες Δαναῶν καὶ κοῖραναι ἦσαν
πλεόντων δ' οἷα ἐν ἡνὶ μέθοσσαι οὐδ' ἀσπόμεναι,

σιδ' εἰ μοι δεκά μιν γλῶσσαι, δεκά δὲ στόματ' εἴεν,

φωτὴ δ' ἀσπαστος, χαλκὸς δὲ μοι ἦτορ ἐνείη, 482

εἰ μὴ Ὀλύμπια δρυμαί' ὄσαι ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἤϊον

ἄρπυιαι, μετὰ δὲ δαίμονες ἦσαν τε προπασσας

Βοιωτῶν μιν Ἠρακλῆος καὶ Ληϊτὸς ἥρχον²

¹ Ὀλύμπια δρυμαί' Ὀλύμπια δρυμαί' Ὀλύμπια δρυμαί' Ὀλύμπια δρυμαί'.

² [nos 484-487 are omitted in some mss. and in a few are placed after the end of 482]

¹ The catalogue that follows enumerates the various contingent forces which made up the Greek forces at Troy in the following geographical order:—those from the sea and of Greece south of Thermopylae and from the adjacent islands.

2 Those from the island of the Eurymedon (Argos) from Eretria and the Carianae and 3 those from Northern Greece, i.e. from the region extending from Thermopylae to Mt. Olympus.

And even as goatherds separate easily the wide-scattered flocks of goats, when they mingle in the pasture, so did their leaders marshal them on this side and on that to enter into the battle, and among them lord Agamemnon, his eyes and head like unto Zeus that hurler the thunderbolt, his waist like unto Ares, and his breast unto Poseidon. Even as a bull among the herd stands forth far the chiefest over all, for that he is pre-eminent among the gathering kine, even such did Zeus make Agamemnon on that day, pre-eminent among many, and chiefest amid warriors.

Tell me now, ye Muses that have dwellings on Olympus—for ye are goddesses and are at hand and know all things, whereas we hear but a rumour and know not anything—who were the captains of the Danaans and their lords. But the common folk I could not tell nor name, nay, not though ten tongues were mine and ten mouths and a voice unwearying, and though the heart within me were of bronze, did not the Muses of Olympus, daughters of Zeus that beareth the aegis, call to my mind all them that came beneath Ilios. Now will I tell the captains of the ships and the ships in their order.¹

Of the Boeotians Peneleos and Leitus were

The total of ships listed is 1186, and from the data given the troops would appear to have numbered from 100,000 to 120,000.

The catalogue is by many regarded as of later origin than the original *Iliad*, although there are valid grounds for assigning it to a very early date. For special studies of the problems involved reference may be made to Leaf, *Homos and History* Macmillan, 1915, and to Allen, *The Homos Catalogue of Ships* (Oxford, 1921).

- Ἄλκεον κτερε τε Πρωτόταυρον τε Κλονίον τε, 604
 οἳ δ' Ἴδμεν κτεροῦντο καὶ Ἀλκίον τε σπυρίον
 Στρούβον τε Λακίον τε πολικυήμονα τ' Ἰππικόν,
 Κισσέειαν Ἰππὸν τε καὶ κυριόχρον Μελιπόον
 οἳ τ' αἰεὶ Ἄρμ' ἐκέρχοντο καὶ Ἰκκίον καὶ
 Ἐρυθραί, 605
 οἳ τ' Ἰκκίον εἰλεον + δ' Ὑλιν καὶ Περύχον,
 Ἰππάλειον Μελέων τ', ἐσπόμερον στυλίουτον,
 Κωπας Ἰππικόν τε πολικυήμονα τε Κισσέον,
 οἳ τε Κισσέων καὶ σπυρίον Ἰλάρων
 οἳ τε Ἰκκίοναν ἔχον τὸ οἳ Ἰκκίον' ἐκέρχοντο.
 οἳ δ' Ἴδμεν τας εἶχον, ἐσπόμερον στυλίουτον, 606
 Ἰλάρων δ' Ἰκκίον, Περύχον αἰελας αἰετος
 οἳ τε πολικυήμονα Ἄρμ' ἔχον οἳ τε Μελέων
 Ἰκκίον τε ἔσπετον Ἀλκίον τε ἐσπόμερον
 τὸν μὲν σπυρίοντα κτερε κτερε δὲ Λακίοντα
 Κισσέον Κωπὸν κτερε καὶ σπυρίον βαλόν 607
 οἳ δ' Ἀσπιδίον τε τας δ' Ἰλάρων Μελέων,
 τας δ' Ἀσπιδίον καὶ Ἰλάρων, εἶς Ἄρμ' ἔχον,
 οἳ τας Ἀσπιδίον δὲ καὶ Ἀσπιδίον Ἀλκίον,
 σπυρίον αἰελας, σπυρίον αἰελας
 Ἄρμ' κτερε καὶ δὲ οἳ σπυρίοντα Λακίον 608
 τας δὲ σπυρίοντα γλαφίονα κτερε σπυρίοντα
 Αἰελας Φωκίον Σπυρίον καὶ Ἰππικόν τας δ' Ἰλάρων,
 εἶς Ἰλάρων μεγαλήμονα Λακίοντα
 οἳ Κισσέωντα ἔχον Ἰλάρων τε σπυρίοντα
 Κισσέον τε ἔσπετον καὶ Λακίον καὶ Περύχον, 609
 οἳ τ' Ἀσπιδίον καὶ Ἰλάρων αἰελας
 οἳ τ' ἔχον τας σπυρίον Κισσέον δὲ καὶ Ἰλάρων,
 οἳ τε Ἰλάρων ἔχον σπυρίον ἐκέρχοντο
 τας δ' ἔχον σπυρίοντα μεγαλήμονα κτερε ἔσπετον.

Ἰλάρων Κισσέων Σπυρίοντα

captains and Arcesilaus and Prothenor and Clonus; these were they that dwell in Ilia and rocky Aulis and Salernus and Soun and Eteonius with its many ridges, Ilespeia, Oraca, and spacious Mycaenus, and that dwell about Hira and Eteonius and Erythrae and that held Euboia and Hyle and Peleon, Oraca and Medon, the well-built citades, Lipae fortress and Iriae the haunt of doves, that dwell in Coronea and gassy Halimartus, and that held Patara and dwell in Cnusa, that held lower Iriae the western citadel, and they Oracatus, the bright grove of Pheonon, and that held Arne rich in vines, and Melia and sacred Nax and Anthedon in the sea-wall. Of these there came fifty ships, and on board of each went young men of the Boeotians an hundred and twenty.

And they that dwell in Aspidon and Oricomenus of the Megae were led by Anaxaphus and Iarmenus, sons of Ares, when, in the palace of Actae, son of Ascus Astrucbe, the honoured maiden, conceived of mighty Ares, when she had entered into her secret chamber, for he lay with her in secret. And with these were ranged thirty hollow ships.

And of the Phocians Sotodus and Epistrophus were captains, sons of great-minded Ieretus, son of Neolonus, these were they that held Caparusus and rocky Pyton, and sacred Crana and Ionaia and Panopeus, and that dwell about Aetnaeria and Hyampus and that lived beside the godly river Cephus, and that held Ionia by the springs of Cephus. With these followed forty black ships.

οἱ μὲν Φωκίων στίχας ἴστασαν ἀμφίπτοντες, 625
 Βοιωτῶν δ' ἐμπλήν ἐπ' ἀριστερά θωρήσσοντο
 Λοκρῶν δ' ἡγεμονεύειν Ὀυλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας,
 μένων, οὐ τε τοσούτοι γε ὅσοις Τελαμωνίος Αἴας,¹
 ἀλλὰ πολὺ μείων ὀλγος μὲν ἔην, λινοθωρήξ,
 ἔρχεται δ' ἐκκαστό Παλλήνας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς 630
 οἱ Κῖνον τ' ἐνέμοντ' Ὀποσενά τε Καλλίαν
 Βῆσσαν τε Σκαρφῆν τε καὶ Αὐγείας ἐρατεινάς
 Ταρφῆν τε Θρόνον τε Βοαγρίου ἀμφὶ ριέθρα.
 τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νηὲς ἔποντο
 Λοκρῶν, οἱ καιοῦσι περὶν ἱερῆς Εὐβοίης 635
 Οἱ δ' Εἰβοίαν ἔχον μένεα πνέοντες Ἀβαντες,
 Χαλκίδα τ' Εἰρετρίαν τε πολυσταφυλὸν θ' Ἰοτιάαν
 Κηρυθὸν τ' Ἰθαλὸν Διὸς τ' αἶψυ πτολιθρον,
 οἱ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον ἥδ' οἱ Στυρα καυτάδασκον,
 τῶν αἰθ' ἡγεμόνευ' Ἐλεφάντωρ, ὄξος Ἀρηος, 640
 Χαλκιδοντιᾶδης, μεγαθυμὸς ἀρχὸς Ἀβαντῶν
 τῷ δ' ἅμ' Ἀβαντες ἔποντο θοοί, ὀπιθεὶν κομόωντες,
 αἰχμηταὶ μεμαῶτες ὀρεκτῆσιν μελῶσι
 θωοσκάς ρήξειν δῆϊόν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι
 τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νηὲς ἔποντο 645
 Οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον, ἐκτίμενος πτολιθρον,
 δῆμον Ἐρεχθίδος μεγαλήτορος, ὃν ποτ' Ἀθήνη
 θράηκε Διὸς θυγατὴρ, τέκε δὲ Ζεῦδαρος δρῶντα
 καθ' ὃν ἐν Ἀθήνῃς εἶσεν, ἐπ' ἐν πῶσι νηῶ
 ἦθα δὲ μὲν ταυροῖσι καὶ ἀρνεῖσιν ἵλασνται 650
 κούροι Ἀθηναίων περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν
 τῶν αἰθ' ἡγεμονεύ' υἱὸς Πηλεΐω Μενεσθεύς.

¹ Like the sea was troubled by Zepherus.

And these leaders busy marshalled the ranks of
the Phœnians and made ready for battle hard by
the Hæmians on the sea.

And the latter and no leader the swift son of
Merus. And this was in no wise as great as Iru-
mianus Aias but far less. Height of stature was he,
with moment of knee but with the spear he far
extended. He with him of Hector and Achæus.
These were they that stood in the van and they and
Cæcrops and Idæus and Nauplius and others Augias
and Iarpho and Læonides about the stream of
Bungius. With Aias followed fifty more of
the Læonians that dwelt over against sacred Ithaca.

And the Phœnians, leaving fifty that held
Pylæa and Cæcrops and Idæus and Læonides, rich
in raiment and Cæcrops, had by the sea, and the
strong citadel of Ithaca, and that held Cæcrops and
dwelt in Ithaca, all these again had no leader
superior even of Aias him that was son of Cæcrops
and captain of the great-minded Abantes.
And with him followed the swift Abantes with
bent bow at the back spearmen eager with out-
stretched ashens square to rend the cuirasses about
the breasts of the Trojans. And with him there
followed fifty more again.

And they that held Athens the well-built citadel
the land of great-hearted Theseus, son of old
Athena daughter of Zeus fostered, when the earth,
the giver of grain, had borne him—and she made
him to live in Athens where was his rich sanctuary and
there the routs of the Athenians, as the years rolled
on in their courses seek to win his favour with
sacrifices of bulls and rams—these again had no
leader Menestheus, son of Pteron. Look unto him

τῷ δ' αὖ πῶς τις ἄμεινός ἐπ' ἐλθέειν γένετ' ἀνὴρ¹
 ποιήσεται ἱσσοῖς τε καὶ αἰσράς ἐσσιδόντας
 Ἰεσσησάμενος ἑμῶν, ὃ γὰρ προνοήσας ἦεν 344
 τῷ δ' αἶψα σπένναντα μέλαινα κτῆς ἔπειτο

Αἶας δ' ἐκ Σάκης καὶ ἄνευ διοκάρηος κτῆς,
 σπέννε δ' αὖ πῶς ὁ ἄφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἵππαστο φάλαγγες²

ὣς δ' Ἀσπὸς τ' εἶχε Τυρρῶν τε τειχεύσας,
 Ἰαμίνον ἄλκον τε βίη³ π' ἀπὸς ἀπλῶς ἔχουσας, 348
 Ἰφαιχῆ⁴ ἢ καὶ τε καὶ ἀμπελοῦντ' ἰσχυροῖς,
 οἳ τ' ἴδον Ἀλκίονος βίησιν τε σπένναν ἄλκῃ,
 τῷ δ' αὖ κτεμένης βίης ἀνὰ δὲ Διὶ καὶ
 καὶ Σπέννης Ἀσπιδος ἀγαλῶντος φέρεται
 καὶ οἱ δ' ἀμ' ἱππῶν τρώεσσι κτῆς, κούρεος φέρεται 352
 βίησιν τε καὶ ἰαμίνον καὶ ἀλκῶν

σπένναντα δ' αἶψα βοῶν ἄνευ διοκάρηος
 καὶ οἱ δ' αὖ πῶς ὁ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ μέλαινα κτῆς ἔπειτο

ὣς δὲ Νικτῆρας εἶχον, σπένναντα σπένναντες,
 Ἀφιδος τε καὶ ἰαμίνον σπένναντες τε καὶ ἰαμίνον, 356
 ἰσχυροῖς τ' αἶψα καὶ Ἀσπιδος τ' ἀπλῶς
 καὶ ἰαμίνον, αὖ δ' ἄρ' Ἀλκίονος πρῶτ' ἐμπεδύναντες,
 οἳ δ' ἰσχυροῖς τε καὶ ἀπλῶς ἰσχυροῖς
 ἰαμίνον τ' εἶχον καὶ Ἀλκίονος ἀπλῶς
 Ἀλκίονος τ' ἀπλῶς καὶ ἀμ' ἰαμίνον σπένναν, 360
 τῷ δ' αὖ κτεμένης βίης ἀνὰ δὲ Διὶ καὶ
 καὶ Σπέννης Ἀσπιδος ἀγαλῶντος φέρεται
 καὶ οἱ δ' ἀμ' ἱππῶν τρώεσσι κτῆς, κούρεος φέρεται
 βίησιν τε καὶ ἰαμίνον καὶ ἀλκῶν

ὣς δ' εἶχε πολλὴν Ἀσπιδος ἀγαλῶντος φέρεται, 364

¹ Lines 351-356 were omitted by Zenodotus.

² Line 357 was omitted by Zenodotus.

³ Lines 358-361 were omitted by Zenodotus.

was none other man upon the face of the earth for the marshaling of chariots and of warriors that bear the spear. They Nestor could vie with him, for he was the chief. And with him there followed fifty black ships.

And Aias led from Salamis twelve ships, and stationed them where the battalions of the Achaians stood.

And they that held Argos and Tegea famed for its war, a Lichas and a Syleus that erst led the deep gulf Ithaca and Ithaca and one called Eudaurus and the younger of the Argians that held Argos and Midea, these again had as leaders Iphicles, good at the warfare, and Menelaus, drawn in of great heart of prowess. And with them came a third Lichas, a good so warrior son of king Menelaus, son of Leda, but leader over them all was Iphicles, good at the warfare. And with these there followed eighty black ships.

And they that held Mycenae, the well built citadel and wealthy Loxith and well built Laronae, and dwelt in Lirneae and were y Aradireae and Nereia wherein at the first Atreus was king, and they that held Hypanoea and steep Cynosura and Peene and that dwelt about Argos and through out at Argos and about broad Helos: of these was the son of Atreus, lord Agamemnon, captain, with an hundred ships. With him followed most people by far and greatest, and among them he himself led on his galleys because a king all-potent and was pre-eminent among all the warriors, for that he was the best, and led a people far the most in number.

And they that held the bolds and of Lacedaemon

HOMER

Φάρῳ τε Σπάρτῃ τε πολυτρημενὰ τε Μίσησσι,
 Κρησσίῃς τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀγνείῃς ἑρατεινῇς,
 οἳ τ' ἄρ' Ἀμφικλῆς εἶχον Ἑλὸς τ', ἑβάλον ποτα-
 λέβρον,

οἳ τε Λαῶν εἶχον ἠδ' Οἰτυλὸν ἀμφεπεμοντο, 382
 τῶν οἳ ἀδελφεὸς ἦρχε, βίη τε ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
 ἰστὸντα νέων ἀπατερθε δε θωρησσοντο
 ἐν δ' αἶτος κεν ἔσι προθυμῆσι πεποιθὼς,
 ἀνείηκε πολέμονδε μάχῃσσι δὲ ἴστο θυμῷ
 τισασθαι Ἑλάνῃς ὀρηματὰ τε στοναχῆς τε 390

Οἳ δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀργεῖν ἑρατεινὴν
 καὶ Ἱθύναν, Ἀλφειοῖο πύρον, καὶ εὐκτιτὸς Ἀπύ,
 καὶ Κυπαρισσηνὰ καὶ Ἀμφιγενεῖαν ἑταίροι,
 καὶ Πτελεὸν καὶ Ἑλὸς καὶ Δωριον, ἔνθα τε
 Μοῦσαι

ἐπομέναι θάμνῳ τὸν Θρήϊκα παῖσαν δαΐδης, 402
 Οἰχαλῆθεν ἰόντα παρ' Εὐρυτοῦ Οἰχαλῆος
 στεύτε γὰρ εὐχόμενος νικησέμεν, εἰ περ ἂν αὐταὶ
 Μοῦσαι αἰδοῖεν, κούραι Διὸς εἰγιοχοῖα
 αἰ δὲ χαλῶσασθαι πηρὸν θέσαν, αὐτὰρ δαΐδην
 θεσπεσίην ἀφελόντα καὶ ἐκκλαβὸν κιθαρῳδίῃ 408
 τῶν αἰθ' ἡγεμόνευε Γερηνὸς ἵπποτα Νέστωρ
 τῇ δ' ἐστήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νῆες ἐστιχόωντο

Οἳ δ' εἶχον Ἀρκαδίην ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὄρος αἰνύ,
 Αἰπυτιὸν παρὰ τῆμβον, ἔν' ἀνέροι ἀγχιμαχταί,
 οἳ Φειῶν τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὀρχομένον πολέμηλον 416
 Ῥέπῃ τε Στρατίῃ τε καὶ ἡγεμόνευον Ἑκτορ,
 καὶ Τρῳίῃ εἶχον καὶ Μαντινέῃ ἑρατεινῇ,
 Στύμφηλον τ' εἶχον καὶ Παρρασίην ἐνέμοντο,
 τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀγκαιὸς παῖς, κρείων Ἀγαπήνωρ,

[illegible]

And thus that doubt in Pines and every Arce
and I was the first of Agave and fast forest
Arce and at all the ways in Espirito and
Angels and Pines and Lilies and the sun
were the Muse and I was in the Lilies and
made an end of singing even as he was utter-
ing from the air, from the house of his us-
tice on for he counted with hearting that he
would conquer were the Muse themselves to sing
against him, the daughters of Zeus that breath the
song but then in their wrath maimed him, and
took from him his music as song and made him
forget his melody and thus I he again had as
power the woman Nestor of Circeus. And with
him were ranged only a few more.

And then that lord Arcton beneath the steep
mountain of Cynos, beside the tomb of Argives,
where are war men that fight in close combat, and
there that dwelt in Phoenia and Ithaca, rich
in flocks, and Rhoen and Iria and wide-eyed
Laoce and that lord Igea and over Mantinea,
and that lord Nymphis and dwelt in Parthenia,
- all these were led by the son of Aeneas, lord

ἔξ-κοντα κῶν· πολέες δ' ἐν νηϊ ἑκάστη 810
 Ἄρκαδες ἄνδρες ἱβάνων, ἐπισταμενοὶ πολέμῳ
 οὗτος γὰρ σφῶν δώκεν ἀναξ αἰδώς· Ἀγαμέμνων
 νῆας ἐνυσέλιμους περᾶν ἐπὶ αἶνυπα ποίοντο
 Ἀτρεΐδης, ἐπεὶ οὔ σφε θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμνῆσι

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Βονηράσιον τε καὶ Ἴλιδα διὰν ἔβαιον, 815
 ὅσους ἔφ' Ὑρμῆ καὶ Μῆρσινος ἐσχατοῦσα
 πέτρῃ τ' Ὠκεῖν καὶ Ἀλφειοῦ ἐντος ἔργει,
 τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἄρχοι ἦσαν, δέκα δ' ἄνδρες ἑκάστῳ
 νῆες ἔποντο θαλαί, πολέες δ' ἱμβράων Ἴπεκκ
 τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφιμαχὸς καὶ τιταλπίος ἤγησιν, 820
 κίης δ' μὲν Κτεάτου, ὃ δ' ἄρ' Ἐυρυτον, Ἀτυρῶν
 τῶν δ' Ἀμαρυγκεΐδης ἔρχε κρατερός Διωρῆς
 τῶν δὲ τεταρτῶν ἦρχε Παλιζεύως θεοειδής,
 υἱὸς Ἀγασθένης Αὐγηάδαο ἀνακτος

Οἱ δ' ἐν Δουλίχῳ ἔχιναν θ' ἱβάνων 825
 νῆων, αἱ καί σφι περὶν αἰὼς Ἰλίδος ἄντα,
 τῶν αἰθ' ἠγεμονεῖε Μειγῆς ἀταλάντος Ἀρή
 Φυλαΐδης, ὃν τίκτε διύφιλος ἰσπότη Φυλεῖς,
 ὃς ποτὶ Δουλίχῳδ' ἀπετάσσεται πατρὶ χολωθείς
 τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο 830

Αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦγε Κεφαλλήνας μεγαθύμους,
 οἳ ῥ' Ἰθάκῃ εἶχον καὶ Ἰτρῖος εὐνοσιφυλλος,
 καὶ Κροκυλαί' ἐνεμόντο καὶ Αἰγίλιπα τροχέϊα,
 οἳ τε Ζάκυνθος ἔχον ἡδ' οἳ Σάμον ἀμφεμένοντο,
 οἳ τ' ἠπειρὸν ἔχον ἡδ' ἀντιπεραί' ἐνεμόντο 835
 τῶν μὲν Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦρχε Διὶ μῆτιν ἀταλάντος.
 τῷ δ' ἄμα νῆες ἔποντο δουῶντα μῆτοπαρχοι.

¹ Lines 818-819 were rejected by Zepherides

Agamemnon with state ships, and on each ship embarked for many Argive warriors were chosen in his fleet. One of them had the king of men, Agamemnon given to him because of his worth to roam over the wide dark sea even the son of Atreus, for with matters of seafaring had they taught to do.

And they that dwelt in Ithaca and Greece for a great part thereof that Nestor and Menelaos and the wise and the rich of them and Agamemnon were held in them. These again had four leaders, and ten ships were furnished for them and many Ithacans embarked therein. Of these some were led by Antimachus and Diomedes of the house of Atreus, the one of Ulysses and the other of Nestor, and of some was the son of Amyntor, captain, even mighty Idomeneus, and of the fourth one was prince Phylacus was captain, son of king Agamemnon. Agamemnon.

And those from Ithaca and the Euboea the boys were, that we across the sea, over against Ithaca, these again had as leader Menelaos, the peer of Atreus, even the son of Proteus, whom the housewife Proteus dear to Zeus begot. He that refused had gone to dwell in Ithaca in wrath against his father. And with Menelaos there followed four Ithacan ships.

And Chalcids led the great-minded Leontineans that held Chalcis and Neleus covered with waving forests, and that dwelt in Ithaca and rugged Argos, and them that led Laertes and that dwelt about Samos, and held the mainland and dwelt on the shores over against the sea. Of these was Chalcids captain, the peer of Zeus in courage. And with him there followed twelve ships with vermilion prows.

Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἦγετο θοᾶς Ἀδρυμόνοιο υἱός,
οἱ Πλευρῶν ἐνεμόντο καὶ Ὠλεον ἤδε Πυλῆτην
Χαλκίδα τ' ἀγχιάλον Καλυδῶνα τε πετρήσσαν· 640
οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' Οὔτιος μεγαλήταρος υἱέες¹ ἦσαν,¹
οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' αὐτὸς ἔην, θανε δὲ ξανθὸς Μιλεαγρός
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πάντ' ἐτάτατο ἀνασσεμέν Αἰτωλοῖσι.
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.

Κρητῶν δ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευεν, 645
οἱ Κνωσσὸν τ' εἶχον Γόρτυνά τε τειχιόσσαν,
Λύκτον Μλητόν τε καὶ ἀργυροῦντα Λύκαστον
Φαιστόν τε Ῥύτιόν τε, πάλεις εὖ καίετοωσας,
ἄλλοι θ' οἱ Κρήτην ἐκατόμπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο.
τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευε 650
Μηριωνῆς τ' ἀταλάντος Ἐκναλῆν ἀνδρείφοντη
ποιοῖσι δ' ἄμ' ὀγδῶκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.

Τληπόλεμος δ' Ἡρακλεΐδης ἦς τε μέγας τε 655
ἐκ Ἰνδοῦ ἐνῆα νῆας ἄγει Ῥοδίων ἀγερῶχων,
οἱ Ῥόδῳ ἀμφενέμοντο διὰ τριχὰ κοσμηθέντες, 660
Λαδὸν Ἰηλυσὸν τε καὶ ἀργυροῦντα Καμειρον
τῶν μὲν Τληπόλεμος δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευεν,
ὃν τέκεν Ἀστυχεῖα βίη Ἡρακλῆειη,
τὴν ἄγει ἐξ Ἐφύρης ποταμοῦ ἀπο Σελλήεντος,
περσας ἄστεα πολλὰ διοτρεφείων αἰζιγῶν 665
Τληπόλεμος δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν τράφ' ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ ἐνπῆκτι,
αὐτίκα πατρὸς ἰοῖο φίλον μήτρωα κατέκτα
ἦδη γηράσκοντα Λικυμνιον, δῖον Ἄρηος
αἶψα δὲ νῆας ἔπηξε, πολὺν δ' ὃ γε λαὸν ὀγείρας

¹ Lines 641 f. were rejected by Zepheros.

And the Aetolians were led by Thoas, Andromon's son, even they that dwell in Picuron and Cienus and Priene and Chalcis, hard by the sea, and rocky Caudoon. For the sons of great-hearted Oeneus were no more, nor they did he himself still live, and fair-haired Meleager was dead, to whom had commands been given that he should bear full sway among the Aetolians. And with Thoas there followed forty black ships.

And the Cretans had as leader Idomeneus famed for his spear, even they that held Cnossus and Gortys, famed for its walls, Lectus and Mirtus and Ircastus, white with chalk, and Phaestus and Hartium, well-peopled cities, and all they beside that dwell in Crete of the hundred cities. Of all these was Idomeneus, famed for his spear, captain, and Meriones, the peer of Erymas, slayer of men. And with these there followed eighty black ships.

And Nepolemus, son of Heracles, a valiant man and tall, led from Rhodes nine ships of the lordly Rhodians, that dwell in Rhodes sundered in three divisions in Lindos and Ialysus and Camirus, white with chalk. These were led by Nepolemus, famed for his spear, he that was born to mighty Heracles by Astrocheia, whom he had led forth out of Ephyre from the river Beucis, when he had laid waste many cities of warriors fostered of Zeus. But when Nepolemus had grown to manhood in the well-fenced palace, forthwith he saw his own father's dear uncle, Lycymnus, son of Ares, who was then waxing old. So he straightway built him ships, and when he had gathered together much

βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον ἀπελθσαν γάρ οἱ ἄλλοι 665
 υἱέες υἴων τε βίησ' Ἰρακλήϊης

αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' ἐς Ἴδον ἔφεν ἄλωμενος, ἄλγεα
 πασχων

τριχθα δὲ ἄκθηεν καταφύλαδον, ἥδ' ἐφίληθεν
 ἐκ Διός, ὅς τε θεοὶσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνασσεί,³
 καὶ σφω θεσπέσιον πλοῦτον κατέχευε Κρονίων. 670

Δίφειν αὖ Συμῆθεν ἄγε τρεῖς νῆας εἴσας,
 Δίφειν Ἀγλαΐης υἱὸς Χαρόποιό τ' ἀνακτος,
 Δίφειν, ὅς καλλιστος ἄνηρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦϊθε⁴
 τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύνεσθαι Πηλεΐωνα
 ἀλλ' ἀλαπαθὴς ἔην, παῦρος δὲ οἱ εἶπετο λαὸς 675

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Λισυρον τ' εἶχον Κραπαθον τε Κέ-
 σον τε

καὶ Κων Εἰρυπύλοιο πόλιν νῆσους τε Καλιδίας,
 τῶν αὖ Φειδιππὸς τε καὶ Ἀντιφὸς ἤγησασθην,
 Θεσσαλοῦ υἱὲ δυὸν Ἰρακλείδασιν ἀνακτος
 τοῖς δὲ τριηκόντα γλαφυραὶ νῆες ἐστιχόωντο 680

Νῶν αὖ τοις ὄσσοι τὰ Πελασγικὸν Ἄργος
 ἔγκαιον,⁵

οἱ τ' Ἄλκον οἱ τ' Ἀλοππὴν οἱ τε Τρηχῶν ἐνέμοντο,
 οἱ τ' εἶχον Φθίην ἥδ' Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα,
 Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῖντο καὶ Ἕλληνες καὶ Ἀχαιοί,
 τῶν αὖ πεντήκοντα νῆων ἦν ἄρχος Ἀχιλλεύς 685
 ἀλλ' οἱ γ' οὐ πολέμοιο δυσήχεος ἐμνῶντο.⁶
 οὐ γὰρ ἔην ὅς τις σφω ἐπὶ στίχας ἤγησαιο
 κείτο γὰρ ἐν νῆεσσι ποδάρκτης διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς,
 κούρηι χρωόμενος Βοιωτῆϊδος θυγατρὶο,
 τὴν ἐκ Λυρνησοῦ ἐξείλετο παλὴν μογῆσας, 690

³ εὐρέας; εἴθε Zenodotus.

⁵ Line 682 was rejected by Aristarchus.

⁶ Lines 673-675 were rejected by Zenodotus.

people, went forth in flight over the sea, for that the other sons and grandsons of mighty Heracles threatened him. But he came to Rhodes in his wanderings, suffering woes, and there his people settled in three divisions by tribes, and were loved of Zeus that is king among gods and men; and upon them was wondrous wealth poured by the son of Cronos.

Moreover Nireus led three shapely ships from Syria, Nireus that was son of Agatha and Charops the king, Nireus the comeliest man that came beneath Illos of all the Danaans after the peerless son of Peleus. Howbeit he was a weakling, and but few people followed with him.

And they that held Nisyros and Crapathus and Casus and Cos, the city of Eurypyus, and the Calydonian isles, these again were led by Phidippus and Antiphus, the two sons of king Ithessalus, son of Heracles. And with them were ranged thirty hollow ships.

Now all those again that inhabited Pelasgian Argos, and dwelt in Alos and Alope and Trachis, and that held Phthia and Helias, the land of fair women, and were called Myrmidons and Hellenes and Achaeans—of the fifty ships of these men was Achilles captain. Howbeit they bethought them not of glorious war, since there was no man to lead them forth into the ranks. For he lay in idleness among the ships, the swift footed, goodly Achilles, in wrath because of the fair-haired girl Briseis, whom he had taken out of Lyrnessus after sore toil,

¹ Line 661 was altered by Zenodotus, who gave, *δὲ δ' ἄρ' ἔχον τὸ Πηλεΐδης, ὅσας δούκας.*

² Lines 664-684 were rejected by Zenodotus.

Λυσσασσὸν διαπορθήτας καὶ τε γὰρ Α-ῶς,
καὶ δὲ Μυρτὴν ἔραλεν καὶ Ἰππιστροφὸν ἑ, χερσὶ-
μύρους,

νέας Εἰπποῖο Σελήπιαδαι ἀναπτο
τῆς δ' γὰρ καὶ ἄλγεα, ταχὺ δ' ἀναπτοσθαι ἔμελλεν

Οἱ δ' εἶλκον Φυλακῆν καὶ Πυρραῶν ἐπ' ἐμμένοντα, οὐδὲ
Δ' ἔμπροσθεν τέμενος, ἴττωκα τε μήτερά μ' ἔλεον,
ἐν γαίῳ τ' Ἀντρώπῃσι Πτελέων λαχέτωρ,
τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος ἀργίῳ ἥμενοντι
ζῶας ἔειπεν τότε δ' ἤδη ἔχεν κατὰ γαῖαν μέλαινα
τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδουφῆς ἀνδρὸς Φυλακῆν ἐλελεῖντα τοῦ
καὶ θυμὸς ἥμεναι τὸν δ' ἐκτερεῖ Δαρδάνειος ἀγῶν
τῶν ἀποβρωτικῶτα πάλιν πρῶτιστι Ἀχαιῶν
οἷος μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἀναρχοὶ ἴσαν, πύθειν γὰρ μὲν
ἄρῃον

ἄλλα σφείας κοσμήσας Πυρραῶν, δῖος Ἴηρος,
Ἰφικλὸν νῖος πολυμήτιον Φυλακίδαο,

708

αὐτοπασιγνήτος μεγάλῃ μόν Πρωτεσίλαον
ὀπλοτερός γὰρ καὶ ὁ δ' αἶμα πρῶτερος καὶ ἀργίῳ
ἦεν Πρωτεσίλαος ἀργίῳ οἷος τι λαοὶ
θενοῖτο πνεμόντος, πύθειν γὰρ μὲν ἴσθλον ἔντα
τῶν δ' αἶμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῖος ἔπαιον

710

Οἱ δὲ Φίρας ἥμενοντα παρὰ Βουβηγίδα λαμνῶν,
Βουβῶν καὶ Γλαφυρῶν καὶ ἐκτιμέντῃ Ἰαμῶντος,
τῶν δ' ἄρχ' Ἀδμήτωι φίλος παῖς ἴσθλος τῶν
Εἰμηλῶν, τὸν γὰρ Ἀδμήτωι τέκε δια γυναικῶν
Ἀλκίοντι, Πέλειος θυγατρὸν εἶδον ἀριστῇ

712

Οἱ δ' ἴδον Μήδωσιν καὶ θαιμακῆν ἥμενοντα
καὶ Μελίβοιαν ἔχον καὶ Ἐλκίοντα τρηχέαν,

¹ The meaning is that, although married, Priam was left no son; hence his death was inevitable. "Unwedded mother," has been championed but had failed.

when he started Ixionous and the walls of Thebe, and laid him Menes and Phrygian warriors that raged with the spear sons of King Ixionus. Neoptolemus. In sore grief for her lay Atreus also, but soon was he to arise again.

And they that heed Phylax and Amory Phryxas, the servants of Demeter and Iton mother of them, and Antim held by the sea, and Phryxas smothered in grass time again had no leader warlike Proteus, while yet he lived, himself ere now the three earth had him fast. His wife by the sea was torn in sailing was left in Phryxas and his son, but half detached, while, for himself a Thracian warrior was in as he leapt forth from his ship for the first of the Argives. Yet neither were the men leaderless though they longed for their leader, for Phylax son of Arce, married them, he that was son of Phryxas son Ixionus, with in Phryxas, own brother to great-minded Proteus, and younger born. But the other was the elder and the better man, even the warrior valiant Proteus. So the host in no way lacked a leader though they longed for the noble man they had lost. And with him these five went forth back again.

And they that dwell in Phryxas broode the late Buthis and in Thebe and Cosynus and were by Ixionus, these were led by the dear son of Admetus with seven ships, even by Eumelus, whom Alcestis, queen among women, bare to Admetus, even she, the comeliest of the daughters of Pelias.

And they that dwell in Methone and Naumacia, and that bear Medusa and rugged Caurus, these

τῶν δὲ Φιλοκτήτης ἦρχεν τοῖσιν εὖ εἰδώς¹
 ἔπτα κείων ἐρεται δ' ἐν ἑκάστῃ πεντήκοντα
 ἐμβιβασαν, τοῖσιν εὖ εἰδοτες ἴδη μαχεσθαι
 ἀλλ' ὃ μὲν ἐν κρησὶ πέτοτο κρατερ' ἄλγεα πάσχων, 720
 Ἀθηναίῳ ἐν ἡγεσσει, ὅθι μὲν λιπὼν υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν
 ἔλκεϊ μοχθίζοντα κακῶ ἀλοοφρονος ὕδρου
 ἐνθ' ὃ γὰρ κείτ' ἀχέων ταχὰ δὲ μνηστεύσθαι ἐμελλον²
 Ἀργεῖοι παρὰ νηυσὶ Φιλοκτῆτας ἀνάκτορος 725
 οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἀναρχοὶ ἴσαν, ποθέων γὰρ μὲν
 ἄρχον

ἀλλὰ Μενέλαος κοσμήσας Ὀδυσσεὺς κοῖτις υἱῆς,
 τὸν ῥ' ἔτεκεν Ἰγρήϊα ὑπὸ Ἰλιάδι ποταμὸν ὄντα.
 οἳ δ' εἶχον ἱερὰ κτήνη καὶ ἰθὺς κλωμα-
 κισσάν,

οἳ τ' εἶχον Οἰχάλην, πόλιν Εὐρύτου Οἰχλητῆος, 730
 τῶν αἰὲθ' ἡγεσσειν Ἀσκληπιοῦ δυο παῖδες,
 ἱγρήρ' ἀγαθῶν, Ποδαλκίριος ἦτορ Μαχάων.
 τοῖς δὲ τριηκόντα γλαφυραὶ νῆες ἰστίχωντο

οἳ δ' εἶχον Ὀρμενίον, οἳ τὴν κρήνην Ἰπέρειαν,
 οἳ τ' εἶχον Ἀστερίον Τιτάνοιο τὴν λευκὰ κάρηνα, 735
 τῶν ἦρχ' Εὐρυπύλος Εὐαιμόνος ἀγλαὸς υἱός
 τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο.

οἳ δ' Ἀργεῖοι εἶχον καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνέμοντο,
 Ὀρθῆν Ἰλίων τὴν πόλιν τ' Ὀλοοσσόνα λευκὴν,
 τῶν αἰὲθ' ἡγεμονεύει μενεπταλέμος Πολυποίτης, 740
 υἱὸς Πειριθόοιο, τὸν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεὺς
 τὸν ῥ' ὑπὸ Πειριθόῳ τέκετο κλυτὸς Ἰπποδάμεια
 ἡμάτι τῷ ὅτε φησας ἔτισσας λαχόντας,
 τοῖς δ' ἐκ Πηλίου ὤον καὶ Αἰὶ κίεσσι πέλασσεν³
 οὐκ οἶος, ἄμα τῷ γὰρ Λεονταίης, δῖος Ἄρης. 745

¹ Line 718 was given by Zenodotus in the form,
 τῶν δὲ ἡγεσσειν Φιλοκτήτης ὅθι ἀείρων

with their seven ships were led by Phœnetes well-
 skilful in archery, and on each ship embarked fifty
 warriors well skilled to fight man with the bow.
 But Phœnetes lay suffering grievous pains in an
 island, even in sacred Lemnos, where the sons of
 the Alcæans had left him in anguish with an evil
 wound from a deadly water-snake. There he lay
 suffering, yet his men were the Argives beside
 their ships to belch them of king Phœnetes.
 Howbeit neither were these men heartless, though
 they longed for their leader, but Menelaos led
 them, the bastard son of Oileus, whom Luene bore
 to Oileus, sacker of cities.

And they that had Iacea and Phœne of the crags,
 and Clearchus, son of Oceanus, Furytus, these again
 were led by the two sons of Aëcijus, the valiant
 Leelies Podæceus and Macraon. And with these
 were ranged thirty horsemen.

And they that had Ormenius and the fountain
 Hyperesia, and that had Asterium and the white
 crags of Titanus, these were led by Eurymus, the
 glorious son of Euæmon. And with him there
 followed forty black ships.

And they that had Argissa, and dwelt in Geryone,
 Orthis, and Eune, and the white crags of Oionon,
 these again had as leader Phœnetes, staunch in
 fight, son of Perithous, whom immortal Zeus begat—
 even him whom glorious Hippodameia conceived to
 Perithous on the day when he got him vengeance
 on the sluggish centaurs, and thrust them forth from
 Pelum, and drove them to the Actiæ. Not alone
 was he, but with him was Leonteus, son of Arca,

¹ Lines 742 f. were rejected by Zonodotus.

κίχ' ὑπερθύμους Κροῖτου Καιοῖδας
το ε δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι κίχες ἴσαντο.

Γουνεῖς δ' ἐκ Λιφου ἦγε διω καὶ εἴσοι σπας
τῷ δ' ἔκρινες ἴππυα μένπταλεμα τε Περαιδοί,
οἱ περὶ Διωδωτὴν δυσχεμερον αἰκ' ἴδεντο, 780
οἱ γ' ἀμφ' ἱμερτον Ἰταρτσσοσ ἔργ' ἔνεμοντο,
ὅς β' ἐς Πηγεῖν προίει καλλιρροσ ὑδωσ,
αἰδ' δ' γε Πηγεῖσ συμμσνεται ἀργυροδμη,
αἷα τε μὴ καθεπεσθεν ἐπιρρεῖ ηῦτ' ἔλαιον
ἀρτου γὰρ θεοῦ Στυγος ὑδάτος εστω ἀπαρρυξ 785

Μανττωσ δ' ἦρχε Πρωθυς Τεισο-δίκος υἱος,
οἱ περὶ Πηγεῖν καὶ Πηλεσ εὐροσιφυλλσ
παῖσπον τωσ μὲν Πρωθοσ θωσ ἔνεμοντες,
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι κίχες ἴσαντο.

Οὔτοι ἀρ' ἔνεμοντες Δακωσ καὶ πορραισ ἦσαν 790
τις γ' ἀρ' τινεσ δ'χ' ἄριστος ἦν, πυ μὴ ἔκρινες,
Μοῦσα,

αἰτῶν ἡδ' ἴππων, οἱ αἰ' Ἀτρεΐδωσ ἴππυα.

Ἴπποι μὲν μεγ' ἀρισται ἴσαν Φτορητιάδας,
τας Εὐμήλοσ ἔλαινε σπιδωκτας ἀρκέας αἷς,
δορυκας οὐκτας σταφυλῇ ἐπι κντον εἴσοσ 795
τας ἐν Πηρεῖγ' ἔοιψ ἀργυροτοξος Ἀπολλίων,
ἀμφω θηλείας ἐλδοσ Ἄρκος φορεουσας
αἰδρως αὐ μεγ' ἀριστος ἦν Τισαμνικιοσ Αἰας
δορ' Ἀχιλεὺς μνηστ' ὃ γὰρ πολὺ φερτατος ἦν,
ἴπποι θ', οἱ φορεσπον ἀμυρτα Πηλεῖωσ 790
αἱ δ' ὃ μὲν ἐν κρησι παραινισι ποταποποροισι
παῖτ' ἀπαμψισας Ἀγαμέμνονι σπμμενι λωσ
Ἀτρεΐδῃ λαοι δὲ παρα βήγμωσ θαλασσοσ
δισκοισιν τέρποντο καὶ εὐχαῖσθων μντες

ἰ Πηρεῖγ : Πηρεῖ.

the son of Cœneus son, Cœneus, high of heart. And with them there followed the Argives.

And Cœneus led from Argos two and twenty ships, and with him followed the Phœacians and the Persæi staunch in fight that had set their dwellings about watery Ithaca, and dwelt in the peninsula about Iov's Isthmus that poureth his fair flowing streams into Perseus: yet doth he not mingle with the silver riches of Perseus but floweth on over his waters his way to outer sea, for that he is a branch of the water of Ares, the dread river of war.

And the Magnetæ had as captain Prothoen, son of Ienthræon. These were they that dwelt about Perseus and Perseia covered with waving forests. Of these was in Prothoen captain and with him there followed forty boats and men.

These were the warriors of the Danaans and their lords. But who was far the best among them do thou tell me, Muse—best of the warriors and of the horses that followed with the sons of Atreus.

Of horses best by far were the mares of the sons of Phœon, those that Borneus drove swift as birds, hae of most like of age, their harness as even as a swelling sea and grass. These had Achilles of the mares bred round Perseia, both of them mares bearing with them the pain of war. And of warriors far best was Teuclerides Aias who yet Achilles overcame his wrath. For Achilles was far the mightiest he and the horses that bore the precious son of Perseus. Howbeit he strake and his breakers, scattering ships to outer sea against Agamemnon, Atreus' son, shepherd of the host, and his people along the sea shore took their joy in casting the darts and the javelin, and in archery,

τίξοισίν θ' ἵπποι δὲ παρ' ἄρμασιν οἴσω ἕκαστος τῆς
 λωτον ἔρεπτομενοι ἐλιοθρεπτον τε σέλικον
 ἕστασαν ἄρματα δ' εὖ πεπυκασμένα κείτο ἀνακτων
 ἐν κλισίῃς οἳ δ' ἄρχον ἀρτίφιλον ποθειντες
 φαιτων ἔθθα καὶ ἔθθα κατα στρατὸν αὐδὲ μαχοντο

Οἳ δ' ἄρ' ἴσαν ὡς εἴ τε πυρὶ χθων πάσα νέμοιτο τῆς
 γαῖα δ' ὑπεστεναχίζε Διὶ ὡς τερπικεραυνῷ
 χυομένην, ὅτε τ' ἀμφὶ Τυφωτὶ γαῖαν ἱμασση
 εἰν Ἀρμιοῖς, ὅθι φασὶ Τυφωτὸς ἔμμεται εἶνας·
 ὥς ἄρα τῶν ὑπο ποσσὶ μέγα στεναχίζετο γαῖα
 ἔρχομενων μαλα δ' ὤκα διεπρήσσον πεδίοισι τῆς

Ἰρῶσι δ' ἄγγελος ἦλθε ποδηνεμὸς ὤκτα Ἴρις
 παρ Διὸς αἰγιοχοῖα συν ἄγγελῃ ἀλεγχεινῇ
 οἳ δ' ἀγορὰς ἀγορευον ἐπὶ Πριαμοῖο θύρῃσι
 πάντες ἀμνηστῆρες, ἡμῶν νέοι ἡδὲ γέροντες
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη προσέφη ποδας ὤκτα Ἴρις· τῆς
 εἴσατο δὲ φθογγὴν νηὶ Πριαμοῖο Παλιτῇ,¹
 ὃς Τρώων σκοπὸς ἦε, ποδωκείῃσι πεποιθώς,
 τύμβῳ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ, Αἰσωνήτας γέροντας,
 δεγμένος ὅπποτε καῖφιν ἀφορμηθείεν Ἀχαιοί
 τῷ μιν ἑισαμένη προσέφη ποδας ὤκτα Ἴρις· τῆς
 "ὦ γέρον, αἰεὶ τοι μύθῳ φίλοι ἀκριτοὶ εἰσιν,
 ὥς ποτ' ἐπ' εἰρήνης πόλεμος δ' ἀλυστος ὄρωρεν.
 ἡ μὲν δὴ μαλα πολλὰ μαχὰς εἰσθλύνθον ἀνδρῶν,
 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔγωγε τοιοῦδε τοσοῦδε τε λαὸν ὀπωπῇ
 λίην γὰρ φύλλοισιν ἴοικότες ἢ ψαμαθοῖσιν 800
 ἔρχονται πεδίοισι μαχησόμενοι πρὸς ἐστυ
 Ἕκτορ, σοὶ δὲ μαλίστ' ἐπιτέλλομαι, ὥδε δὲ βίβαι·

¹ Lines 791-796 were rejected by Ariston but.

πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι,
 ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλῶσσα πολυοπερέων ἀνθρώπων
 τοῖσιν ἕκαστος ἀνὴρ σημαίνεται οἰαί περ ἄρχει, 800
 τῶν δ' ἐξηγείσθω κοσμησάμενος πολιήτας."

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', Ἐκτωρ δ' οὐ τι θεᾶς ἔπος ἠγνοίησεν,
 αἶψα δέ λῦσ' ἀγορήν· ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἐσσεύοντο·
 πᾶσαι δ' αἰγύννυτο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἔσονται λαός,
 πεζοὶ θ' ἱππῆές τε πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀρώρει. 810

"Ἔστι δέ τις προπάραιθε πόλιος αἰπεία κολώνη,
 ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περίδρομος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
 τὴν ἥ τοι ἄνδρες Βατίειαν κικλήσκουσιν,
 ἀθάνατοι δέ τε σῆμα πολυοκάρημοιο Μυρίνης
 ἔνθα τότε Τρῳῆς τε διέκριθεν ἡδ' ἐπικουροι. 815

Τρωσὶ μὲν ἠγεμόνευε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ
 Πριαμίδης· ἅμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
 λαοὶ θωρήσσοντο μεμαότες ἐγχείησι.

Δαρδανίων αὖτ' ἦρχεν εὖς πάϊς Ἀγχίσαο,
 Αἰνείας, τὸν ὑπ' Ἀγχίσῃ τέκε δι' Ἀφροδίτῃ, 820
 Ἰδῆς ἐν κρημοῖσι θεὰ βροτῷ εὐνηθεῖσα,
 οὐκ οἶος, ἅμα τῷ γε δύνω Ἀντήνορος υἱε,
 Ἀρχέλοχός τ' Ἀκάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.

Οἱ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἔγαιον ὑπαὶ πόδα νεΐατον Ἰδῆς,
 ἀφνειοί, πίνοντες ὕδωρ μέλαν Αἰοθήπιοι, 825
 Τρῳῆς, τῶν αὖτ' ἦρχε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,
 Πάνδαρος, ᾧ καὶ τόξον Ἀπόλλων αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν.

even according to my word. Inasmuch as there are all as full many throughout the great city of Priam, and tongue differs from tongue among men that are scattered abroad, let each one therefore give the word to those whose captain he is, and these let him lead forth, when he has marshaled the men of his own city."

So spake she, and Hector in no wise failed to know the voice of the goddess, but forthwith brake up the gathering, and they rushed to arms. The gates one and all were opened wide, and forth the folk hasted, both footmen and charioteers, and a great din arose.

Now there is before the city a steep mound afar out in the plain, with a clear space about it on this side and on that, thus do men verily call Batiëia, but the immortals call it the barrow of Myrine, hight of step. There on this day did the Trojans and their allies separate their companies.

The Trojans were led by great Hector of the flashing helm, the son of Priam, and with him were marshaled the greatest hosts by far and the goodliest, raging with the spear.

Of the Dardanians again the valiant son of Anchises was captain, even Aeneas, whom fair Aphrodite conceived to Anchises amid the spurs of Ida, a goddess couched with a mortal man. Not alone was he, with him were Antenor's two sons, Archeiochus and Acamas, well skilled in all manner of fighting.

And they that dwelt in Zeleia beneath the nethermost foot of Ida, men of wealth, that drink the dark water of Acepus, even the Troes, these again were led by the glorious son of Lycaon, Pandarus, to whom Apollo himself gave the bow.

(Κ' δ' Ἀδρυστεῶν τ' εἶρον καὶ δ' ἴκον Ἀπαισίου,
 καὶ Πιπτείας ἔχον καὶ Τρωϊτὲς ὄρεσ' εἰσι,
 τῶν δ' ἄρχ' Ἀδρυστεὺς τε καὶ Ἀμφιπύλας ἑσθλὰς 120
 οἷα δὴν Μερμύριον Πρακασίου, ὅς περ πᾶσι
 ἦλθε μαρτυρούμενος, οὐκ οἷός περ δαὶ ἔασκε
 σπέρχον ἐς πάλμον φθιστάρη, τῷ δὲ εἰ οἶός περ
 περὶ πᾶσι, κότες γὰρ ἔχον μελαινὸς θύματα

(Κ' δ' ἄρα Περσῶν τε καὶ Πρακτῶν ἀμφιπύλας 125
 καὶ Σπέρχον καὶ Ἀδρυστεῶν ἔχον καὶ δὴν Ἀμπεύου,
 τῶν αὖτ' Ἴστρου τῆς δ' ἄρχ' Ἄλκιος Ἰσχυρὸς αἰὶνός,
 Ἄλκιος Ἴστρου δὲ, ὅς Ἀμπεύου φέρον ἴππους
 αἰετὸς μεγάλοι, ποταμὸν ὑπὸ Σελίεντος

Ἴστρον δὲ δ' ἄρα φέρον Πηλεσγῶν ὄχθησι κίονας, 130
 τῶν οἱ Ἀλκίονος ἀντιπύλας κενταύροισιν
 τῶν δ' ἄρχ' Ἰσχυρὸς τε Πηλεὺς τ', ὅς περ Ἄργος,
 οἷα δὴν Ἰσχυρὸς Πηλεσγῶν Τενάριον

Αὐτὰρ ἑσθλὰς δ' ἄρα Ἀσάρος καὶ Πειρώος ἦντος,
 ὅστις ἐκ Πηλεσγῶν ἀναρρῶς ἐντος κέοντι 135

Ἐσθλὸς δ' αἰὶνός κενταύρος δὲ αἰχμητῶν
 καὶ Τρωϊζῶνσι διτρυφεύς Κεάδας

Αὐτὰρ Ἰππειῶν τε ἄρα Παιῶν ἀγαυῶν-ξυνε,
 τῆλ' ἔσθ' ἐξ Ἀμπεύου δ' ἄρα Ἄλκιος εὐρυρυστός,
 Ἄλκιος, οἱ καλλίστος ἵππων ἐκιδύναται αἶαν 140

Παφλαγονίαν δ' ἔνι τε Πυλαμῆντος λαοὺς κίονας
 ἐξ ἑσθλῶν, ὅδ' ἔστιν ἡμιόταις γένος εὐροτέρων,
 οἱ δὲ Κενταύροις ἔχον καὶ Σπέρχον ἀμφιπύλας

* The use of the periphrasis, as mentioned in I. 120, made it necessary that the poet should make use of some other signifier of the amount here so clearly and simply. The phrase chosen is not bad.

And they that held Adrasteia and the land of Apasus, and that held Pityeia and the steep mount of Tereia, these were led by Adrastus and Amphius, with corslet of linen, sons twain of Merops of Percote, that was above all men skilled in prophesying, and would not suffer his sons to go into war, the bane of men. But the twain would in no wise hearken, for the fates of black death were leading them on.

And they that dwelt about Percote and Practus, and that held Sestus and Alivdus and goodly Arisbe, these again were led by Hyrtacus' son Asius, a leader of men—Asius, son of Hyrtacus, whom his horses tawny and tall had borne from Arisbe, from the river Selleis.

And Hippothous led the tribes of the Pelagi, that rage with the spear, even them that dwelt in deep-soued Larisa; these were led by Hippothous and Pylaeus, son of Arcs, sons twain of Pelagian Lethus, son of Icutarnus.

But the Thracians Acamas led and Peirous, the warrior, even all them that the strong stream of the Hellespont encloseth.

And Euphemus was captain of the Ciconian spearmen, the son of Cean son Troxenus, nurtured of Zeus.

But Pyraechmes led the Paconians, with curved bows, from afar, out of Amydon from the wide-flowing Axios—Axios the water whereof floweth the fairest over the face of the earth.

And the Paphlagonians did Pylaemenes of the shaggy¹ heart lead from the land of the Eneti, whence is the race of wild she-mules. These were they that held Cytorus and dwelt about Sesamon, and had their famed dwellings around the river

ἄμφι τε Παρθένιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματα ναῖον
Κρῶνάν τ' Αἰγιαλόν τε καὶ ὑψηλοὺς Ἐρυθίνους 858

Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιζώνων Ὀδῖος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἦρχον
τηλοθεν ἐξ Ἀλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη

Μυσῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἦρχε καὶ Ἔνωμος οἰωνιστής.
ἀλλ' οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρυσσάτο κῆρα μέλαιναν,

ἀλλ' ἔδαμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο 860
ἐν ποταμῷ, ὅθι περ Τρῶας κεραίῃε καὶ ἄλλους

Φόρκυς αὖ Φρύγας ἦγε καὶ Ἀσκάnios θεοειδής
τῇλ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης· μέμασαν δ' ὑσμῖνι μάχεσθαι.

Μήρσιν αὖ Μέσθλης τε καὶ Ἀντιφος ἡγησάσθην,
ὡς Ταλαιμένης, τῷ Γυγαίῃ τέκε Λήμνη, 865

οἱ καὶ Μήρνας ἦγον ὑπὸ Τρῳάῳ γεγαῶτας.

Νάσσης αὖ Καρῶν ἡγήσατο βαρβαροφώνων,
οἱ Μίλητον ἔχον Φθιρῶν τ' ὄρος ἀκριτόφυλλον

Μαιάνδρου τε ῥοὰς Μυκάλης τ' αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα.
τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάσσης ἡγησάσθην, 870

Νάσσης Ἀμφίμαχος τε, Νομίονος ἀγλαὰ τέκνα,
ὅς καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχων πόλεμόνδ' ἔεν ἥϊτε κούρη,

νήπιος, οὐδ' αὖ τί οἱ τό γ' ἐπῆρκεσε λυγρὸν δλεθρον,
ἀλλ' ἔδαμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο

ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἐκόμισσε δαΐφρων. 875

Σαρπητῶν δ' ἦρχεν Λυκίαν καὶ Γλαῦκος ἀμύμων
τηλοθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Ξάνθου ἄπο δωρήεντος

¹ Presumably Nastes, as the principal leader, although the pronoun would more naturally refer to Amphimachus.

Parthenius and Cromus and Argalius and Iafy Erythini.

But of the Ha'ones Odus and Epistrophus were captains from afar, from Aiybe, where is the birth-place of silver.

And of the Mysians the captains were Chromis and Eucnemus the augur. Eucnemus with his auguries he warded not off black fate, but was slain beneath the hands of the son of Aeneas, swift of foot. In the river where Actaeus was making havoc of the Trojans and the others as well.

And Phorcys and godlike Aeneas led the Phrygians from afar, from Aecania, and were eager to fight in the press of battle.

And the Maeonians had captains twain, Mesthies and Antiphus the two sons of Tarsamenes, whose mother was the nymph of the Lycæan lake, and they led the Maeonians, whose birth was beneath Timolus.

And Nestes again led the Carians, uncouth of speech, who head Miletus and the mountain of Phryges, dense with its leafage, and the streams of Maeander, and the steep crests of Mycale. These were led by captains twain, Amphimachus and Nestes—Nestes and Amphimachus, the gayest children of Nomion. And he came to the war all decked with gold, like a girl, and that he was, but his gold in no wise availed to ward off woeful destruction, nay, he was slain in the river beneath the hands of the son of Aeneas, swift of foot, and Achilles, wise of heart, bare off the gold.

And Sarpedon and peerless Glaucus were captains of the Lycians from afar out of Lycia, from the eddying Xanthus.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Γ

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἅμ' ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἕκαστοι,
 Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῇ τ' ἐνοπῇ τ' ἴσαν, ὕρμιθες ὥς,
 ἡὔτε περ κλαγγῇ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανοθι πρή,
 αἱ τ' ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον
 ὄμβρον,

κλαγγῇ ταί γε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὠκεανοῖο ῥοάων, 5
 ἀνδράσι Πυγμαλίοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι
 ἡέριαι δ' ἄρα ταί γε κακὴν Ἰριδα προσφέρουσαι
 οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἴσαν σιγῇ μένεα πνιυντες Ἀχαιοί,
 ἐν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν.

Εὖτ' ὄρεος κορυφῇσι Νότος κατέχευεν ὀμίχλην, 10
 ποιμέσιν οὐ τι φύλην, κλέπτῃ δέ τε νυκτὸς ἀμείνω,
 τόσσον τίς τ' ἐπιλεύσσει ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ λᾶαν ἔησιν
 ὥς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσαλος ὄρνυτ' ἀελλῆς
 ἐρχομένων μάλα δ' ὤκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες, 15
 Τρῳσὶν μὲν προμάχιζεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής,
 παρδαλέην ὤμοισιν ἔχων καὶ καμπύλα τόξα
 καὶ ξίφος αὐτὰρ ὃ δοῦρε δύω κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ¹
 πάλλιν Ἀργείων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους²
 ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτήτι. 20

¹ Línea 16-20 were rejected by Zenodotus.

² Línea 19 f were rejected by Aristarchus.

BOOK III

Now when they were marshalled, the several companies with their captains, the Trojans came on with clamour and with a cry like birds, even as the clamour of cranes ariseth before the face of heaven, when they fly from wintry storms and measureless rain, and with clamour fly toward the streams of Ocean, bearing slaughter and death to Piny men, and in the early dawn they offer evil battle. But the Achaeans came on in silence, breathing fury, eager at heart to bear aid each man to his fellow.

Even as when the South Wind sheddeth a mist over the peaks of a mountain, a mist that the shepherd loveth not, but that to the robber is better than night, and a man can see only so far as he casteth a stone, even in such wise rose the dense dust-cloud from beneath their feet as they went, and full swiftly did they speed across the plain.

Now when they were come near, as they advanced one host against the other, among the Trojans there stood forth as champion godlike Alexander, bearing upon his shoulders a panther skin and his curved bow, and his sword, and brandishing two spears tipped with bronze he challenged all the best of Argives to fight with him face to face in dread combat.

HOMER

Τὴ δ' ὡς οἷν ἐνόησαν ἀνδρὶ φίλος Μενέλαος
 ἐρχομένου προπαροῖσθαι οὐλοῦν μακρὰ βῆδιντα,
 ὡς τε λείπῃ ἐκέρη μεγάλη ἐπὶ σωματι κίρρας,
 εἰρωῇ ἢ ἄλκιφον κίρραον ἢ ἄποιον εἴγα
 πτωχῶν μαλα γὰρ τε κατισθᾶναι, εἰ περ ἂν αὐτὸν
 περικυβέτῃ ταχέος τε κινεῖς θαλάροι τ' αἰγροί
 ὡς ἐκέρη Μενέλαος Ἀλεξάνδρον θεοειδὲς
 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδὼν φάτο γὰρ τισσάσθαι αἰετὴν
 αἰετὶς δ' ἐξ οὐρῶν ἐπὶ τείχεσσι ἄλτο γαυαῖς

Τον δ' ὡς αἶν ἄνθρωπον Ἀλεξανδρῶς θεοειδὲς 30
 ἐν προμαχῶσι φανέντα, πατερκατ' ἡγήσατο φιλόν ἄνθρωπον,
 ὅψ' ὁ σταδίων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχλυστο κτῆ' ἀλεγεινῶς
 ὡς δ' ὅτε τ.ε. τε δρᾶκοντα ὡς παλιμυρῶος ἐπιστῆ
 οἶρεος ἐν β. σούτης, ὑπο τε τρομος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,
 ὅψ' ὁ φασγανώσεν, ὥχρης τὸ μὲν εἶλε παρειαί, 35
 ὡς αὖτις καθ' ὁμίλον εἶν Τρικλῶς ἀνταρῶν
 δεικνῶς Ἀτρεος ὡς Ἀλεξανδρῶς θεοειδὲς

Ἰὼν δ' ἔκτισσε κικέσσον ἰὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέσσον
 " Διοσκάρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναικάνης, ὑπεροσεντά,
 αἰδ' ὄφελαι ἄγονος τ' ἔμνεαι ἄγαμος τ' ἀπαλει-
 και καὶ τὸ θυλοῦμαι, καὶ πέν πολὺ καρλίου ἦεν
 ἢ αἰτῶ λυθῆν τ' ἔμνεαι καὶ ὑποφικος ἄλλω
 ἢ πῶν καυχάτωμαι κλοῇ κομωμέντες Ἀχαιοί,
 φιντες ἀριττῆα πρῶτος ἔμνεαι, οὐνεκα καλὸν
 εἶδος ἐπ', ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐστὶ βίη φρεσὶν οὐκ ἐστὶ ἀλκή

* In this line the future *steeds* is commonly read, "thought he should get him vengeance" - I in some places, however, have signed it, *of* (usually *xx* 19).

* The optimal system should properly manage "channels" *

But when Menelaos dear to Aras, was ware of him as he came forth before the throng with long strides, then even as a lion is glad when he is told on a great carcase having found a hunted stag or a wild goat when he is hungry, for greedily still he devour it even though swift dogs and lusty youths set upon him even so was Menelaos glad when his eyes beheld great Alexander, for he thought that he had gotten him vengeance on the prince. And forthwith he leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground.

But when great Alexander was ware of him as he appeared among the champions his heart was smitten, and back he strunk into the throng of his comrades, avoiding fate. And even as a man at sight of a snake in the gorges of a mountain starteth back and trembling scatches his limbs beneath him, and he withdraweth back again and great his heart's load of his cheeks even so did great Alexander, seized with fear of Atreus son, shrink back into the throng of the swift Irgans.

But Hector saw him and chid him with words of shame. "Thou Paris, mustst fore to look upon those that art mad after women thou begger would that thou hast ne'er been born and nevest didst never. Ave of that were I fain, and it had been better far than that thou shouldst truly be a reproach and that men should knit upon thee in scorn. Verily, methinks, will the long haired Achaeans laugh aloud, deeming that a prince is our champion because a comely form is his, while there is no strength in his heart nor any valour. Was it in such strength

but the *meios* "culture" is demanded by the context, and is supported by Lat. *forma* 1200.

HOMER

ἢ τοιοῦδε δῶν ἐν ποταποροῖσι κείσῃ
 πόντον επιπλυσας, ἴταρουν ἐριγρας ἀγείρας,
 μιχέεις ἄλλοδαποῖσι γῆσιν ἐκείδῃ αὐγῆς
 ἐξ ἀπῆς γαίης, τινὲν ἀδρυῖν αἰχμητῶν,
 πατρὶ τε σφ' ἄλλα πῶμα παλὶ τὲ παντὶ τε δῶμῳ, 20
 δυσμενέσῃ μὲν χάσμα, κατὰφειται δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ,
 οὐκ ἂν ὅτ' ἀμεινίας ἀρτίδωλον Μενέλαον,
 γνοῖς χ' υἱοῦ φῶτος ἔχεις θαλερὴν παρακοιτῶν
 οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίσμῃ κιθάρις τὰ τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης.
 ἢ τε κομῇ το τε εἶδος ὅτ' ἐν κοινῇσι μνηστῆς 25
 ἀλλὰ μάλ' Ἰωνες δεῖδ' ἄλλοι μὲν ἢ τε κεῖν ἴῃ
 λαῶν ἔσσο χιτῶνα κακῶν ἐνεχ' ὅσσα ἔσσης
 Τὸν δ' αἶψα προσέειπεν Ἀλεξανδρὸς θεοειδὴς
 " Ἐκτορ, σπεί με κατ' αἶσαν ἐνέειπες οὐδ' ὕπερ
 αἶσαν, —

αἰεὶ τοι πρᾶδῃ πῶλεσσιν ὥς ἔσσης ἀνέστης, 30
 ὅς τ' εἶσω διαδοῖρος ὑπ' ἀνέστης, δεῖ δ' ἄν τε τείχη
 νῆων ἐκτάμντοιν, ὀφείλεις δ' αἶσρος ἐρευνῆν
 ὥς σοι ἐνι στήθεσσι ἀταρβήτος κοῦρ' ἐσσι —
 μὴ μοι δῶρ' ἐράτα προφειρε χρεῖσθης Ἀφροδίτης·
 οὐ τοι ἀποδῖητ' ἐσσι θεῶν ἐρατὰ δῶρα, 35
 ὅσση κεῖν αὐτοὶ δῶσω, ἐκὼν δ' οὐκ ἂν τις ἔλοιτο
 νῦν αὖτ' εἰ μ' ἐθέλεις πολεμίζειν ἤδη μάχεσθαι,
 ἄλλους μὲν καθίσω Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 εὐτάρ ἐμ' ἐν μίσσῳ καὶ ἀρτίφωλον Μενέλαον
 συμβάλετ' ἀμφ' Ἑλένη καὶ κτήμασι πασι μά- 40
 χεσθαι.

¹ δαίμων δαίμων, δαίμων Ζηνόδοτος.

¹ It "dangle in me of"; Helen becomes the
 "daughter" of all the names into which she passes.

² The phrase "as a owl of stone" is to be understood

as this that thou dost say ever the main in the
 sealing a war, when thou hadst gathered thy
 trusty comrades and coming to an alien folk dost
 bring back a comely woman from a distant land,
 even a daughter of warriors who wield the spear,
 but to thy father and city and all the people a
 grievous bane to thy foes a joy but to thee over
 and a longing to win of the host? Wilt thou indeed
 not slay Menelaus dear to Ares? Thou wouldest
 learn what manner of warrior he is whose have y
 wife thou hast. Then wilt thou say that thou,
 rather the gift of Aphrodite thy looks and thy
 cunningness, when thou shalt lie low in the dust
 Nay never, the Trojans are your enemies: else
 wouldest thou not have desired a coat of stone
 by reason of all the evil thou art doing?

And to him thus spoke Anchises near at hand,
 saying: Heed, seeing that thou dost stide me
 day and not bestir what is due ever to thy
 heart unceasing even as an eye that is driven
 through a beam by the hand of a man that strikes
 slaps a ship to twine, and it maketh the force of
 his blow to wax even so in the heart in thy breast
 undaunted and not to my cost the last gift
 of golden Aphrodite. Not to me fling away such
 you are the generous gifts of the gods, even as cost
 of themselves they give, we men by his own will
 could no man win them. But now, if thou wilt
 have me war and do battle make the other Trojans
 to sit down and all the Achaeans, but set ye me in
 the midst and Menelaus dear to Ares to do battle
 for Helen and all her possessions. And who soever

as a suppliant for death by slaying: of *Il. viii. 130-131*,
Ant. 47-48.

ὅπποτερος δὲ κε νικήσῃ κρείσσων τε γένηται,
 κτήμαθ' ἔλων εὖ πάντα γυναικὰ τε οἰκαδ' ἀγέσθω·
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φιλοπτήτα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες
 παύετε Τροίην ἐριβώλακα, τοὶ δὲ νεοσθῶν
 Ἄργος ἐς ἵπποβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιῖδα καλλιγυναικα 75
 ὧς ἔφαθ', Ἐκτωρ δ' αὖτε χαρὴ μέγα μῖθος
 ἀκούσας,

καὶ ῥ' ἐς μέσσον ἰὼν Τρώων ἀνέστη φάλαγγα,
 μέσσου δούρος ἔλων τοὶ δ' ἰδρυθήσαν ἅπαντες¹
 τῷ δ' ἐπετοξαζόντο πάρῃ κομωσάμενοι Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἰοῖσιν τε τιτυσκομένοι λαοσσι τ' ἐβαλλον 80
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὸν αὔσον ἀπὴν ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
 ὦς ἔειπεν, Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ βαλλετε, ποῦροι Ἀχαιῶν
 στείγεται γὰρ τι ἔπος ἔρκει κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ·
 ὧς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἴσχοντο μάχης ἀνεψ τ' ἐγένοντο
 ὁπποτέρῃς Ἐκτωρ ἐξέμεν' ἀμφοτέροισιν εἶπε 85
 ὦς ἔειπεν, Τρῶες καὶ ἐυκνημίδες Ἀχαιοί,²
 μῖθον Ἀλεξανδροῖο, τοῖς εἵνεκα νεῖκος δρωρὲν
 ἄλλους μὲν κέλεται Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
 τεῖχεα καλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονὶ πολυβοτείρῃ,
 αὐτὸν δ' ἐν μέσσοις καὶ ἀρηίφειλον Μενέλαον
 αἰὶναι ἀμφ' Ἑλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μαχεσθαι
 ὅπποτερος δὲ κε νικήσῃ κρείσσων τε γένηται,
 κτήμαθ' ἔλων εὖ πάντα γυναικὰ τε οἰκαδ' ἀγέσθω·
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φιλοπτήτα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμῶμεν·
 ὧς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἄκτω ἐγένοντο
 σιωπῇ 90

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοῆν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·

¹ Line 78 is omitted in some mss.

² After line 86 many mss. add,

ὅρα ὅτε τὰ μεθυστὰ καὶ σφάλλοντι πόλεον.

of us twain shall win and prove him the better man,
let him duly take all the wealth and the woman,
and bear them to his home. But for you others,
do ye swear friendship and oaths of faith with
each other. No should ye dwell in deep-wooded Ionia
land, and let them return to Argos pasture land of
horses, and to Arcadia the land of fair women.

So spake he, and Hector minded greatly when
he heard his words, and he went into the midst,
and kept back the battalions of the Trojans with
his spear grasped by the middle, and thus he cast
them down. But the long-haired Achaean might
the while to aim their arrows at him, and to smite
him, and to cast at him with stones. He shouted
shouted Agamemnon, king of men: "Hail, ye
Argives, must ye move ye victors of the Achaeans,
for Hector of the flashing helm makes as though he
would say somewhat."

So spake he, and they stayed them from battle,
and became silent further. And Hector spake
between the two hosts: "Hear from me ye Trojans
and well-greaved Achaeans the words of Alexander,
for whose sake strife hath been set afoot. I am
of ye Trojans and a son of Achaeans he, birth to my
sister, their grandly battle gear upon the Iounian
earth, and I myself in the midst and Meneas, dear
to Ares, to do battle for Helen and a her possessions.
And whosoever of the twain shall win, and prove
him the better man, let him duly take all the wealth
and the woman, and bear them to his home, but for
us others, let us swear friendship and oaths of faith
with sacrifice."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in
silence, and among them spake Menelaus, good

HOMER

" κείλητε οὖν καὶ ἑμοῖο· μάστιγι γὰρ ἄλλος ἰδὼν
 θύμῳ ἔμον, φρονέω δὲ διακρυπνέμεναι τὴν
 ἄρνησιν καὶ ἱρνας, ἔπειτα κακὰ πολλά πεπασθε
 εἶναι· εὖτε ἰδὼν καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἔπειτ' ἀρχεῖ· 100
 ἤμῳ δ' ὅππῃ, καὶ θανάτῳ καὶ μαιῶν τέτυκται,
 τεθνηῖα ἄλλοι δὲ διακρυπνέτε· ταχίστα
 αἴτετε ἄν' ἑτέρον λευκόν, ἑτέρῳ δὲ μέλαιναν,
 Ἴη τε καὶ Ἥκυψ· ὅτε δ' ἑμοῖς αἴσομεν ἄλλῳ
 ἀρετὴ δὲ Πριάμοιο Διὶ, ὅρ' ὅρῳ ταύτῃ 105
 εἴτος, ἔπειτα οἱ παῖδες υπερβύαλοι καὶ ἀπίστοι,
 μὴ τις υπερβῶσιν Διὸς ὅρῳ δὲ ἱσπταί
 εἰς δ' ἀπλοτέρῳ αἰδῶν φόντες κεραιῶνται·
 οἷς δ' ὁ γέρων μετῴσῃ ἄμα προσῶ καὶ ὀπίσσω
 λίσσοι, ὅπως ὅχ' ἀρίστα μετ' ἀμφοτέρωσι
 γένηται 110

Ἰὼν ἰδὼν, αἱ δ' ἔχουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ τε Τρῶες τε
 ἐλπίσιν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς οὐρανῶν πολέμοιο
 καὶ ὁ ἴσους μεν ἐκίψεν ἐπὶ στήθεσσι δὲ δ' ἰδὼν αὐτοὶ,
 τείχεα τ' ἐξήλκοντο τὰ μὲν κατεβέν' εἰς γαίην
 τήλοισιν ἀνέλκον, ἄλγῃ δ' ἦν ἀμφὶς δούρου 115
 ἔκτισαν δὲ πρὸς ἑστίῃ διὰ πύργους ἐπεμνε
 παρὰ τῶν ἀντιπάλων τοὺς τε φέρων Πριάμον τε καλεῖσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ὁ Τάλῳ Διὸς προΐει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 νῆες ὅτι γέλοισιν ἔσται, τὸ δ' ἄν' ἐκείλινον
 οὐκ ἐμῶν αἱ δ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἀπίστω· Ἀγαμέμνονι δὲ 120
 Ἴρις δ' αἴθ' ἔλκοντι λυγρὸν ἐγγυλὸς ἦσαν,
 εὐδαιμονὴ γαίῃ, Ἀντιφροδῶς διμάρτι,
 τῇ Ἀντιφροδῶς εἶχε κρείων Ἑλέκων,

¹ ἀρχεῖ, from *ἀρχαίωμι* cf. vi 316 and 321 ff.).

² *ἱσπταί*, etc., were rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Or perhaps, "the appointed time of Alexander" of the frequent use of *ἀρχαίωμι* to denote the appointed

at the war cry. "Hearken ye now also unto me, for upon my heart a sore ail of what sorrow come, my mind is that Argives and Trojans now be parted, seeing ye have suffered many woes because of my quarrel, and Alexander's beginning thereof.¹ And for whichsoever of us twain death and fate are appointed, let him be dead, but be ye others parted with all speed. Bring ye two lambs, a white ram and a black ewe for Earth and Sun, and for Zeus we will bring another, and for ye letter the mighty Priam, that he may himself swear an oath with sacrifice, seeing that he men are overweening and false, lest any by persuasions act sin and do violence to the will of Zeus. Ever unstable are the hearts of the young, but in whatsoever an old man taketh part, he seeketh both before and after, that the issue may be far the best for either side."

So spake he, and the Achaeans and Trojans waved glad, deeming that they had won rest from woeful war. So they stayed their chariots in the ranks, and themselves stepped forth, and did off their battle gear. Thus they laid upon the ground, each hard by each, and there was but little space between. And Hector sent to the city heralds twain with all speed to fetch the lambs and to summon Priam. And Thetisius did bid Agamemnon send forth to the hollow ships, and bade him bring a lamb, and he failed not to hearken to goodly Agamemnon.

But Iris went as a messenger to white-armed Helen, in the likeness of her husband's sister, the wife of Antenor's son, even her that had Hecuba's son, Antenor's son, had to wife, Laodice, the evenest

Ἀσλάνην Πριάμοιο θυγατρὶν ἑὸς ἀδελφῆν
 τὴν δ' εὖρ' ἐν μεταρῷ ἡ δὲ μέγας ἴσταν ἰδάνει 120
 δι-λάκα σπέρφιστον σπύλον δ' ἐκπασσεν ἀσάνων
 Τρῶας δ' ἴσταν ἄλκας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς χαλκιστῶνας,
 οἷς ἔπεν εἶναι ἑσάστον ἔν' Ἀργεὶ σπασμῶν
 ὁ γὰρ δ' ἰστανεὶν προσέειπε τῆς ἡς μετὰ ἴσταν
 ἡ δειρ' ἦν, τιμὰ φιλῆ, ὅα θεοκλέα δῶκε ἔλπει 125
 Τρῶας δ' ἴσταν μετὰ καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς χαλκιστῶνας
 οἱ οὐρ σὺ ἀλλυμένον φῆρος σπασμῶν Ἀργεὶ
 ἐν σπῆν, ἀλκῶν ἀλκῶν σπῆν, σπῆν,
 οἱ δὲ τὴν ἴσταν σπῆν σπῆν δὲ σπῆνται
 σπῆν σπῆνται, σπῆν δ' ἡ γὰρ μετὰ σπῆνται 130
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλκῶν καὶ ἀσάνων σπῆνται
 μετὰ σπῆν σπῆν σπῆνται σπῆν σπῆν
 τῇ δὲ σπῆν σπῆν σπῆν σπῆν σπῆν
 ἡ δὲ σπῆν σπῆν σπῆν σπῆν σπῆν 135
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¹ σπῆνται : μετὰ σπῆνται.

² Line 144 was rejected by Aristarchus.

of the daughters of Priam. She found Helen in the hall where she was weaving a great purple web of double fold, and thereon was brooding many battles of the horse-taming Trojans and the bronze-robed Achaeans that for verities they had endured at the hands of Ares. Close to her side then came Iris, swift of foot, and spoke to her saying: "Come hither, dear lady, that thou mayest behold the wondrous doings of the horse-taming Trojans and the bronze-robed Achaeans. They that of old were wont to wage terrible war against one another in the plain, their hearts set on deadly battle, even they abide now in silence, and the battle has ceased, and they wash their war-streaks and beside them their long spears are fixed. But Alexander and Menelaos, dear to Ares, will debate with their long spears for thee, and whom shall surpass, I know not to what thou be comest."

So spake the goddess, and put in a holy heart sweet weeping for her former lord and her city and parents: and straightway she veiled herself with shining linen and went forth from her chamber, letting forthward tears out above forehead. Followed two handmaids as well Actira daughter of Peleus, and as eyed Lycomedes: and with speed they came to the place where were the Trojan gates.

And they that were about Priam and Panthous and Polydorus and Laonoe and Clytus and Hicetaon, sons of Ares, and Leageus and Antenor, men of prudence to counsel as rulers of the people at the Trojan gates. Because of old age had they now ceased from battle, but speakers they were full good, but none exalts that in a forest sit upon a tree and

δενδρέω ἐφεζόμενοι ὅπα λειριόεσσαν ἰᾶσι·
 τοιοὶ ἄρα Τρωῶν ἡγήτορες ἦν· ἐπὶ πυργῷ
 οἱ δ' ὡς οἶν εἰδοῖθ' Ἑλενην ἐπὶ πύργῳ ἰούσαν,
 ἦκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεια πτεροεντ' ἀγορευόν 157
 "οὐ νέμεσις Τρώας καὶ ἑκντιμίδας Ἀχαιοὺς
 τοιῦδ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πασχεῖν·
 αἰὼς ἀθανάτῃσι θεῖς εἰς ὅσα ἔοικεν
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς τοιγὰ περ τοῦσ' ἐν νηυσὶ κτέσθω,
 μῆδ' ἡμῖν τεκέεσσ' ἵ' ὀπίσσω πῆμα λιποῖτο." 160
 "ὦς ἄρ' ἔφασκεν, Πριάμος δ' Ἑλενην ἐκαλεσσέτο
 φωνῇ

"δεῦρο πάροισ' ἐλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵξεν ἡμεῖο,
 ὅφρα ἰδῇς πρότερον τε ποσὺν πῆους τε φίλους
 τε—

οὐ τί μοι αἰτία ἔσσι, θεοὶ νῦ μοι αἰτιοὶ εἰσιν,
 αἳ μαι ἐφωρύχθησαν πολλοὺς καὶ πολλοὺς ἄχαιῶν - 165
 ὡς μοι καὶ τοιῦδ' ἄνδρα παλαιοὺς ἐξονομήτης,
 ὃς τις ὁδ' ἔστιν Ἀχαιοὺς ἀνὴρ ἥϊός τε μέγας τε
 ἢ τοι μὲν κεφαλῇ καὶ μέζονες ἄλλοι ἔασι,
 καλὸν δ' οὕτω ἔγωγε οὐ πῶ ἰδὼν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
 οὐδ' οὕτω γεραρὸν βασιλῆι γὰρ ἄνδρι ἔοικε." 170

Τὸν δ' Ἑλενη μύθοισιν ἀμείβετο, δια γυναικῶν
 "αἰδοῖός τέ μοι ἔσσι, φίλε ἑκυρή, δεῖνος τε
 ὡς ὄφελεν θανάτος μοι ἀδεῖν κακὸς ὅπποτε δεῦρα
 νύϊ σὺ ἔπομην, θαλαμὸν γνωτοῖς τε λιποῦσα
 παῖδα τε τηλυγέτην καὶ ὀμηλεῖν ἔρατειν 175
 ἀλλὰ τὰ γ' οὐκ ἐγνώστο το καὶ κλαίουσα τέττηκα,
 τοῦτο δέ τοι ἔρειω, ὃ μ' ἀνείρειαι ἤδε μεταλλᾶς

¹ The adjective "by ice" applied to the tower means but a striking instance of the transference of an epithet from one field of sense-perception to another which often meets us; cf. Hesiod, *Theog.* 4.; and Aesch. *Illiad.* v. 1001.

pour forth their h'v-like¹ voice, even in such wise
 sat the leaders of the Trojans upon the wall. Now
 when they saw Helen coming upon the wall, softly
 they spake urged words one to another "Small
 blame t'at Trojans and well-greaved Achæans
 should for such a woman long time suffer woes,
 wondrously like is she to the immortal goddesses
 to look upon. But even so, for all that she is such
 an one, let her depart upon the ships, neither be
 left here to be a bane to us and to our children
 after us."

So they said, but Priam spake, and called Helen
 to him "Come hither, dear child, and sit before me,
 that thou mayest see thy former lord and thy
 kinsfolk and thy people—thou art nowise to blame
 in my eyes, it is the gods, methinks, that are to blame,
 who roused against me the tearful war of the Achæans
 and t'at thou mayest tell me who is t'us huge
 warrior, this man of Achæa so valiant and so tall.
 Verily there be others that are even taller by a
 head, but so comely a man have mine eyes never
 yet beheld, neither one so royal—he is like unto
 one that is a king."

And Helen, far among women, answered him,
 saying "Revered art thou in mine eyes, dear
 father of my husband, and dread. Would that evil
 death had been my pleasure when I followed thy
 son hither, and left my bridal chamber and my
 kinsfolk and my daughter, well-beloved,² and the
 lovely companions of my girlhood. But that was
 not to be, wherefore I pine away with weeping.
 Howbeit thus wilt thou tell thee, whereof thou dost ask

¹ I adopt uniformly the meaning "well-beloved" for this doubtful word.

HOMER

οὐτός γ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἀμφοτερον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθος κρατερός τ' αἰ-
χηστής.

δαῖνον αὐτ' ἔμους ἔσκε κυνώπιδος, εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε" 180

ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' ὁ γέρον ἡγάσσατο φώνησέν τε·

“ὦ μακαρ Ἀτρεΐδη, μοιρηγενές, ὀλβιοδαμῖον,

ἦ ῥά νύ τοι πολλοὶ διδμήατο καῦροι Ἀχαιῶν.

ἦδη καὶ Φρυγίῃ εἰσθλυθὸν ἀμπειλοέσσαν,

εἶθ' ἰδὼν πλείστοις Φρύγας ἀνέρας αἰολοπώλους, 183

λαοὺς Ὀτρῆος καὶ Μυγδονοῦ ἀντιθέοιο,

οἳ ῥά τὸτ' ἐστρατόωντο παρ' ὄχθας Σαγγαρίοιο·

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπικούρος ἔων μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην

ἤματα τῷ ὅτε τ' ἦλθον Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιάνειραι

ἀλλ' οὐδ' οἳ τόσοι ἦσαν ὅσοι ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί" 190

Δεύτερον αὐτ' Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν ἔρρεω' ὁ γέρας

“εἴπ' ὤγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅς τις ὄδ'

ἔστι·

μείων μὲν κεφαλῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,

εὐρυτερος δ' ὤμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι

τευχέα μὲν οἳ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ, 195

αὐτὸς δὲ κτίλος ὥς ἐπιπωλεῖται στίχας ἀνδρῶν

ἀρνεῖω μιν ἔγωγε εἶσκω πηγεσιμᾶλλιν,

ὅς τ' οὔω μὲγα πῶν διέρχεται ἀργεννάων.”

Τὸν δ' ἡμειβετ' ἔπειθ' Ἑλένη Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα·

“οὐτοὶ δ' αὖ Λαερτιάδης παλῦμητις Ὀδυσσεύς, 200

ὅς τράφη ἐν δῆμῳ Ἰθάκῃ κραναῇ περ φοῖβος

εἶδ' ὡς παρτοίους τε δολοὺς καὶ μηδεὰ πυκνά”

Τὴν δ' αὐτ' Ἀντιφῶν πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ἦν·

“ὦ γύναι, ἦ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος σήμερτές εἵπες·

190

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and enquire. You man is the son of Atreus, wife-
 son of Agamemnon. At is both a noble king and
 a valiant warrior. And he was host and brother
 to Agamemnon and as sure as ever such a man there
 was."

He spake thus and the old man was seized with
 wonder and said. Ah happy son of Atreus,
 child of fortune, child of heaven. Now see I that
 many of the Argives for many are made outcast
 with thee. For now see I brought to the land
 of Phrygia where I am and here I am in the hands
 the Phrygian warriors, masters of power and might,
 even the prince of Priam and great Hecuba,
 that were this year led along the banks of Pan-
 gaeus. But I, the king their son was numbered
 among them on the day when the Argives came,
 the price of war. I would not even they were as
 many as are the Argives and Atreus.

And next the old man saw Chryseus and said
 "Come now to me son of wonder man dear child,
 who he is. Stranger is he by a name than Agamemnon,
 son of Atreus but he is not of Atreus and of blood
 to him upon him be the gear with upon the
 bright and dark but I must be forth and use the
 the power of a herd through the ranks of warriors
 like a ram to smother him a ram of the flock,
 that perish through a great flock of white ewes.

To him made answer Helen sprung from love
 "I am again a father and Chryseus of many years,
 that was reared in the land of Ilium, reared through
 it he and he another manner of craft and cunning
 devices."

Then to her again made answer Antenor the
 wise. "Lady, the very is a true word that thou

ἦδη γὰρ καὶ δευρό ποτ' ἤλυθε δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς 205
 σεῦ ἔνεκ' ἀγγελίης σὺν ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μενέλαῳ·
 τοὺς δ' ἐγὼ ἐξεκίονσα καὶ ἐν μεγάροισι φίλησα,
 ἀμφοτέρων δὲ φῆνεν ἐδάην καὶ μῆδεα πυκνά
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἔμχθεν,
 στάντων μὲν Μενέλαος ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ὤμους, 210
 ἄμφω δ' ἐξομένω γεραριώτερος ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ μύθους καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσιν ὕφαινον,
 ἦ τοι μὲν Μενέλαος ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγόρευε,
 παῦρα μὲν, ἀλλὰ μάλα λιγέως, ἔπει οὐ πολὺμυθος
 οὐδ' ἀφαρμαρτοκεπής, εἰ καὶ γένει ὕστερος ἦεν. 215
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀναΐζειν Ὀδυσσεύς,
 στάσκεν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἴδεσκε κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα
 πήξας,

σκηπτρον δ' οὗτ' ὀπίσσω οὔτε προπρηγνὲς ἐνώμα,
 ἀλλ' ἀσταμφὲς ἔχεσκεν, ἁῶδρεὶ φωτὶ ἰοικώς·
 φαίης κε ζάκοτόν τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι ἄφρονά τ' αὖτως. 220
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος εἶη
 καὶ ἔπεα νιφάδεσσιν ἰοικότα χειμερίησιν,
 οὐκ ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ γ' ἐρίσσειε βροτὸς ἄλλος·
 οὐ τότε γ' ὥδ' Ὀδυσῆος ἀγασσάμεθ' εἶδος ἰδόντες·"

Τὸ τρίτον αὐτ' Αἴαντα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν ὁ γεραίως· 225
 " τίς τ' ἄρ' ὅδ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιοὺς ἀνὴρ ἧς τε μέγας
 τε,

ἔξοχος Ἀργείων κεφαλὴν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὤμους,"
 Τον δ' Ἑλένη τανύπεπλος ἀμείβετο, διὰ
 γυναικῶν·

" οὗτος δ' Αἴας ἐστὶ πελώριος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν·
 Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρήτῃεσσι θεὸς ὥς 230

last spoken for awhile on a time graciously (Meneus came hither also on an embassy concerning them, together with Menelaus, dear to Aeneas, and I was) that gave them entertainment and welcomed them to my house, and came to know the form and stature of them both and their cunning devices. Now when they were on the way I saw as they were gathered together when they stood Menelaus overtook him with his broad shoulders, hottest when the twin were seated (Meneus was the more vain) but when they began to speak I saw I was full of confusion in the presence of a Meneus in truth spoke fluently with few words, but very clearly, seeing he was not a man of mighty speech nor of rambling thought, yet in years he was the younger. But whenever Meneus of many words arose, he would stand and come down with eyes fixed upon the ground, and as still he would move neither backwards nor forwards but would hold it as if in semblance like a man of no understanding, those wouldst have deemed him a foolish man and naught but a fool. But whenever he uttered his great voice from his chest, and words like snowflakes on a winter's day, then could he mortal man bestride with Meneus, then did we not so marvel to behold Meneus as yet.

And, turned the old man saw Aeneas, and asked "Who then is this other Achaean warrior, valiant and tall, towering above the Argives with his head and broad shoulders?"

And to him made answer king-rebbed Helen, fair among women. "I see a huge Aeneas, bulwark of the Achaeans. And Idomeneus over against him standeth amid the Cretans even as a goat, and about

ἔσθηκ', ἀμφὶ δέ μιν Κρητῶν ἀγοὶ ἠγερέθονται.
 πολλαὶ μιν ξείνισσεν ἀρηϊφίλος Μενέλαος
 οἴκῳ ἐν ἡμετέρῳ, ὅποτε Κρήτηθεν ἔκοιτο
 νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὁρῶ ἐλίκωπας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 οὓς κεν ἐὺ γνοίην καὶ τ' οὖνομα μυθησαίμην· 235
 δοῖά δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
 Κάστορά θ' ἵπποδάμον καὶ πύξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυ-
 δεύκεα,

αὐτοκασιγνήτῳ, τῷ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.
 ἢ οὐχ ἔσπεσθην Λακεδαιμόνος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς,
 ἢ δεύρῳ μὲν ἔποντο νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροισι, 240
 νῦν αὖτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
 αἴσχεα δειδιότες καὶ ὀνείδεα πόλλ' ἃ μοί ἐστιν."

"Ὡς φάτο, τοὺς δ' ἤδη κάτεχεν φυσιζοὺς αἶα
 ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι αὖθι, φίλῃ ἐν πατρίδι γαίῃ.

Ἐήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστνυ θεῶν φέρον ὄρκια πιστά, 245
 ἄρνε δῶκα καὶ οἶνον εὐφρόνα, καρπὸν ἀρούρης,
 ἀσκῶ ἐν αἰγείῳ· φέρε δὲ κρητῆρα φαιινὸν
 κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος ἠδὲ χρύσεια κύπελλα
 ὄτρυνεν δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν·
 "ὄρσεο, Λαομεδοντιάδῃ, καλέουσιν ἄριστοι 250
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 εἰς πεδῖον καταβῆναι, ἵν' ὄρκια πιστὰ τάμητε.
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηϊφίλος Μενέλαος
 μακρῆς ἐγχείρησι μαχήσονται ἀμφὶ γυναικί
 τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι γυνή καὶ κτήμαθ' ἔποιτο· 255
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φιλότῃτα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες

him are gathered the captains of the Cretans. Full often was Menelaus dear to Arca, wont to entertain him in our house, whene'er he came from Crete. And now all the rest of the bright-eyed Achæans do I see, whom I could well note, and tell their names, but two marshawyers of the host can I not see: Castor, tamer of horses, and the guiding boxer, Polydeuces, ever mine own brethren, whom the same mother bare. But if they followed not with the host from Lacedæmon, or though they followed follow in their marching, they have now no heart to enter into the battle of warriors for fear of the words of shame and too many revilings that are mine."

So said she, but they ere now were fast holden of the life-giving earth there in Lacedæmon, in their dear native land.

Meanwhile the heralds were bearing through the city the offerings for the holy oaths of the gods, two lambs and, in a great earthen bottle, wine that maketh glad the heart, the fruit of the earth. And the herald Idæus bare a shining bow and golden cups, and he came to the old king's side and roused him, saying: "Kite, thou son of Laonædon, the chieftains of the horse-taming Trojans, and of the brazen-coated Achæans, summon thee to go down into the plain, that ye may swear oaths of faith with sacrifice. But Alexander and Menelaus, dear to Arca, will do battle with long spears for the woman's sake, and whatsoever of the twain shall conquer, him let woman and treasure follow, and we others swearing friendship and oaths of faith with sacrifice, should then dwell in deep-soiled Troy,

καί οἱ μὲν Τρώες ἐριβώλετο τοὶ δὲ νεώτεροι
 Ἰάονος ἐς ἃς ἴππων καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ παλιπτομένῃ
 ἔβη φάτο, μὴ ποτὶ δ' οὐ γένηται ἀνέλεον δ'
 σταυροῦ.

Ἰάονος γέννηται τὴν δ' ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐκ θύοντο
 αὐτὸ δ' ἄρ' εἶπ' Ἰριανός, κατὰ δὲ τοῖα τέκετο οὐκ ὀκνῶ
 παρὲς δὲ αἱ Ἀχαιοὶ περιεσπίασθε βροττοῖσι φέρων
 τῷ δὲ δὴς ἴνα καὶ πεδισὶν ἔλθῃ ἡμεῖς ἵππων.

Αἶε δὲ τοὶ δ' ἔβαινον μετὰ Ἴριαν καὶ Ἀχαιοῖσι,
 εἴ ἴππων αὖτ' ἄλλος ἐπὶ χεῖρσι πολεμώμεναι
 ἐς μέσσην Ἴριαν καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς ἐστήριζοντο
 ὄρυστο δὲ πύλιν' ἔσπετο ἀμφὶ ἀνδρῶν Ἀχαιῶν,
 αὐτὸ δ' ἰδούσιν παλιπτοῖσι παρὰ πύλιν ἀνέον
 ὄρυσσε πύλιν θύοντα σπένοντο κρητὰ δὲ αὐτοῖς
 μίσχον παρὰ βροχέων ἡνέον ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχοντο
 Ἀχαιοὶ δὲ ἐκπύοντο χεῖρσιν ἐκπύοντο,
 εἴ αἱ παρὲς ἔσπετο μετὰ πύλιν αὐτοῖς
 ὄρυσσε ἐκπύοντο τῶν τε τριῶν αὐτοῖς ἔσπετο
 σπένοντο Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐκπύοντο ἀνέον
 τῶν δ' Ἀχαιῶν μετὰ εἴχοντο χεῖρας ἀνέον
 ἔσπετο τῶν, ἔσπετο μετὰ, πύλιν μετὰ,
 ἔσπετο δ', ὅτε παρὲς σπένοντο καὶ παρὲς ἐκπύοντο,
 καὶ σπένοντο καὶ γαῖα καὶ αἱ πύλιν παρὲς
 ἐκπύοντο τῶν τε, ὅτε αὖτ' ἐκπύοντο ὄρυσσε,
 ὄρυσσε μετὰ ὄρυσσε, φιλοῦντο δ' ὄρυσσε πύλιν
 αὐτοῖς μετὰ Νέστορος Ἀχαιῶν παρὲς
 αὐτοῖς ἔσπετο ἔσπετο ἔχοντο καὶ πύλιν παρὲς,
 ὄρυσσε δ' ἐκπύοντο τῶν τε σπένοντο
 αὐτοῖς αὖτ' Ἀχαιῶν παρὲς ὄρυσσε Νέστορος,
 Τρώων ἔσπετο ἔσπετο καὶ πύλιν παρὲς σπένοντο,

but they will depart to Argos, pasture and of horses, and Achæa, the land of fair women.

So spake he, and the old man shuddered, yet bade his own son, his wife the horses, and they speedily obeyed. Then Priam mounted and drew back the reins, and by his side Antenor mounted the beautiful car, and the two drove the swift horses through the Scæan gates to the plain.

But when they were now come to the Trojans and Achæans, they stopped forth from the chariot upon the battlements, and went into the midst of the Trojans and Achæans. Then at way they rose up Agamemnon king of men and Menelaus of many wars, and the Lacedæmonians brought together the offerings for the holy oaths of the gods, and mixed the wine in the bowl, and poured water over the hands of the kings. And the son of Atreus drew forth with his hand the knife that ever long handle the great strength of his sword, and cut hair from off the heads of the lambs, and the heralds portioned it out to the charioteers of the Trojans and Achæans. Then in their midst Agamemnon lifted up his hands and prayed aloud: 'Father Zeus, that rulest from his most glorious most great and thou Sun that becomest all things and wastest all things and ye rivers and thou earth and ye that in the world becom take vengeance on men that are done with life, whosoever hath sworn a false oath, be ye witnesses, and watch over the oath of faith. If Alexander say Menelaus, then let him keep Helen and all her treasure, and we will depart in our seafaring ships. But if so be fair-haired Menelaus shall say Alexander, then let the Trojans give back

¹ Line 283 is omitted in some MSS.

τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν ἢν τιν' ἴσκειν,
 ἥ τε καὶ ἰσοσμένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται.
 εἰ δ' ἂν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πριάμος Πριαμοῖό τε παῖδες
 τινεὺς οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ πεσόντος,
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα πομπῆς 290
 αἰθι μένων, ἥος κε τέλος πολέμοιο κίχέω."

Ἡ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῷ
 καὶ τοῖς μὲν κατεβηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
 θυμὸς δυνάμενους ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκὺς
 οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δαπάσσω 300
 ἔκχυν, ἡδ' εἵχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν
 ὧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε
 "Ζεὺς κιδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
 ὅπποτεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνεια,
 ὧδε σφ' ἐγκεφαλὸς χαμαδὶς ῥέει ὡς ὅδε οἶνος, 305
 αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι δαμεῖν."

Ὡς εἶπεν, οὐδ' ἄρα πῶ σφω ἐπεκράαντο Κρονίων.
 τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πριάμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε·
 "κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ ἐνκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί·
 ἥ τοι ἐγὼν εἰμι προτὶ Ἴλιον ἡνέμοεσσαν 308
 ἄψ, ἐπεὶ οὐ πῶ τλήσομ' ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρᾶσθαι
 μαρναμένου φίλον υἱὸν ἀρηιφίλῳ Μενελάῳ
 Ζεὺς μὲν που τό γε οἶδε καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
 ὅπποτεριμ θανάτω τέλος πεπρωμένον ἔστιν."

Ἡ ῥα, καὶ ἐς διφρὸν ἄρνας θέτο ἰσοθεὸς φῶς, 310
 ἂν δ' ἄρ' ἔβαν' αὐτόξ, κατὰ δ' ἥνια τεῖνεν ὀπίσσω·

³ δαμεῖν: μαχεῖν.

Helen and all her treasure, and pay to the Argives in requital such recompense as becometh, even such as shall abide in the minds of men that are yet to be. Howbeit, if Priam and the sons of Priam be not minded to pay recompense unto me, when Alexander faileth, then will I fight on even thereafter, to get me recompense, and will abide here until I find an end of war."

He spake, and cut the lambs' throats with the pious bronze, and laid them down upon the ground gasping and faring of breath for the wound had robbed them of their strength. Then they drew wine from the bowl into the cups, and poured it forth, and made prayer to the gods that are for ever. And thus would one of the Achaean and Trojan say: "Zeus, most glorious, most great, and ye other immortal gods, which must never of the twain shall be first to work harm in defiance of the oaths, may their brains be thus poured forth upon the ground even as this wine, theirs and their children's, and may their wives be made slaves to others."

So spake they, but not yet was the son of Cronos to vouchsafe them succourment. Then in their midst spake Priam, Dardanus' son, saying: "Hearken to me, ye Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans. I verily will go my way back to windy Ilios, since I can in no wise bear to behold with mine eyes my dear son doing battle with Menelaus, dear to Ares. But this, I ween, Zeus knoweth, and the other immortal gods, for which of the twain the doom of death is ordained."

So spake the godlike man, and let place the lambs in his chariot, and himself mounted, and drew back

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the reins, and by his side Asterion mounted the beautiful car, and the train of pairs back to Ilium. But Hector placed a man and gave a thousand first measured out a space, and thereafter took the bits and reins, and in the harness was going, as used to know, without the reins around him, as if he had been of bronze. And the people made prayers and lifted their hands to the gods, and thus would send the Argives and the sons of Danaë. To the Iliad that passed from him, that gave him men, great wealth, pieces of his train, the best things. And the people made him to be more great, that he may die and enter the house of Hades, where to as there may come friendship and as and fame.

So speak they, and great Hector of the flowing hair, alone the reins, waving, would for the war, and after that the rest of Patroclus, for Ilium the people safe Ilium, then Ilium, where were each man's right, speaking, Ilium, and the train of pairs was set. But great Alexander did on about his shoulders, a lion's armour, even he, the end of far-voiced Ilium. The Greeks first he set about his legs, Ilium, they were and tried with a sword and spear, next he set on about his chest, and about his Ilium, Ilium, and tried it to himself. And about his shoulders he cast his silver-embroidered robes of bronze, and thereafter he chose great and sturdy, and upon his mighty head he set a well-working helmet with horse-tails around, and thereafter did the people and then alone, and he took a resplendent spear that fitted his grasp. And in the end some manner was as Menelaos did on his battle-gear.

But when they had armed themselves in cities

HOMER

[illegible]¹ Law 339 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1. The direct transfer market does not operate such way as this, as the reference is provided in the August 11, 1994, attached which was sent out by the BLS in directions, as attached.

HOMER

εἴη δὲ μοι ἐν χερσίνου ἀγὴ ξύλον· εἰ δὲ μοι ἔχος
 ἢ ἕλῃ παλιμπύου ἐτύσσον, οἷά ἐβόων μὲν.¹
 "Ἢ καὶ ἐπύξας πορὶθέου λαῶν ἐσπένδασιντες,
 ἔλας δ' ἐπιστρέψας μὲν' ἐννεμίδας Ἀχαιοὺς 270
 ἄγχε δὲ μὲν παλιπύσσας ἵμας ἀσάλην ὑπο δειρῆν,
 ὅς οἱ ἔν' ἀνδριμύσσας ὄχευς τέτατο τρυφάλειντες
 καὶ νῦν κεν εἰρήσων τε καὶ ἔσπετ' ἤρκετο κούρως,
 εἰ μὴ εἰς' ἀφ' ὅπου Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
 ἣ οἱ ῥήεν ἵματα βύος ἰοὶ καταμνησά 275
 κεύη δὲ τρυφάλειν εἰς' ἐσπετο χερσὶ παχεῖν
 τὴν μὲν ἐπεὶδ' ἔρως μὲν' ἐννεμίδας Ἀχαιοὺς
 ῥήν' ἐπύλυνσας, κομίσαν δ' ἐρίστρε ἐταρῶν
 αἵταρ δ' ἀφ' ἐπόρουσε κατακταμέναν μνηστῶν
 ἔγχε χαλκήν τὸν δ' ἐξέρπαξ' Ἀφροδίτη 280
 ῥήε μάλ' ὡς τε θεὸς ἐκατέλεθ' δ' εἰς' ἐπὶ πύλλῃ
 καὶ δ' εἰς' ἐν θαλάμῳ σκώδῃ σπώντῃ
 αὐτῇ δ' εἰδ' ἔλεπεν παλαιοῦ' ἐς τὴν δ' ἐπύχων
 πύργῳ ἐφ' ὑψηλῷ, περὶ δὲ Τρῶας εἴως ἦσαν
 χερσὶ δὲ κενταύρου ἑταροῦ ἐτύφατ' ἀλκίμωνος, 285
 γρηὶ δὲ μὲν ἐπύλιν παλαιγυρῇ προσετίπεν
 εἰσπομπῇ, ἣ οἱ Ἀσπεδαμῶν νηυσταμῶν
 ἦσαν ἐπὶ πύλῃ, μάλιστα δὲ μὲν φέρεσσι
 τῇ μὲν ἐννεμίδῃ προσεφώνετο δὲ Ἀφροδίτῃ
 "δὲν' ἰδ' Ἀλεξάνδρος σε καλεῖ οἰκίῃ τε σπένδαι 290
 κούρως δ' γ' ἐν θαλάμῳ καὶ διωτοῖσι λεχέσσι,
 καλεῖ τε στυλῶν καὶ εἵμασιν οὐδὲ σε φέρεσσι

¹ καὶ ἔβωον καὶ οἷά ἐβόων Ἀριστοτέλης

¹ This meaning suits all passages in Homer in which
 εἰδὲν αὐτῶν ἢ οὐκ αὐτῶν; in the last, however, οὐκ αὐτῶν must
 mean "fragment."

THE END OF THE WORLD

even in my second language, in my hands and feet
I was not given had any special B. or in time, and I
never felt bad.

"In saying he swung upon him and seized him
 by the heart with his great of hammer hand and
 wounding him a wound began to drag him towards the
 well-guarded Avenue and Paul was raised by
 the only available step beneath the wall thereat,
 that was drawn right beneath his chin to hurl him
 him. And now when Mr. A. had dragged it in
 about and was gone without a word but A. waited,
 doing the of doing then back to me and to court
 before me then for long out from the side of a
 wall and he and the empty form came away
 in his strong hand. Then he then turned to a
 young man, companion of his was greeted A. and
 and a young man came gathered up. But then
 he swung back again eager to say in the
 spirit of justice. His then A. then came up
 for only as a problem may and showed him in
 the mind and set him down in a fragment and all
 character and here I went to our own time. Her
 and then as the young man and round about her in
 things were the women of time. Then with her
 hand the problem and hand of the fragment and
 and placed it and made to her in the corner of
 an ancient door a woman who had been used
 toward the fair wind for her when she dwelt in Har-
 dardom and who was as loved of her in her
 room for A. then to speak. Then then A. then
 with thee to go in the house. There in he in his
 chamber and on his mind much, growing with
 beauty and fair reward. Then was set and dream

HOMER

Εάν υπάρχουν πληροφορίες που να δείχνουν ότι η γυναικα
δεν είναι η ίδια με την που είναι στην φωτογραφία

1. Η ερώτηση π. 114 αφορά άμεσα τον κ. Γ. Καραντζής, ο οποίος
 και δ' ως ο ίδιος ανέφερε έχει πραγματοποιήσει δεκάδες
 συναντήσεις με μέλη της κυβέρνησης και με άλλα πρόσωπα
 της κυβέρνησης, το όλο έργο είναι έργο εθνικής
 σημασίας.

[illegible]

Ἰππὸς δὲ γυμνασμένην ἀποσφύγγας δὴ Ἀφροδίτην
 μετὰ μὲν ἱερῆς στυγῆς καὶ χαρμῆς μετὰ μὲν
 τῆς δὲ σὺν ἀνδρὶ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἰδέαν καὶ φῶτον. 818
 μένος δὲ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν ἴσως ἄνθρωπος.
 Ἰππὸς καὶ ἄλλοι, οὐ δὲ σὺν ἀνδρὶ οἶτον ὁλοκλήρως
 ἴσως ἄνθρωπος. Ἰππὸς δὲ ἄλλοι καὶ ἄλλοι ἀνδρῶν.

⁶ *For example, see* A. R. Meyer, *Genetics and the Origin of Species* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1975).

* This is the only passage in Homer in which the word *deino* is used to denote a definite god or goddess. Just as Aphrodite is present in person, we can hardly wonder, "how she led her on."

that he had come thither from warring with a foe, but rather that he was going to the dance, or sat there as one that had but newly ceased from the dance."

So spake she, and stirred Helen's heart in her breast, and when she marked the beauteous neck of the girdler, her lovely bosom, and her flashing eyes, then amazement seized her, and she spake, and addressed her saying: "Strange goddess, why art thou minded to beguile me thus? Verily thou wilt lead me yet further on to one of the well-peopled cities of Pirygia or lovely Maccous, if there too there be some one of mortal men who is dear to thee, seeing that now Menelaus hath conquered goodly Alexander, and is minded to lead hateful me to his home. It is for this cause that thou art now come hither with guileful thought. Go thou, and sit by his side, and depart from the way of the gods, neither let thy feet any more bear thee back to Olympus, but ever be thou troubled for him, and guard him, until he make thee his wife, or haply his slave. But thither wilt I not go—it were a shameful thing—to array that man's couch, all the women of Troy will blame me hereafter, and I have measureless griefs at heart.

Then stirred to wrath fair Aphrodite spake to her: "Provoke me not, rash woman, lest I wax wroth and desert thee, and hate thee, even as now I love thee wondrously, and lest I devise grievous hatred between both, Trojans alike and Danaans, then wouldest thou perish of an evil fate."

So spake she, and Helen, sprung from Zeus, was seized with fear, and she went, wrapping herself

HOMER

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Αι δ' οὐτ' Ἀχιλλεύου δῖου παρθέλλης ἱστοῖο,
 ἔμψυχον μεν στείρεθ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι,
 ἣ δ' ἐρεῖ, κῆρυξ δ' ἱάμενος καὶ δὴ γλαφυρὸν
 ἦν δ' ἔκαστ' ἔπειτα δόρυτα φέρονται· Ἄφροδιτη
 γὰρ Ἀχιλλεύου θεὰ πατέρων φέρουσα
 ἔθετο νόον ἰδέσθαι κοῖτην Διὸς οὐλοχόου,
 ὅπως οὐλοῦν ἄλυσσε, πῶς δ' ἄνταρ μὲν

ἔτιδες ἐκ πολέμου ὡς ἔτιδες αὐτοὶ ἀνέστην.
 αἰδοῖαι θέμεναι κρητέραν δὲ ἐμὴν πρυτανεὶα πῶς ἦεν
 ἢ μοι δὴ πᾶν γ' ἐγὼ ἀνέφελον Ἰωνέσσον
 σὸν τε δὴ καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἔργῳ φεικτερός εἶναι
 καὶ ἰδὼν ἐργασάσθαι ἀνέφελον Ἰωνέσσον
 ἐξαιῖναι μαγιστράβηθ' ἀντίον αἰεὶ σ' ὅπως γε
 ποιησθῆαι κέλεται μὲν βασιλῆϊ Ἰωνέσσῳ
 ἀπὸ τοῦ πολέμου πολέμῳ γὰρ τοῖς μαγιστῇ
 ἀφαιδέμεν, μὴ πᾶσι κατ' ἐνὶ αὐτῇ δοῦναι δαίμονι

I'm de Plone mitcham quere ments proceure
 "my me, yere, yalekolow areleat b' moe dante
 me moe yae Merelaw duntaw me A'lon
 arene b' a'ne dwe wape yae Bea eon kea h'ie ooo
 a' d' d'ye b' yalotaw trowawme sieweate
 ee yae me word p' a'oe y' d'we f'paw d'ub-
 exalaw.

οὐδ' ὅτι σε παύσας λαλοῦσιν οἱ δὲ δραστήριοι
 ἐλθόντες ἀναξίως σε πειρασθήσονται.
 ἵνα δ' ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς φιλοπόνησας καὶ εἰς
 οὗτοσδε τὸν δόξαν σου με γένηται ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ."

^b In place of Study 193-194. For details see text.

உதவித் துணை: 760. 4 கல்பாடு கட்டும் திருத்தம்

* Loans 425-434 were rejected by Aristarchus.

in her bright shining mantle, in silence, and she was unseen of the Trojan women: and the goddess led the way.

Now when they were come to the beautiful palace of Alexander, the hairpins he turned forth with to their tasks; but one the fair lady went to the high-roofed chamber. And the goddess, long tarrying, Armida tarry for her a chair, and set it before the face of Alexander. Thetis then sat her down, the daughter of Zeus that beneath the seas, with eyes turned seaward, and saw and her word, and said:—I have just come back from the war, would thou hast perceived there, surprised by a valiant man that was my former lord. Verily it was the bravest of actions that thou wast a better man than Menelaus dear to Aeneas, in the sight of thy hands and with thy spear. But go now, challenge Menelaus dear to Aeneas, again to in battle with thee man to man. But nay, I durst not bid thee refrain, and not was smitten against the-haired Menelaus, nor fight with him in the fray, lest haply thou be vanquished soon by his spear.

Then Paris made answer and spake to her, saying:—Could not my heart, wife, with hard words of reproach? But this present hath Menelaus vanquished me with Achilles' aid; but another time shall I vanquish him: on our side too there he goeth. But come, let us take our joy, courted together as love: he never yet hath desired so encompassed my soul—nay, and when at the first I snatched thee from among Lacedaemonians and sailed with thee on my seafaring voyage, and on the me of Lacedaemon had dalliance with thee on the couch of love—as now I love thee, and sweet desire layeth hand on me.

*II ῥα, καὶ ἄρχε λέχοσδε κιών· ἄμα δ' εἶπετ'
ἄκοιτις

Τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἐν τρητοῖσι κατεύνασθεν λεχέεσσιν,
Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἀν' ὄμιλον ἐφοίτα θηρὶ ἰοικώς,
εἴ που ἐσαβρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον θεοσείδα. 450
ἀλλ' οὐ τις δύνάτο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ' ἐπικούρων
δειῖναι Ἀλέξανδρον τότε ἄρηϊφίλῳ Μενελάῳ
οὐ μὲν γὰρ φιλότῃ γ' ἐκεύθανον, εἴ τις ἴδοιτο·
ἴσον γάρ σφιν πᾶσιν ἀπήχθετο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ,
τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων· 455
"κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἧδ' ἐπικουροὶ
νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίωετ' ἄρηϊφίλου Μενελάου,
ὅμεις δ' Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ
ἐκδοτε, καὶ τιμὴν ἀποτινέμεν ἣν τιν' ἔοικεν,
ἧ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται." 460
ὣς ἔφατ' Ἀτρεΐδης, ἐπὶ δ' ἦγεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοί.

He spake, and led the way to the couch, and with him followed his wife.

Thus the twain were couched upon the corded bed, but the son of Atreus ranged through the throng like a wild beast, if anywhere he might have sight of godlike Alexander. But none of the Trojans or their famed allies could then discover Alexander to Menelaus, dear to Ares. Not for love verily were they fain to hide him, could any have seen him, for he was hated of all even as black death. Then the king of men, Agamemnon, spake among them, saying "Hearken to me, ye Trojans and Dardanians and allies. Victory is now of a surety seen to rest with Menelaus, dear to Ares, do ye therefore give up Argive Helen and the treasure with her, and pay ye in requital such recompense as beseemeth, even such as shall abide in the minds of men that are yet to be."

So spake the son of Atreus, and all the Achæans shouted assent.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Δ

Οἳ δὲ θεοὶ παρ' Ἰφιδί καθύμενοι ἤκηρόωτο
 χρυσῶν ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δὲ σῆσι ποτνια "Ἴβη
 νεκτὰρ ἐπιτοχοὶ τοὶ δὲ χρυσοῖς διπασσοὶ
 δεῖδεχ' ἀλλήλους, Τρωῶν πολὺν εἰσορμηκότες.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπειρᾶτο Ἡρόκλῆς ἐρεθίζεμεν "Ἴφην
 περτομοῖς ἐπέεσσιν, παραβλήτην ἀγορεύων
 "δοῦμαι μὲν Μενελάῳ ἀργήτορες εἰσι θεῶν,
 "Ἥρη γ' Ἀργεῖη καὶ Ἀλαλομένης Ἀθήνη.
 ἀλλ' ἢ τοὶ τὰ νύμφη αὐτ' ἔμελλε ἐνυμφῶσαι
 τερπείθεον τῷ δ' αὐτὸ φιλομμεῖδης Ἀφροδίτῃ
 εἰσι παρμέμελλεσκε καὶ αὐτοῦ κῆρας ἀμύνει
 καὶ εἴν ἐξέσσωσεν οἰόμενον θάνασθαι
 ἀλλ' ἢ τοὶ νική μὲν ἀρηφίλου Μενελάου
 ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ' ὅπως ἴσται τοῖς ἔργα,
 ἢ ῥ' αἵτις πόλεμον τε κακὸν καὶ φιλοπν αἶψαν
 ὄρσομεν, ἢ φιλοπν μετ' ἀμφοτεροῖσι βάλωμεν
 εἰ δ' αὖ πως τοῖς πασι φίλον καὶ ἥϊον γένοιτο,
 ἢ τοὶ μὲν οἰκεῖν πολὺν Πριάμοιο ἀνάκτορος,
 αὐτὲς δ' Ἀργεῖαν Ἑλένην Μενελάος ἀγοῖτο
 "ἵε ἔφαθ', αἰ δ' ἐπείμειζαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη

1 The epithet "Alalomenēas" is derived from a nickname
 (Alalomenēas, or Alalomenēas). It may be, however,
 have in it a context of kalywō, but mean rather "the
 guardian of detestable."

BOOK IV

Now the gods, seated by the side of Zeus, were holding assembly on the golden floor, and in their midst the queenly Hebe poured them nectar, and they with golden goblets pledged one the other as they looked forth upon the city of the Trojans. And forthwith the son of Cronos made essay to provoke Hera with mocking words, and said with malice: "Twain of the goddesses hath Menelaus for helpers, even Argive Hera, and Alalcomenean¹ Athene. Howbeit these verily sit apart and take their pleasure in beholding, whereas by the side of that other laughter-loving Aphrodite ever standeth, and wardeth from him fate, and but now she saved him, when he thought to perish. But of a surety victory rests with Menelaus, dear to Arms, let us therefore take thought how these things are to be; whether we shall again rouse evil war and the dread din of battle, or put friendship between the hosts. If this might in any wise be welcome to all and their good pleasure, then might the city of king Priam still be an habitation, and Menelaus take back Argive Helen."

So spake he, and thereat Athene and Hera

HOMER

πλησίαι αἶ γ' ἦσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρῳέεσσι μεδέσθην.
 ἦ τοι Ἀθηναίη ἀκέων ἦν οὐδέ τι εἶπε,
 σκυζομένη Διὶ πατρι, χάλος δέ μιν ἄγριος ἦρει·
 Ἥρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στήθεος χάλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα
 " αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον εἶπες 25
 πῶς ἐθέλεις ἄλιον θεῖναι πόνον ἢδ' ἀτέλεστον,
 Ἰδρῶ θ' ὃν Ἰδρωσα μόγις, καμέτην δέ μοι ἵπποι
 λαον ἀγειροῦσθι, Πριάμω κακὰ τοιῶ τε παισίν.
 ἔρδ'· ἄταρ οὐ τοι πάντες ἐπαιωέμεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι."

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
 Ζεὺς· 30

" δαμονίη, τί νύ σε Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
 τόσσα κακὰ ῥέζουσιν, ὃ τ' ἀσπερχές μεμαΐνεις
 Ἰλίων ἐξαλαπάξαι ἐυκτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
 εἰ δέ σύ γ' εἰσελθοῦσα πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ
 ὤμὸν βεβρώθεις Πρίαμον Πριάμοιό τε παῖδας 35
 ἄλλους τε Τρῳάς, τότε κεν χολὸν ἐξακέσαιο
 ἔρξαν ὅπως ἐθέλεις· μὴ τοῦτό γε νεῖκος ὀπίσσω
 σοὶ καὶ ἔμοι μέγ' ἔρισμα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι γένηται.
 ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βαλλεὺς σῆσιν·
 ὅπποτε κεν καὶ ἐγὼ μεμαῶς πολλῶν ἐξαλαπάξαι 40
 τὴν ἐθέλω ὅθι τοι φίλοι ἄνδρες ἐγγεγᾶσαι,
 μὴ τι διατριβῇ τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον, ἀλλὰ μ' ἐᾶσαι·
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοὶ δῶκα ἐκὼν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ.
 αἶ γὰρ ὑπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι
 ναιετάουσι πολλοὺς ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων, 45
 τάων μοι περὶ κῆρι τίσκετο Ἴλιος ἱρὴ
 καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐνυμμελίῳ Πριαμοιο.

murmured, who sat side by side and were devising
 ill for the Trojans. Athene very soon held her peace
 and said no gilt, wrath though she was at father
 Zeus, and for her anger got hold of her, to whom
 Hera's breast conferred not her anger, but she spake
 to him saying: "Most dread son of Cronos, what
 a word hast thou said! How art thou minded to
 render my labour vain and of none effect, and the
 sweat that I sweated in my toil, eye, and my
 horses twain waxed weary with my summing the
 host for the lance of Priam and his men? Do thou
 as thou wilt, but be sure we other gods award not
 all thereto."

Then, stirred to hot anger, spake to her Zeus,
 the cloud gatherer: "Stranger queen, wherein do
 Priam and the sons of Priam work thee ill so many,
 that thou ragest unceasingly to lay waste the well-
 built citadel of Ilium? If thou wert to enter Ilium
 the gates and the high walls, and to devour Priam
 and the sons of Priam and all the Trojans besides,
 then perchance mightest thou heal thine anger.
 Do as thy pleasure is, let not this quarrel in time to
 come be to thee and me a grievous cause of strife
 between us twain. And now nothing will I tell
 thee, and do thou lay it to heart. When it shall
 be that I, vehemently eager to lay waste a city,
 choose one wherein dwell men that are dear to
 thee, seek thou in no wise to hinder my anger,
 but suffer me, since I too have yielded to thee of
 mine own will, yet with soul unwilling. For of all
 cities beneath sun and starry heaven wherein men
 that dwell upon the face of the earth have their
 abodes, of these sacred Ilios was most honoured
 of my heart, and Priam and the people of Priam,

οὐ γάρ μοί ποτε βωμός ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἴσης,
λοιβῆς τε κυΐσης τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γερας ἡμεῖς."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη 60
"ἦ τοι ἐμοὶ τρεῖς μὲν πολὺ φιλταταί εἰσι πόλῃες,
Ἄργός τε Σπάρτη τε καὶ εὐρυάγυια Μικῆνη
τάς διαπέρσαι, ὅτ' ἂν τοι ἀπέχθωνται περὶ κῆρι-
τάων οὐ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ἴσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαίρω
εἰ περ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰώ διαπέρσαι,¹ 65
οὐκ ἀνὴρ φθονέουσ', ἐπεὶ ἡ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐσσι
ἀλλὰ χρὴ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνοιν οὐκ ἀτέλεστον·
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὰ θεὸς εἰμι, γένος δέ μοι ἔνθεν ὅθεν σοί,
καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκετο Κρόνος ἀγκυλομήτης,
ἁμφοτέρων, γενεῇ τε καὶ οὐνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις 70
κέκλημαι, σὺ δὲ πᾶσι μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσεις
ἐλλ' ἡ τοι μὲν ταῦθ' ὑποείφομεν ἀλλήλοισι,
σοὶ μὲν ἐγώ, σὺ δ' ἐμοὶ ἐπὶ δ' εἰσονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι
ἀθάνατοι σὺ δὲ θᾶσσον Ἀθηναίῃ ἐπιτεῖλαι
ἐλθεῖν ἐς Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπιν αἰνῆν, 75
πειρᾶν δ' ὥς κε Τρῶες ὑπερκυδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἄρξῃσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλήσασθαι."

"Ὡς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθῃσε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν
τε·

αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

"αἶψα μάλ' ἐς στρατὸν ἐλθὲ μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ
Ἀχαιοὺς, 70

πειρᾶν δ' ὥς κε Τρῶες ὑπερκυδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἄρξῃσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλήσασθαι."

¹ Lines 55 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.

with goodly spear of ash. I never at any time was in the altar in lack of the equal feast, the drink-offering and the savour of burnt offering, even the worst of that is our due.

Then in answer to him spake exalted, queen of Hera. Verily have I three cities that are far dearest in my sight Argos and Mycenae and broad-waved Mycenae. These do thou lay waste with sword or they may be useful to thy heart. Not in their defence do I stand forth nor account them too greatly. But even though I go after them, and am fain to thwart their overween. I was taught by my grudging for truly thou art far the mightier. Still it behoveth that my labour too be not vain of none effect, for I also am a god and my birth is from the stock whence is to be even, and counsel giving Cronos begat me as the most honoured of his daughters in twofold wise for that I am eldest, and am called thy wife, whilst thou art king among all the immortals. May then, let us yield one to the other herein I to thee and thou to me, and all the other immortal gods will follow with us, and do thou stray that but Athena go her way into the dread din of battle of Trojans and Achaeans, and contrive how that the Trojans may be first in defiance of their oaths to work evil upon the Achaeans that result in their triumph.

So said she, and the father of men and gods failed not to hearken, forthwith he spake to Athena winged words. Haste thee with all speed unto the host into the midst of Trojans and Achaeans, and contrive how that the Trojans may be first in defiance of their oaths to work evil upon the Achaeans that result in their triumph.

ὣς εἰπὼν ὄτρυνε πάρος μεμαυῖαν Ἀθήνην,
 βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καργίων αἴψασα.
 οἷον δ' ἀστέρα ἦκε Κρονου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω, 76
 ἣ ναῦτησι τερας ἦε στρατῷ εὐρέϊ λαῶν,
 λαμπρόν τοῦ δέ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπυθῆρες ἵενται·
 τῷ ἔκλυ' ἤϊξεν ἐπὶ χθονα Παλλὰς Ἀθηνη,
 καδ' ὁ ἔθορ' ἐς μέσσον θαμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσπορώντας.
 Τρώας θ' ἵπποδαμονς καὶ ἑκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς 80
 ᾧδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησιον ἄλλον
 " ἦ ῥ' αὖτις πολέμος τε κακὸς καὶ φύλοπις αἰνὴ
 ἔσσεται, ἣ φιλότῃτα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι τίθησι
 Ζεὺς, ὅς τ' ἀνθρώπων ταμὴς πολέμοιο τέτυκται."
 ὣς ἄρα τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε. 85
 ἣ δ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκέλη Τρώων κατεδύσεθ' ὄμιλον,
 Λαοδοκῷ Ἀντηνορίδῃ, κρατερῷ αἰχμητῇ,
 Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζημένη, εἴ που ἐφεύροι¹
 εὖρε Λυκάονος υἱὸν ἀμυμονά τε κρατερόν τε
 ἴσταόν²· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστάων 90
 λαῶν, οἳ οἱ ἔποντο ἀπ' Αἰσχύποιο ῥόων.
 ἀγχού δ' ἴσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα
 " ἦ ῥά νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, Λυκάονος υἱά δαΐφρον,
 γλαίῃς κεν Μενελάω ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ἰόν,
 πᾶσι δέ κε Τρώεσσι χάριν καὶ κῆδος ἄροιο, 95
 ἐκ πάντων δέ μαλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βασιλῆϊ
 τοῦ κεν δὴ πάμπρωτα παρ' ἄγλαα δῶρα φέροιο,
 αἶ κεν ἴδῃ Μενέλαον ἀρήιον Ἀτρείος υἱὸν
 σὺ βέλει δμηθέντα πυρῆς ἐπιβάντ' ἀλεγυνῆς
 ἀλλ' ἄγ' οἷστευσον Μενελάον κυδαλίμοιο, 100

¹ εἴ τις ἐφεύροι. εἴπε δὲ τῷδε Zenodotus, who omitted 88.

So saying he stirred on Athena that was already eager, and down from the peaks of Olympus she went darting. Born in such wise as the son of crowned Cronos, giving Laurus another a star to be a portent for seasons or for a wide host of warriors, a gleaming star and Uter from the opacus sky took, even so darted Pallas Athena to earth, and down she leapt into the midst, and amazement came upon all that beheld on horse-taming Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans. And then would a man say with a glance at his neighbour, "Verily shall we again have evil war and the dread din of battle, or else friendship is set around the hosts by Zeus, who is for men the dispenser of battle."

So would many a one of Achaean and Trojan speak. But Athena entered the turning of the Trojans in the game of a man, even of Laonoeus, son of Antenor, a valiant spearman, in quest of great-lace Pandarus, if haply also might he find him. And she found Lycaon's son, peerless and stalwart, as he stood, and about him were the stalwart ranks of the shield-bearing hosts that followed him from the streams of Aescopus. Then she drew near, and spake to him winged words: "Wert thou now hearken to me, thou warlike son of Lycaon? Then wouldst thou dare to let fly a swift arrow upon Menelaus, and wouldst win favour and renown in the eyes of all the Trojans, and of king Alexander most of all? From him of a surety wouldst thou before all others bear off glorious gifts, should he see Menelaus, the warlike son of Atreus, laid low by thy shaft, and set upon the grievous pyre. Nay, come, shoot those arrows at glorious Menelaus, and

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was to Agave, the swift-footed girl famed for her
bow that came not missing a quarry, and words of
bidding were given to those that came to thy home,
the house of sacred Leda.

As soon as Agave and persuaded his heart in his
flee, he regretted he discovered her quivered in
of the form of a woman, that turned upon a time
had seen in the breast of a woman from
from a man, the string was not the same as a piece
of wood, and it was not the same as a piece
of wood, it was a piece of the man, from its head
the bow grew to a wing of silver, and the
the string was not the same as a piece
and Agave, the swift-footed girl, and she turned a
of gold, and she was the best, turning it against the
ground and she turned it down, and in great
excitement held the bow, before her, but the
warrior men of the Actaons would leap to their
feet as ever, Minerva, the warrior men of Actaon,
was with them. I saw upon the head of the quiver
and the first as Agave, a feathered arrow that had
never been shot, it glowed with dark points, and
fast with he fixed the bow to the string
and made a vow to Agave, the swift-footed girl, famed
for its bow that he would carry a quarry, and
words of bidding were given to those that came to
his home, the house of sacred Leda. And he drew
the bow, catching at once the notched arrow and the
string of red string, the string he brought to his
breast and to the bow the arrow head. But when
he had drawn the great bow into a round, the bow

(p. 100 and 101, p. 102). The word arrow is
here, not at the end of the word, and the only place
due to the meaning here.

λεξέειν, πειρή δέ μεγ' ἵκεν, Διό δ' οἶστος 129
αἶψ' ἔτις, καὶ δ' ὁμίλον ἐπισπείσθαι μεναιων.

Ὡς εἶπεν Μενέλαος, θεοὶ μακάρες λελελυτο
αἰώνιοι, πρώτη δέ Διός θνητὸν ἀχλὺν,
ἣ τοι πρῶτον στήθε' ὀϊστοῖς ἐχέπειναι ἄμυνεν
ἣ δέ τοι μεν ἔδωκεν ἄτο' ἡρώς, ὥς ὅτε μῆτιρ 130
παῖδ' ἐέρη μιν, ὅθ' τοι λήγεται ἵππῳ,
αὐτὴ δ' αὖτ' ἔμμεν ὅθι ζῶσσι καὶ ὄχτ' ἄνθρωποι
χρῆσι καὶ σπέρματι καὶ δαπνῇ ἥτοτο θυρῶν
ἐν δ' ἔπειτα ζῶσσι καὶ ἄνθρωποι πικρὸς οἶστος.
διὰ μὲν αὖ ζῶσσι καὶ ἄνθρωποι δαδάλω, 131
καὶ διὰ θνητῶν πολυδαδάλω τρυφῶν
μῆτιρ δ' ἣν ἐφύρει ἔρως καὶ ἡρώς, ἔμμος ἀκούων,
ἣ αἰ πλεῖστον ἔρως διαπρὸς δέ εἰσιν καὶ τῆς
ἀκροτάτης δ' ἄρ' οἶστος ἐπὶ ἡρώς, ἡρώς καὶ τῆς
αὐτῆς δ' ἔρως αἶμα καλῶντες ἐξ ὀϊστοῖς. 140

Ὡς δ' ὅτε τις τ' εἰσάσθαι γυνὴ φωνῇ μῆτιρ
Μηνόει καὶ Κασίω, παρῖον ἔμμεναι ἵππῳ
κεῖται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, εἰς τὴν τε μὲν πρῶτον
ἵππος φορεῖ βασιλῆα δέ κεῖται ἔργον,
ἀμφοτέρων κόσμος δ' ἵππῳ ἐλατῆρι τε κῆδος. 142
τοιοῖ τοι, Μενέλαος, μαιθρὸν αἶματι μῆτιρ
εἰσάσθαι καὶ τὴν ἰδέσθαι καὶ ἵππῳ

ἔπειτα δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα ἐπὶ ἄνθρωποι ἄνθρωποι
μέμμεναι,

ὥς εἶπεν μέλας αἶμα κατὰρρῶν ἐξ ὀϊστοῖς.

¹ Line 129 is repeated in the Antiochian text.

² Line 140 was repeated by Antiochian text.

³ Line 142 was repeated by Antiochian text.

⁴ The μαιθρῶν, etc. have been a subject of much discussion of scholars covering the abductor and the thief. It is mentioned only here with 127 and 141 and in v. 611 but of the epithets κατὰρρῶν, v. 127 and Antiochian text, v. 611.

twanged and the string sang aloud, and the keen arrow sang, eager to wing its way amid the throng.

Then, O Menelaus, the blessed gods, the immortals, forgot thee not: and before all the daughter of Leda, she that driveth the quail, who took her stand before thee, and warded off the stinging arrow. She swept it just aside from the flesh, even as a mother sweeps a fly from her child when he hath an sweet morsel, and of herself she guided it so ere the god the aim of his bolt were fastened, and the arrow tumbled over his quail. On the quail he targeted the latter arrow, and through the bolt he put a dart; it was it driven, and ran through the curiously winged creature, but it bore its way, and through the last it which he wore a screen for his flesh, and a barrier against darts wherein was his chiefest defence, yet even through this did it speed. So the arrow grazed the outermost flesh of the warrior, and forthwith the dark blood flowed from the wound.

As when a woman stains ivory with scarlet, some woman of Macedonia or Lania, to make a cheek-piece for horses, and it both in a treasure-chamber, though many horsemen pray to wear it, but it both there as a king's treasure, such an ornament for his horse and to its driver a glory, even in such wise, Menelaus, were thy thighs stained with blood, thy shapely thighs and thy legs and thy fair ankles beneath.

Thereat shuddered the king of men, Agamemnon, as he saw the black blood flowing from the wound,

For a full discussion of the problem see *Helbig, Das homerische Hymn 220 ff.* *Hesiod, Homeric Hymn, 76 f., 81 f., and Leaf, loc. cit. l. 879 f.*

ῥίγισσεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἄρπ' ὦλκε Μενέλαος 164
 εὖς δὲ ἴδεν κ' αὖτ' ἐκὼν τε καὶ ὄγκους ἑκτὸς ἔσσας,
 ἄμορον αἰὲς θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βέβηκε
 τοῖς δὲ βάρυ στεναγῶν μετέφη κρηῖων Ἀναμέμνων,
 χεῖρας ἔχων Μενέλαον, ἐπεστεταχόντο δ' ἑταῖροι
 "φύε πασιγυῖτε, θάνατον κῦ τοι ὄρε' ἔταμον, 165
 οἷον προπύσις προ' Ἀχαιῶν Τρωσὶ μαχέσθαι,
 ὥς σ' ἔβαλον Τρώες, κατὰ δ' ὄρεια πιστὰ πατήσαν.
 οὐ μὲν πως ἄλιον πελεῖ ὄρκιον αἶμα τε ἀρῶν
 σποῦδαι τ' ἀκρήτοι καὶ δεξίαι, ἧς ἐπετίθεν
 εἰ περ γὰρ τε καὶ αἰτ'· αἰὲς ἱλὺς οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν, 166
 εἴ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐτελεί, σὺν τε μεγαλὴ ἀπέτισαν,
 σὺν σφ' οὐ κεφαλῇσι γυναιξὶ τε καὶ τέκνισσιν
 εὖ γὰρ ἔγωγε τοδὲ οἶδα κατὰ φρεσὶ καὶ κατὰ θυμῷ
 ἔσσεται ἔμμερ δ' ἐν ποτ' ἀκίχη "Ἴλιος ἶρη
 καὶ Πριάμην καὶ λυγρὴν ἐκμολύνει Πριάμην, 167
 Ζεὺς δὲ σφ' Ἰφιδῆος ἱμῖνυτος, αἰετὶν νόμισ',
 αὐτὸς ἐπισσείησιν ἀρεμνὴν αἰμῖλα πασι
 τῆσδ' ἀπ' αἰῶνος κατέσθ'· τὰ μὲν ἔσσεται οὐκ ἀνέλεστα
 ἀλλὰ μοι αἶψα ὄχος σείειν ἔσσεται, ὦ Μενέλαε,
 εἴ κε θάπτε καὶ ποτμον' ἀναπλοῖσθαι βιοτοιο 170
 καὶ κεν εὐχεχιστὸς παλιδόφρων Ἄργος ἱκομένην
 εἰτίκα γὰρ μνησάνται Ἀχαιοὶ πατρίδος αἴης
 καὶ δὲ κεν εὐχολῆν Πριάμην καὶ Τρωσὶ λιπομένην
 Ἀργεῖον ἔλκεν στα δ' ὅσπερ πύστι ἀρούρα
 κεκμηνοῦ ἐν Ἰλῶνι ἀτελευτήτης ἐπὶ ἔργῳ 171

¹ τόμος Aristarchus μῦθος 333.

and Menelaus dear to Aeneas himself have
 perished. But when he saw that the arrows and
 the battle were without the Greeks, he ran again into
 his breast was the great grief. But with a
 heavy heart went among them and Agamemnon,
 holding Menelaus by the hand and his comrades
 the noble men. 'Dear brother it was for my
 dear Menelaus that I went to sea with this sacrifice,
 bringing this father home before the face of the
 Argives to do his duty as he should. I am bringing the
 Greeks home to do their duty and to follow the
 path of duty. Yet as it were is not worth
 of some effort and is blind of sense and dead
 of rage of mind and war and the hardships,
 were not put out trust. I have seen the numbers
 the Greeks, an army of men, but I have seen yet more
 and at length do this for them and with a heavy
 price do this make statements even with my own
 hands and their wives and their children. For if
 a man know I am in heart and soul the day
 shall come when I shall be laid low and
 Priam, and the people of Priam, with great
 of all. And I am sure of it, I shall be
 that down with in the heaven and I shall be
 over them at his death as in war for the death.
 These things are very true and I am not
 dread grief for this can be mine O Menelaus, if
 thou must die and I up the lot of all. Aeneas, and
 as we must depart should I return to the
 Argos, for strong was with the Argives betwixt
 them of their no one and, and so much we leave to
 Priam and the Greeks their trust even Aeneas
 Hektor. And the blood shall the earth run as there
 best in the land of Troy with thy last unbroken,

καὶ πῶς τις εἰδὲ ἴδρει Τρωῶν ὑπερπορευόντων
 τυμβῶν ἐπιθρῶσκων Μενελάου κινδάλιμοιο
 ' αἰδ' οὕτως ἐπὶ πασι χάλαν τελευσεῖ' Ἀγαμέμνων,
 ὡς καὶ νῦν ἄλιον στρατὸν ἤγαγεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιῶν,
 καὶ δὴ εἰδὴ οἴκειδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν 100
 σὺν κευτόσιν τῆυσι, λιπὼν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον
 ὥς ποτε τις ἴδρει τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεῖα χθών'
 Τῶν δ' ἐπ' ἄρα σῆμα προσεφθέξατο Μενέλαος
 " θυρεοί, μέγα τι πῶς θεώδιστος λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
 οὐκ ἐν κείρῳ ὄξυ παγῇ βέλος, ἀλλὰ παροίθεν 105
 εἰρύσατο ζωστήρ τε παταῦλος ἧδ' ὑπενέρθε
 ἕρμα τε καὶ μίτρη, τῇσ' ἡλεῖτο καμὸν ἄνδρες
 Τῶν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κριεὺς Ἀγα-
 μέμνων
 " αἶ γὰρ δὴ οὕτως εἶη, φίλος ὦ Μενέλαε
 ἔλκος δ' ἡπτήρ ἐπιμασσοται ἧδ' ἐπιθροῖσι 110
 φαρμαχ', ἃ κεν παύσσοι μελαμῶν οὐνάων"
 " Ἢ, καὶ Τάλῃδισιν, θεῖον κτήρυκα, προστυθεῖ
 " Τάλῃδι, ὅττι ταχίστα Μαχάονα δεῦρο καλέσσω,
 φίλτ' Ἀσκληπιοῦ υἱόν, ἀμύμονος ἰγνήρος,
 δάρα ἴδῃ Μενέλαον ἀρτίως Ἀτρεΐος υἱόν,¹ 115
 ὃν τις οἴσταντας ἐβόλετο, τοξὼν ἐν εἰδῶσι,
 Τρωῶν ἢ Λυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἡμῖν δὲ πένθος'
 " Ἰδε ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἄρα οἱ κῆρυξ ἀντιθέστω φέροντες,
 βῆ δ' ἔκκει παρὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 παστάνων Ἴφιας Νάχαον· τὸν δ' ἐνόησεν 120
 ἔσπεοτ' ἄμφω δὲ μὴ κρεττοραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστάων
 λαῶν, οἳ οἱ ἐπόρτο Τρικτὴ ἐξ ἱπποπόσσῳ

¹ Lines 115-117 = fr. 520¹ were rejected by Aristarchus.
 Ἀτρεΐος υἱόν ἔρχετο Ἀχαιῶν (cf. 115 and 116).

and thus shall many a one of the overweening
 Trojans say, as he waits in the barrow of glorious
 Menelaus. Would that in every matter it may be
 thus that Agamemnon may fulfil his wrath, even as
 now he led hither a host of the Achaeans to no
 purpose, and lo! he hath departed home to his
 dear native land with empty ships, and hath left
 here woe to Menelaus. So shall some man speak
 in aftertime, in that day let the wide earth gape
 for me."

But fair-haired Menelaus spake and heartened
 him, saying: "He took of good cheer, not in
 adriht in any wise the host of the Achaeans. Not
 in a fatal spot hath the shaft been fixed, ere that my
 flailing be it stayed it, and the hit beneath, and
 the taint that the evergreen is fashioned."

Then in answer to him spake lord Agamemnon.
 "Would it may be so, dear Menelaus. But the
 leech shall search the wound and lay to creon unguents
 that shall make thee cease from dark pains."

Therewith he spake to Isthivius, the godlike
 herald. "Isthivius make haste to call hither
 Machaon, son of Asclepius, the prettiest leech, to
 see woe to Menelaus, son of Atreus, whom some
 man well skilled in archery hath smitten with an
 arrow some Trojan or Lycian, compassing glory for
 himself but for us sorrow."

So spake he, and the herald failed not to hearken,
 as he heard, but went his way throughout the host
 of the brassen-coated Achaeans, gazing thus way
 and that for the warrior Machaon, and he marked
 him as he stoud, and round about him were the
 stalwart ranks of the shield-bearing hosts that
 followed him from Troy, the pastureland of horses.

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰστάμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα
 "ὄρσ', Ἀσκληπιάδῃ, καλέει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 ὄφρα ἴδῃς Μενέλαον ἄρῃον ἄρχον Ἀχαιῶν,¹ 205
 ὃν τις οἰστεύσας ἔβαλεν, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς,
 Τρώων ἢ Λυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἄμμι δὲ πένθος."
 "Ὡς φάτο, τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι οἶσεν.
 βῆν δ' ἰέναι καθ' ὁμίλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἱκανὸν ὕβρι ξανθὸς Μενέλαος 210
 βλήμενος ἦν, περὶ δ' αὐτὸν ἀγῆγεραθ' ὄσσοι
 ἄριστοι
 κυκλός, ὃ δ' ἐν μέσσοισι παρίστατο ἰσχυθεὺς
 φῶς,
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐκ ζωστήρος ἀρηρότος ἔλκεν οἰστόν.
 τοῦ δ' ἐξελκομένοιο πάλιν ἄγεν ὀξέες ὄγκοι
 λῦσε δέ οἱ ζωστήρα παναίολον ἥδ' ὑπερβη 215
 ζῶμά τε καὶ μίτρην, τῇ χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἴδεν ἔλκος, ὃθ' ἔμπεσε πικρὸς οἰστός,
 αἶμ' ἐκμυζήσας ἐπ' ἄρ' ἤπια φάρμακα εἰδώς
 πάσσε, τὰ οἷ ποτε πατρὶ φιλα φρονέων πόρε
 Χείρων.
 "Ὅφρα τοὶ ἀμφεπένοιντο βοῆν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον, 220
 τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἤλυθον ἀσπιστάων
 οἱ δ' αὐτίς κατὰ τεύχε' ἔδυν, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης
 "Ἐνθ' οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα δῖον,
 οὔδε καταπτύσσοντ', οὔδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι,
 ἀλλὰ μάλα σπενδοντα μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν. 225
 ἵππους μὲν γὰρ ἔασε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν θεράπων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχε φυσιόωντας
 Εἰρυμέδων, υἱὸς Πτολεμαίου Πειραῖδαο

¹ ἄρχων Ἀχαιῶν· Ἀτρεΐδης νῦν (cf 116 and 198).

And he came up to him, and spake winged words, saying "Rouse thee, son of Asclepius, lord Agamemnon callst thee to see warlike Menelaus, captain of the Achaeans, whom some man, we think in archery, hath smitten with an arrow, some Trojan or Lycian, compassing glory for himself but for us sorrow."

So spake he, and roused the heart in his breast, and they went their way in the throng throughout the broad host of the Achaeans. And when they were come where was fair-haired Menelaus, wounded, and around him were gathered in a circle all they that were chieftains, the godlike hero came and stood in their midst, and straightway drew forth the arrow from the clasped belt, and as it was drawn forth the sharp barbs were broken backwards. And he loosed the flashing belt and the suit beneath and the tasset that the cypripuriths fashioned. But when he saw the wound where the bitter arrow had lighted, he sucked out the blood, and with sure knowledge spread thereon soothing simples, which of old Caecon had given to his father with kindly thought.

While they were thus busied with Menelaus, good at the war-cry meanwhile the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans came on, and the Achaeans again did on their battle-gear, and bethought them of war.

Then wouldest thou not have seen goodly Agamemnon slumbering, nor cowering nor with no heart for fight, but sad eager for battle where men win glory. His horses and his chariot adorned with bronze he let be, and his squire, Eurymedon, son of Peiraeus' son Ptolemaeus, kept the snorting steeds

HOMER

τῇ μάλῃ πάντ' ἐπειτα. ὡς παροχόμεν, ὅποτε
κέν μιν

ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα, πάλαι διὰ παρανότου
 αἰῶνος ὁ πρὸς τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ
 καὶ τῷ οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ
 πάλαι.

τῆς μετὰ βασιλευσέως παριστάμενος ἐπίσταται
 ἂν ἄρνηται, μὴ τὴν τὴν μετὰ τε βασιλευσέως αἰσῆς
 οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ φιλοδοσίᾳ πατρὶς λαὸς ἐστὶν ἀμνηστὶς τοῦ
 αὐτοῦ οἱ περ πρῶτον ὑπὲρ ἄλλων βέλονται,
 τῶν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τετραπλῆ χρόνι γίνεσθαι εὐχεται,
 τῶν δὲ ἀπὸ ἀμνηστὶς τοῦ φίλου καὶ ἑταίρου τεκνῶν
 αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐπιστάτῃ, ἐπὶν ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου

1112 τίνας αὖ μέλλοντας ἰδοὺ στυγερῷ πολέμῳ, 340
τοῖς μάλ᾽ ἡνίκαςτε γαλήνην σπένδουσιν

ἄρτιος κίμωρος, ἀνέχεσθαι, οὐ γὰρ σέβασθε,
τιδὲ οὕτως ἴσταντε τρέποντες κῆρα γένοι,
οἱ γὰρ ἔπει οἶν ἑκάμω παλαιὸς πελοιο θεοῦσαι.
ἴσταντ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τις σφί μετα φέροι γυνεται ἀνὰ ἱερῶν
ὡς ὑμῶς ἴσταντε τρέποντες οὐδὲ μαχεσθῆ
ἢ μόνον Ἰάκωσ σχεδὸν εἰκμεν, διὰ τε νῆες
ἐκαστ' εὐπριμοί, πολὺς τε θύε βαλάντης,
φάρα ἰδὲτ' αἱ κ' ὑμῶν ὑπερσὴν γέρον ἄρτιον,"

Ἴλε δ' ἔγχε σπυριδαῖς ἐντεταμέντο στήθεσσι δὴ λυαῖς 320
 δ' ἴλε δ' ἐνὶ κνήγεσσιν κλυτὰ τεύχεα σὺν ὀϊστοῖσιν ἀνέβη.
 οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἰουμένην βαλόντες θύρησσιν ἐπέστησαν
 Ἰουμένην μὲν ἐν προαγοῇ, σὺν εἰκελὸς ἔλπετο
 Μυρτιάδης δ' ἔπειθ' οἱ στήθεσσι κέντρον ἐπέθηκεν

³ I render the text in its traditional form, as given above, but we should almost certainly read the complete sentence: *Id est, "Language of science, as in H. MS. v. 107 will. 228. xxiv. 220.*

withdrawn apart, and straitly did Agamemnon charge him to save them at hand, whenever weariness should come upon his men, as he gave commands throughout all the host—but he himself ranged on foot through the ranks of warriors. And whensoever of the Danaans with swift steeds he saw eager, to these would he draw nigh, and hearten them earnestly, saying:—Ye Argives, rest ye not wait of your famous valour, for father Zeus will be no helper of us—nay, they that were first to work valour in defence of their oaths, that it be for flesh of a surety meal-vultures devour, and we shall bear away in our ships their dear wives and little children, when we shall have taken their citadel.

And whosoever again he saw looking back from hateful war, them would he chide roundly with angry words:—Ye Argives that rage with the bow, ye men of dishonour! have ye no shame? Why is it that ye stand thus dazed, like fawns that, when they have grown weary with running over a wide plain, stand still, and in their hearts is no valour found at all? From so ye stand dazed and fight not. Is it that ye wait for the Trojans to come near where your ships with stately sterns are drawn up on the shore of the grey sea, that ye may know if haply the son of Cronus will stretch forth his arm over you?"

Thus ranged he giving his commands through the ranks of warriors, and he came to the Cretans as he faced through the throng of men. These were arming them for war around wise-hearted Menelaus; and Menelaus stood amid the foremost fighters, as a wild boar in valour, while Meriones was speeding on the hindmost battalions. At sight of them

τοῖς δὲ ἰδὼν γηθήσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, 255
αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενεῖα προσηΐδα μελιχίῳσιν

“ Ἰδομενεῦ, περὶ μὲν σε τιῶ Δαναῶν ταχυπαλῶν
ἔμεν ἐνὶ πτολέμῳ ἡδ' ἀλυσίῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ
ἡδ' ἐν δαίθ', ὅτε περ τε γερούσιον αἰθοπα οἶον
Ἀργείων οἱ ἄριστοι ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρωνται 260
εἰ περ γάρ τ' ἄλλοι γε καρῇ κομοῦντες Ἀχαιοὶ
δαιτρον πικρῶσι, σὸν δὲ πλείων διπας αἰεὶ
ἔσσηχ', ὥς περ ἐμοί, πίδειν ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγει.
ἀλλ' ὅρσεν πολέμουδ', οἷος παρὸς εὐχεῖσσι εἶναι.”

Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Ἰδομενεὺς ἡρῆτιῶν ἀγὸς ἀντιὸν ἦνδα 268

“ Ἀτρεΐδῃ, μάλα μὲν τοι ἔγνω ἐρήρος ἑταῖρος
ἔσσομαι, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέσσην καὶ κατένευσα
ἀλλ' ἄλλους ὅτρυνε κάρη κομοῦντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
ὄφρα ταχίστα μαχωμεθ', ἔπει σὺν γ' ὄρκι' ἔχουσιν
Τρῶες· τοῖσιν δ' αὖ θάνατος καὶ κτῆδ' ὅπισσιν 270
ἔσσητ', ἔπει προτεροὶ ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντο

ἵλεε ἔφατ', Ἀτρεΐδῃς δὲ παρῃχετο γηθοσύνης
κῆρ

ἦλθε δ' ἐπ' Αἰάντεσσι κίων ἀνὰ σύλαμόν ἀνδρῶν·
τω δὲ κορυσσεσθῆν, ἅμα δὲ νεφὸς εἶπετο πεζίων.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς εἶδεν νεφὸς αἰπόλος ἀνὴρ 278
ἐρχομένου κατὰ πάντων ὑπὸ Ζεφυροῖο ἰωῆς
τῷ δὲ τ' ἀνευθεν ἰόντ' ἐμελάντερον ἤντε πῖσσα
φαίνεται ἰὸν κατὰ πάντων, ἄγει δὲ τε λαίλαπα
παλλήν·

ῥιγῆσεν τε ἰδὼν, ὑπὸ τε σπέος ἤλασε μῆλα
ταῖαι αἶμ' Αἰαντεσσι διωτρεφείων αἰζηῶν 280
δημὸν ἐς πόλεμον πυκινὰ κινῶτο φάλαγγες

¹ ἴσθι ἴσθι Ζενοδοτῆς.

Agamemnon king of men, wroth god and Ruth-
less he spoke to Idomeneus with gentle words.

Idomeneus beset all the Danaans with swift
specks do I show round to thee in this war and in
tasks of other sort and at the feast when the
clans of the Argives let mingle in the hall the
flaming wine of the others. For even though the
poor might seem to have more than an equal portion,
I by cup stand with every one, even as for mine own
self to drink wine myself. I heart beneath thee
know mine love for him as such a one as of old
thou, dear friend, used to be.

To him then Idomeneus, wroth of the Cretan,
made answer, saying: "Woe to a race of a sorry
kind I live to thee a trusty comrade even as at the
first I wooed and gave my pledge. But do these
men in the camp not hate? As soon as at we
may fight with speed we fight. If we have made
of this effect our oaths. Death and woes shall
hereafter be thine as for that they were the first
to work violence in defence of the nation.

No space he and the son of Atreus passed on,
glad at heart, and came to the Achaïe as he fared
through the throng of warriors. There were arising
them for battle and a cloud of dust rose from
with them. Then as when from some place of
outlook a galeward with a cloud coming over the
face of the deep before the blast of the West Wind,
and to him being afar off it seemeth blacker than
pitch as it passeth over the face of the deep and it
bringeth a strong wind. And he smothereth
at sight of it and driveth his flock beneath a cave,
even in such wise by the side of the Achaïe did the
thick battalions of youths, nurtured of Iove, move

κιάνηται,¹ σάκεσιν τε καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφόρτισται
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν γνῶσεν ἰδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 καὶ σφίεας φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 " Ἄϊαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χυλοχίτωνων, 295
 σφιν μεν—οὐ γὰρ ἴδωκ' ὀτρυνέμεν—οὐ τι κελαινῶ
 αἰτῶ γινῆμα λαὸν ἀνωγέτον ἴβη μαχεσθαι
 αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πατέρ καὶ Ἰθύναιη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,
 τοιοῦς πόσιν θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσσι γένοιτο
 τῷ περ ταχ' ἤμισσε παλὺς Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος, 300
 χερσὶν ἑφ' ἑμμετέρησιν ἀλούσα τε κερθύνειη τε
 ἵε εἰπὼς τοὺς μὲν ἔλεπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ'
 ἄλλους
 εἴθ' ὃ γε Διοτορ' ἔτατμε, λιγυρὰ Πυλίων ἀγορῆτιν,
 οὔτε ἑταροὺς στέλλοντα καὶ ὄτρυνοντα μαχεσθαι,
 ἀμοὶ μέγαν Πελαγοντα Ἀλαστορα τε Λορμιον τε 305
 Αἰμῶνα τε κρείοντα Βιάντα τε, ποίμενα λαῶν
 ἐπὶ τῆς μὲν πρῶτα σὺν Ἰπποίῳ καὶ Ὀχίῳ,
 πεζοὺς δ' ἐξ ἑπὶ στήσιν πολεῖας τε καὶ εὐθλοὺς,
 ἴρκος ἔμην πολέμοιο κακούς δ' ἐς μέσσοις ἔλασεν,
 ὄφρα καὶ οἷα ἐστίων τις ἀναγκάη πολέμοιο 310
 ἵππεισιν μὲν πρῶτ' ἐπετελλέτο τοὺς γὰρ ἀνωγῆς
 σφοῦς ἵππους ἔχεμεν μῆδ' ἀλοεσθῆαι ὁμίῳ
 " μῆδ' οἷα ἵππουσι τε καὶ ἡγορέησι πεποιθὺς
 εἶος προσθ' ἄλλων μεματῶ Τρῶεσσι μαχεσθῆαι,
 μετ' ἀναχωρεῖτω ἀλαπαδιότεροι γὰρ ἴσοσσι 315
 ὅς ἐστι κ' αὐτὰρ ἀπὸ ᾧ οὐκ ὀχέωσ' ἑτέρ' ἄρμαθ' ἵππται,
 ἐν γαίᾳ ὀρεξασθῶ, ἐπεὶ ἡ παλὺ φέρτερον οὕτω
 ᾧδε καὶ οἱ προτέροι πολεῖας καὶ ταχέ' ἐπορθίον,
 ταῖδε πόσιν καὶ θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι δέχοντες
 ἵε ὃ γέρω ὄτρυνε παλαιὸν πολέμοιο εὐ εἶδως 320

¹ κιάνηται : κῆνη Σαρδολίης.

into furious war - dark battle-line, meeting with
 swords and spears. At sight of these hard Aga-
 memnon waved good and he spoke and addressed
 them with winged words. Ye Achaean leaders of
 the host, round Argos, to you I give charge, for it
 becometh not to urge you I give no charge, for of
 yourselves ye ever could your people fight aright.
 I would, O father Zeus and Athena and Apollo, that
 such spirit as ye inspire might be kindled in the hearts
 of all, and would I could see from heaven
 how her hand taken and her waste beneath our
 hands.

So saying he left them there and went to others.
 Then found he Nestor, the old and revered oracle
 of the Priests, arraying his chariots and urging them
 to fight, around his fifty Princes and Achaean and
 Cretan and old Ithacans and Boeotians and of
 the host. The charioteers first he arrayed with
 their horses and cars, and behind them the footmen,
 many and valiant to be a big work of battle. But
 the onwards he drove into the midst, that were he
 never to leave, each man must each fight performe.
 Upon the charioteers was he first laying charge, and
 he bade them keep their horses in hand. I say drive
 continuously on and the taking. Neither let
 any man, trusting in his horses' feet, and his valour,
 be eager to fight with the Troans alone in front of
 the rest, nor yet let him draw back, for so will ye
 be the scorners. But what man once from his own
 car can come at a car of the foe, let him thrust forth
 with his spear, since verily it is far better so. Thus
 and did men of olden time say waste cities and walls,
 having in their breasts mind and spirit such as this.

So was the old man urging them on, having answer-

HOMER

καὶ τὸν μὲν γένησιν ἰδὼν πρὸς Ἀγαμέμνονα,
καὶ μὴ φωνήσας ἔπειτα κτερόεντα προσηύδα
"ὦ γέρον, εἰδ', ὡς θυμὸς ἐκείνην ἐκείνη φιλῶσιν,
ὡς τοὶ γυναιῶν ἔσονται· σὺ δὲ τοὶ ἐμπέδους εἶη.
ἀλλὰ σὺ γέρας φέρει δούλιον ὡς ὀφείλεις·
ἀδούλιον ἄλλος ἔχει, σὺ δὲ κουροτέρῳσι μετῴπῃ."

Τὸν δ' ἔπειτα ἔπειτα Γερηνὸς ἰπποῖα Νεισῶ
 " Ἀτρεΐδῃ, μάλα μὲν τοι εὖγε εὐλόοιμι καὶ αἶσος
 ὡς ἔμεν ὡς ὅτε δῖον Ἑρμείδωκα κατέκταν
 ἀλλ' οὐ πως ἅμα πάντα θεοὶ δύναν ἀνθρώπων 230
 εἰ τότε κοῦρος εἶα, νῆα αἶψα με γυγίε σπᾶσαι
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἰπποῖα μεταπομπῇ γῆ κελευσῶ
 βουλῇ καὶ μύθοισι το γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερνῶν
 αἰχμᾶς δ' αὖμασσοῖσι νεώτεροι, οἳ περ ἐμὸν
 ὀπλῖτεροι γέραςος πεποιθότες το βίβω 235

*145 ἴφαιτ', Ἀ-ραῖος δὲ παρὰ χεῖρα γέβυσσεν
κηρ

εἶρ' ἔϊόν Πάριον Μενέσθεα κλέψας
 ἴστασθ' ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθηναίῳ, μνηστὲρ αὐτῆς
 αἶψα δ' ἄλλοιός δ' ὄντες πολέμητις Ἴδυσσιν,
 παρ δὲ κεφαλῆσιν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι πλατυδῆαι
 ἴστασθαι οὐ γὰρ πῶ σφιν ἀκούετο λαὸς αὐτῆς,
 ἀλλὰ νῦν στυγερῶμεναι πικρὸν φέλογος
 Τρώων ἱπποδῆμος καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ οἱ δὲ μένοντες
 ἴστασθαι, ὅπως πύργος Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐπείθῃ
 Τρώων ὀνύχους καὶ ἀρσένων πόλεμος

³ *श्रीराधिका लक्ष्मणनं श्री कृष्ण १ म्*

² The adjective *amara* is certainly to be distinguished from *amargo*, and the traditional rendering, "cynical to a.," is not particularly apt as applied to *triste*, and is quite misleading, save in connection with *tristeza* etc. The word occurs in *Hamlet* only as an object of our strife, and age, and death. It seems best to follow the ancient

ledge of battle & from of old. At sight of him lord Agamemnon waxed glad and he spake, and addressed him with winged words. "Old Sir, I would that even as in the spirit in thy breast, as thy limbs might obey, and thy strength be firm. But evil old age presseth hard upon thee, would that some other among the warriors had thy years, and that thou wert among the youth."

To him then made answer the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia. "Son of Atreus, were I myself could wish that I were such a one as on the day when I slew young Paris when. But in no way do the gods grant to men all things at one time. As I was then a youth, now doth old age attend me. Yet even so will I abide among the charioters and urge them on by counsel and by words. For that is the office of the old. Beware that the young men who are more youthful than I and have confidence in their strength."

So spake he, and the son of Atreus passed on glad at heart. He found Menestheus, driver of horses, son of Peteos, as he stood, and about him were the Achaean, masters of the war-cry. And hard by stood Odysseus of many wiles, and with him the ranks of the Cephallenians and wisest folk stood still, for their heart had not as yet heard the war-cry, seeing the battalions of the horse-taming Trojans and the Achaeans had but newly bestirred them to move, wherefore these stood and waited until some other serried battalions of the Achaeans should advance to set upon the Trojans, and begin the

glonomographers and understand the word as an equivalent of *καὶ* although we need not go as far as to read *καὶ* with Nauck.

τοὺς δὲ ἔδωκεν κλισίῃσιν ἀντὶ δόλῳ Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ σφείας φέροντες ἔπειτα πτερόεντα πρυσίδε
ἦ ὦ Πηλεΐδα διωτροφεύς βασιλεὺς
καὶ σὺ, κακοῖσι ἢ λυγρὸν πενήθερος, περὶ δὲ λυφρόν,¹
τίπτει καταπτύσσοντες εὐρίπτετε, μῆνιστε δ'
ἄλλοις.

340

σφῶν μεν τ' ἔπειτα μετὰ πρῶτοιον ἔστας
ἔσταμεν ἔδε μοιτε καυτέρη·ς ἀντιβλήσας
πρῶτω γὰρ καὶ δαστὸς ἀκυνάϊσθον ἔμειο,
σπῶστε δὲ τε γέροντας ἐφοπλίζωμεν Ἀχαιοὺς
ἔδε φίλ' ὄσσαιδε κρητὶς μετὰ τ' ἐκυτολλὰ
οἶον πεισμέναι μελίχλες, ὑπὸ τ' ἐλάντων
νῦν δὲ φίλως χ' ὀκνήτε καὶ εἰ δέκα σιγῆνοι Ἀχαιοὺς
ἔμειο πρῶτον τε μαχίματα πῶλε χιλιῶ

340

Τοὺς δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ δαῖδον προσέφη Πολυδάμης
ἰδὼπποις

ἦ Ἀργεῖοι πῶλε σὺ ἔπος φέγεις ἐμὰς δόλῳ τῶν,
πῶς ἐστὶν ὅτι πῶλε ἡμῶς μεθίμεν, ἔπειτα Ἀχαιοὺς
Τρώων ἐφ' ἵππων μοῖσιν ἐγχεύμεν ὅσον Ἄρνα,
ἔσται, ἦ ἐπεί τ' ἔστι καὶ εἰ σὺν τοῖς τοῖς μεμνητῇ,
Πηλεΐδα φίλῳ πατέρα πολυμάχῳσι μέγιστα
Τρώων ἵπποδῶμον σὺ δὲ ταῖς ἀνερμάχῳσι δ' ἔστις

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Τοὺς δ' ἔπειτα πρὸς Πηλεΐδην προσέφη Κρονίος Ἀγαμέμνων,
ὡς γὰρ χυόμενος πῶλε δ' ἔδε γὰρ λείστε μίθῳ
διογάνες Λαερτιάδῃ πάλι μετὰ τ' ἰδὼπποις,
οὔτε σὺ πῶλε πεισμένον οὔτε πῶλε

οἶδε γὰρ ὡς τοῖς θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσσι φέρονται
ἔπειτα δέκα οἶδε τὰ γὰρ φρονεῖς ἔδε τ' ἐγὼ περ
ἄλλ' ἔστι, ταῦτα δ' ὅσπερ ἀρεσσόμεθ', εἰ τι κακὸν
ἐστίν

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εἴρηται, τὰ δὲ πάντα θεῶν μεταμῦθος θείη"

¹ ἀντιβλήσας φίλῳ Ὀδυσσεὺς Ἰσχυρότατος

battle. At sight of these Agamemnon, king of men, chid them, and spake and addrest them with wroged words. "O son of Peleus, the king nurtured of Zeus, and thou that excellest in evil wiles, thou of crafty mind, why stand ye apart cowering and wait for others? For you twain were it seen that ye take your stand about the foremost, and confront blazing battle, for ye are the first to hear my bidding to the feast, whither we Achaeans make ready a banquet for the rulers. Then are ye glad to eat roast meat and drink cups of honey-sweet wine as long as ye will. But now would ye gladly be dead, say fifteen armed battalions if the Achaeans were to fight in front of you with the pitiless bronze."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows Odysseus of many wiles addrest him. "Son of Atreus, what a word hath escaped the barrier of thy teeth. How sayest thou that we are slack in battle, whereas we Achaeans mouse-keen war against the horse-taming Trojans? Loon shalt see, if so be thou wilt and if thou carest aught therefore, the father of Telemachus mingling with the foremost fighters of the horse-taming Trojans. This that thou sayest is as empty wind."

Then lord Agamemnon spake to him with a smile when he knew that he was wroth, and took back his words. "Zeus-born son of Laertes, Odysseus of many wiles, neither do I chide thee overmuch nor urge thee on, for I know that the heart in thy breast knoweth kindly thought is, seeing thou art minded even as I am. Nay, come, these things will we make good hereafter, if any harsh word hath been spoken now, and may the gods make all to come to naught."

κούρους πεντήκοντα· δίκυ δ' ἡγήτορες ἦσαν
 Μαιῶν Αἰμονίδης, ἱππικέλος αἰετάνοισιν,
 υἱὸς τ' Αὐτοφρόνιοι, Μενεπτολεμος Πολυφρόντης. 305
 Τυδεὺς μὲν καὶ ταῖσιν δεικέα ποτμον ἐφῆκε
 πάντας ἐπιφν', εἴνα δ' οἶον ἱεὶ οἴκῳδε νεεσθαι
 Μαιῶν· ἄρα προέθηκε, θεῶν τετραεσσι πιθήσας.
 τοῖος ἦν Τυδεὺς Αἰτωλῖος ἀλλὰ τῶν υἱῶν
 γυνάτε εἰς χερεῖα μαχῇ, ἀγορῇ δέ τ' ἀμεινω 400
 "ὧς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσεφῇ κρατερός Διο·
 μῆδης,
 αἰδέσθαι· βασιλῆος ἐνιπὴν αἰδοίω·
 τὸν δ' υἱὸς Καπαντος ἀμειψάτο κυδαλίμῳ
 "Ἄτρεΐδῃ, μὴ φειδῶ· ἐπισταμένος σαφὰ εἰπεῖν
 ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ' ἀμεινυντες εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι 405
 ἡμεῖς καὶ Θύβῃ· εἶδος εἴλομεν ἐπταπύλοιο,
 παυροτεροῦ λαοῦ ἀγαγοῖθ' ὑπὸ τεῖχος ἄρειον,¹
 πειθόμενοι τετραεσσι θεῶν καὶ Ζητὸς ἀρωγῇ
 κεύκοι δὲ σφετερποσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν ὀλοῦντο
 νῦν μὴ μοι πατέρας ποθ' ὁμοίῃ ἐνθεο τιμῇ" 410
 Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ἵποδρα ἰδὼν προσεφῇ κρατερός
 Διομῆδης·
 "τέττα, σιωπῇ ἦσο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπειθεο μύθῳ
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ νεμισῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
 ὀτρύνοντι μαχεσθαι ἐυκνημίδας Ἀχαιοὺς
 τοῦτ' ἔμην γὰρ κύδος ἅμ' ἐφεται, εἴ κεν Ἀχαιοὶ 415
 Τρῶας δῆλωσσω ἔλῳσί τε Ἴλιον ἱρήν,
 τοῦτ' ἔμην δ' αὖ μέγα κενθὸς Ἀχαιῶν δοκωθέντων
 ἀλλ' ἄγε θη καὶ νῦν μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς"
 Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἐξ ὅχλου σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμαζε·

¹ Lines 407-409 were rejected by Aristarchus.

even fifty youths, and two there were as leaders, Macon, son of Haemon, peer of the immortals, and Astrophonus son, Polyphontes, staunch in fight. But Tydeus even upon these let loose a shameful fate, and slew them all; one only man suffered he to return home, Macon he sent forth in obedience to the portents of the gods. Such a man was Tydeus of Actolia, howbeit the son that he begat is worse than he in battle, though in the place of gathering he is better."

So he spake, and stalwart Diomedes answered him not a word, but had respect to the reproach of the king revered. But the son of glorious Capaneus made answer: "Son of Atreus, utter not lies, when thou knowest how to speak truly. We declare ourselves to be better men by far than our fathers: we took the seat of Phebe of the seven gates, when we twain had gathered a lesser host against a stronger wall, putting our trust in the portents of the gods and in the aid of Zeus, whereas they perished through their own blind folly. Wherefore I bid thee put not our fathers in like honour with us."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows stalwart Diomedes addressed him: "Good friend, abide in silence, and hearken to my word. I count it not shame that Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, should urge on to battle the well-greaved Achaeans, for upon him will great glory attend, if the Achaeans shall slay the Trojans and take sacred Ilion, and upon him likewise will fall great sorrow, if the Achaeans be slain. Nay, come, let us twain also betlink us of furious valour."

He spake, and leapt in his armour from his chariot

δεινὸν δ' ἔβραχε χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσιν ἄνακτος 420
 ὀρνυμένων· ὑπὸ κεν ταλασίφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν
 Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυηχεὶ κύμα θαλάσσης
 ὀρνυτ' ἐπασσύντερον Ζεφύρου ὑπο κινήσαντος
 πάντῳ μὲν τε πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
 χέρῳ ῥηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' 425
 ἄκρας

κυρτὸν εὖν κορυφούται, ἀποπτύει δ' ἄλως ἄχνην·
 ὥς τότε ἐπασσύντεροι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
 ναυλεμέως πολεμόνδε κέλευε δὲ οἶσιν ἔκπστος
 ἡγεμόνων· οἳ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν, οὐδέ κε φαίης
 τόσσον λαὸν ἐπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στηθεσιν αὐδῇν, 430
 σιγῇ δειδιώτες σημάτων· ἀμφὶ δὲ παῖσι
 τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχόωντο
 Τρῶες δ', ὥς τ' οἷς πολυτάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ
 μυρίαὶ ἐστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν,
 ἄζηχες μεμακυῖαι ἀκούουσαι ὅσα ἀρνῶν, 435
 ὥς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὀρώρει·
 οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμὸς θρόος οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς,
 ἀλλὰ γλῶσσ' ἐμέμικτο, πολύκλητοι δ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες.
 ὦρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις
 Ἀθήνη

Δεῖμός τ' ἦδὲ Φόβος καὶ Ἔρις ἄμοτον μεμαυῖα, 440
 Ἄρεος ἀνδροφόνου κασιγνήτη ἑτάρη τε,
 ἥ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
 οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει·
 ἥ σφιν καὶ τότε νεῖκος ὁμοῖον ἔμβαλε μέσσω
 ἐρχομένη καθ' ὁμίλον, ὀφέλλουσα στονον ἀνδρῶν. 445

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἐς χώρον ἓνα ξυνιόντες ἴκοντο,
 σὺν β' ἔβαλον βίβους, σὺν δ' ἔγχεα καὶ μέγ' ἀνδρῶν
 χαλκεοθωρηκῶν· ἄταρ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλοεσσαι
 ἐπληντ' ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὤρωρει.
 εἴθα δ' αἶμ' οἰμωγὴ τε καὶ εὐχολὴ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν 480
 ἀλλυντῶν τε καὶ ἀλλυμένῶν, ῥέε δ' αἵματι γαῖα
 ὥς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες
 ἐς μισογαγκειᾷ συμβαλλετον ὄβριμον ἰῶωρ
 κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλῃ κοίλῃς ἐντοσθε χαρίδρης,
 τῶν δέ τε τηλόσε δοῦπον ἐν οὖρεσσι ἐκλυε ποικίλῃν 485
 ὥς τῶν μισογόμενων γένητο ἰαχὴ τε πόνος¹ τε.

Πρῶτος δ' Ἀντίλοχος Τρωῶν ἔλεν εὐδρα
 κορυστὴν

ἴσθλον ἐνὶ προμάχοισι, Θαλυσιάδην Ἐχέτωλον
 τῷ β' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάlon ἵπποδασειης,
 ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἀρ' ὀστέον εἴσω 490
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείῃ· τὸν δὲ σκοτος ὅσση κάλυψεν,
 ἤριπε δ', ὥς ὅτε πύργος, ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὕσμινῃ
 τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἔλαβε κρείων Ἐλεφθῆνωρ
 Χαλκιδοντυαδῆς, μεγαθυμῶν ἀρχὸς Ἀβαντιῶν,
 ἔλκε δ' ὑπέκ βελώνων, λελιημένος ὅφρα τάχιστα 495
 τευχέα συλήσει· μίννθα δὲ οἱ γένεθ' ὄρμη
 νεκρὸν γὰρ ἱρύνοντα ἰδὼν μεγαθυμὸς Ἀγήνωρ
 πλευρά, τὰ οἱ κίψαντι παρ' ἀσπίδος ἔξεφάσθη,
 οὕτησε φυστῶ χαλκήρεϊ, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα
 ὥς τὸν μὲν λιπε θυμὸς, ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἔργον ἐτύχθη 500
 ἀργαλίῃ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὥς
 ἀλλήλους ἐπόρουσαν, ὥτ' ἂν εὐδρ' ἐδοιοπάλίζεν.

¹ τὸν Ἀριστάρχης· φάβος.

Now when they were met together and come into one place, then danced they together, singing and making such a cry of war as men of war make, and the dances were such as each man had, and a great din arose. Then were heard about the sound of grunting and the cry of triumph of the warriors and the shout and the cry of death and sound. As when water issues flowing down the mountain from their great steep sides, so when the warriors met, just as it might flow in a deep gorge, and far off would be the sound of the shout and cry in the thunders of the fight, even as from the pouring of fire in the furnace of a smelting furnace.

As the sun was fast to set, a warrior of the Trojans fell, a great and good man and the first most by the hand of Hector, son of Priamus. Then was he sent to lie upon the side of the wall, and with great of honour was given to his funeral, from the spear and the point of lance passed within the breast, and darkness of death came over, and he rested as death was in the night's conflict. As he fell, with the spear caught him by the foot, the point of the spear and the point of the great sword of Achilles, as he fell to keep him from being in the same place, with a great cry of the Trojans, yet not for a great space did he stir, for sure, for as he was lying the curser great and Agamemnon caught sight of him, and where his end was left, wondered of the deed, as he stood, even there he smote him with a spear of iron, and thus was he and showed his life. So the spirit left him, and over his body was brought great heaps of iron and Achilles. Even as the Trojans kept they one upon the other, and man made man to reel.

ἔνθ' ἔβαλ' Ἀνθεμιάκος υἱὸν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
 ἡθεὸν θαλερὸν Σιμοισιον, ὃν ποτὲ μήτηρ
 Ἰδὼθεν κατιούσα παρ' ὀχθήσῃ Σιμοειντοσ 478
 γεωατ', ἐπεὶ ῥά τοκεύσω ἄμ' ἔσπετο μῆλα ιδέσθαι
 τοῦνεκά μιν κάλειον Σιμοισιον οὐδε τοκεῦσι
 θρεπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μινυθαδῖος δέ οἱ αἰὼν
 ἔπλαθ' ὑπ' Αἴαντος μεγαθυμοῦ δουρὶ δαμέντι
 πρῶτον γάρ μιν ἰόντα βαλε στήθος παρὰ μαζόν 480
 δεξιῶν· ἀντικρὺ δέ δι' ὤμων χάλκεον ἔγχος
 ἤλθεν· ὁ δ' ἐν κονίῃσι χαμαὶ πέσεν αἰγιεὶρος ὤς,
 ἦ ῥά τ' ἐν εἰαμνῇ ἔλεος μεγαλοῖα πεφύκει
 λείη, ἀτὰρ τέ οἱ ὄζοι ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῃ πεφύασι
 τὴν μὲν θ' ἀρματοπηγὸς ἀνὴρ αἰθωνι σιδήρῳ 485
 ἔξεταμ', ὄφρα ἵν' ἐν καμψῇ περικαλλεῖ διφρῶ
 ἢ μὲν τ' ἀζομένη κεῖται ποταμοῖο παρ' ὀχθας
 τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμοείσιον ἐξενάρϊξεν
 Αἴας διαγενῆς τοῦ δ' Ἀντιφὸς αἰολοθωρηξ
 Πριαμίδης καθ' ὅμιλον ἀκόντισεν ὅξείῃ δουρὶ 490
 τοῦ μὲν ἄμαρθ', ὁ δὲ Λεύκον, Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔσθλόν
 ἑταῖρον,
 βεβλήκει βουβῶνα, νέκυν ἑτέρωσ' ἐρύοντα·
 ἤριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, νεκρὸς δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χεῖρὸς
 τοῦ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χο-
 λώθη,
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων πεκορυθμένος αἰθῶπι χαλκῷ, 496
 στή δέ μάλ' ἐγγυς ἰὼν καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαινωῷ
 ἀμφὶ ἢ παπτήνας· ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεκαδόντο
 ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσσαντος ὁ δ' οὐχ ὄλιον βέλος ἤκεν,
 ἀλλ' υἱὸν Πριάμοιο νόθον βαλε Δημοκοωντα,
 ὅς οἱ Ἀβυδοθεν ἦλθε, παρ' ἵππων ὠκείων 500

τὸν β' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐτάροισα χαλωσάμενος βαλε δουρὶ
 κορσὴν ἢ δ' ἐτέροισα διὰ προταφίῳ περὶσεν
 αἶχμη χαλκείῃ τὸν δὲ σκοτος ὅσπερ κάλυψε,
 δουπήσεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀραβήσῃ δὲ τευχέ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ
 χώρησαν δ' ὑπὸ τῷ προμαχοὶ καὶ φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ 506
 Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγα ἰαχόν, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκρούς,
 ἴθυσαν δὲ πολὺ προτέρω· νεμέσθη δ' Ἀπόλλων
 Περγᾶμιον ἐκκατιδῶν, Τρώεσσι δὲ κέκλετ' αὔσας·
 "ὄρνυσθ', ἵπποδαμοὶ Τρώες, μὴδ' εἴκετε χαρμῆς
 Ἀργεῖοις, ἐπεὶ οὐ σφί λιθος χρίσι οὐδὲ σιδήρεος 510
 χαλκὸν ἀνασχέσθαι ταμεισυχροὰ βαλλομένοιισιν
 οὐ μὲν οὐδ' Ἀχιλεὺς, Θέτιδος παῖς ἦν κομοῖο,
 μαρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶ χολὸν θυμολυγὰ πέσσει·"

"Ὡς φάτ' ἀπὸ πταλίου δεινὸς θεὸς αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
 ὥρσας Διὸς θυγάτηρ κυδιστὴ Τριτογένεια, 515
 ἐρχομένη καθ' ὁμιλον, ὅθι μεθιέντας ἴδοιτο

"Ἐνθ' Ἀμαρυγκειδὴν Διωρεὰ μοῖρ' ἐπέδθη·
 χερμαδίῳ γὰρ βλήτο παρὰ σφυρὸν ὀκρίοντι
 πνήμην δεξιτερὴν βαλε δὲ Θρηκῶν ἀγὸς ἀνδρῶν,
 Πείρωι Ἰμβρασιδῆι, ὃς ἄρ' Αἰνῶθεν εὐήλουται 520
 ἀμφοτέρω δὲ τέναντε καὶ ὀστέα λᾶας ἀναιδὲς
 ἄχρη ἀπηλοίησεν ὃ δ' ὑπτιὸς ἐν ποτῇσι
 καππίσεν, ἀμφὺ χεῖρε φίλοις ἐτάροισι πετάσσας,
 θυμὸν ἀποπνεύων ὃ δ' ἐπέδραμεν ὃς β' ἐβαλὲν περ,
 Πείρωι, οὐτὰ δὲ δουρὶ παρ' ὀμφαλὸν ἐκ δ' ἄρα 525
 πᾶσαι

χίντε χαμαὶ χαλαῖδες, τὸν δὲ σκοτος ὅσπερ κάλυψε
 Τὸν δὲ Θῶας Αἰτωλὸς ἀπεσσυμένον βαλε δουρὶ
 190

of an A-marr. His companions went for his com-
rade to see how he was, and his sword on the fence, and
out through the door to see if he was dead. The spear-
point of his sword, and his sword on the fence, and he
found it a dead man upon him. The warrior charged,
then the foremost warriors and gave him a
great wound, and the A-marrs came and
drew off the bodies and charged far further on ward.
And A-marr, having taken from Pergamon, had
his men and his sword on a horse to the A-marrs.
The A-marrs were looking for a great wound
in light before A-marr, and of those that of the
that he was to find the horses that were the
best were the best. Now and A-marr
murdered the best of the best of the best,
but he was a little hurt in the war.

So made the A-marrs go from the war, but the
A-marrs were urged on by the daughter of Luno,
most famous of the A-marrs who lived throughout the
the A-marrs were the best of the best.

Then was the A-marrs and Luno, and the
more of the A-marrs, for a jagged stone was he
broken on the right of the A-marrs, and it was
the water of the A-marrs that made the rest,
even Parnas, son of Luno, that had come from
A-marr. The A-marrs then and the A-marrs and the
rulers of the A-marrs, and he fell backward
to the dust and died, and his hands to his
dead comrades, giving out his life, and there ran
up he that made the A-marrs and death him a wound
with a thrust of his spear beside the A-marrs, and
forth upon the ground, and all his bones, and
darkness entered his eyes.

But as the other young back Times of A-marrs

HOMER

στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο, πάγη δ' ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκός·
 ἀγχίμολον δέ οἱ ἦλθε Θόας, ἐκ δ' ὄβριμον ἔγχος
 ἐσπάσατο στέρνοιο, ἐρύσσατο δὲ ξίφος ὄξύ, 530
 τῷ δ' γε γαστέρα τύψε μέσσην, ἐκ δ' αἶνυτο θυμόν
 τεύχεα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε· περίστησαν γὰρ ἑταῖροι
 Θρηῖκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολιχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,
 οἳ ἔ μέγαν περ ἔδοντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγαυὸν
 ὤσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμήχθη 535
 ὥς τῷ γ' ἐν κονίῃσι παρ' ἀλλήλοισι τετάσθη,
 ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν Θρηκῶν, ὁ δ' Ἐπειῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 ἡγεμόνες· πολλοὶ δὲ περὶ κτείνοντο καὶ ἄλλοι.

Ἔνθα κεν οὐκέτι ἔργον ἀνὴρ ὀνόσαιοι μετελθών,
 ὃς τις ἦν· ἄβλητος καὶ ἀνούτατος ὄξεϊ χαλκῷ 540
 δινεύοι κατὰ μέσσον, ἄγοι δέ εἰ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
 χεῖρὸς ἐλοῦσ', αὐτὰρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρωήν·
 πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἥματι κείνῳ
 πρηγέες ἐν κονίῃσι παρ' ἀλλήλοισι τέταντο.

smote him with a cast of his spear in the breast above the nipple, and the bronze was fixed in his lung, and Thoas came close to him, and plucked forth from his chest the mighty spear, and drew his sharp sword and smote him therewith full upon the belly, and took away his life. Howbeit of his armour he stripped him not, for about him his comrades, men of Thrace that wear the hair long at the top, stood with long spears grasped in their hands, and for all that he was great and mighty and lovely, drove him back from them, so that he reeled and gave ground. Thus the twain lay stretched in the dust each by the other, captains the one of the Thracians and the other of the brazen-coated Epeians; and about them were others full many likewise slain.

Then could no man any more enter into the battle and make light thereof, woso still unwounded by missile or by thrust of sharp bronze, might move throughout the midst, being led of Pallas Athene by the hand, and by her guarded from the onrush of missiles for multitudes of Trojans and Achaeans alike were that day stretched one by the other's side with faces in the dust.

ΙΑΛΑΔΟΣ Ε

Ἐνθ' αὖ Τυδεΐδῃ Διομήδεϊ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
 δῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσος, ἧ' ἔκδηλος μετὰ πάντων
 Ἀργείοισι γένοιτο ἰδὲ κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἄροιτο.
 δαΐδ' οἱ ἐκ κόρυθος τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκύματον πῦρ,
 ἀστέρ' ὀπωρινῷ ἐναλιγκιον, ὅς τε μάλιστα 8
 λαμπρὸν παμφαίνῃσι λελουμένος Ὀκεανοῖο·
 τοῖον οἱ πῦρ δαΐεν ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὤμων,
 ὥρσε δέ μιν κατὰ μέσσον, ὅθι πλείστοι κλονέαντο
 Ἦν δέ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφνειὸς ἀμύμων,
 ἱρεὺς Ἰφαιστοῖω δυω δέ οἱ υἱέες ἦσθην, 10
 Φηγεὺς Ἰδαῖος τε, μάχῃς εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.
 τῷ οἱ ἀποκρυθέντε ἐναντίῳ ὀρμηθητήν
 τὼ μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων, ὃ δ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὄρνυτο πεζός.
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄντες,
 Φηγεὺς ῥα πρότερος προΐει δαλιχόσκιον ἔγχος· 15
 Τυδεΐδew δ' ὑπὲρ ὤμον ἀριστερον ἤλυθ' ἀκωκὴ
 ἔγχεος, αὐδ' ἔβαλ' αὐτόν· ὃ δ' ὕστερος ὄρνυτο χαλκῷ
 Τυδεΐδης· τοῦ δ' οὐχ ἄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρός,
 ἀλλ' ἔβαλε στῆθος μεταμάζιον, ὥς δ' ἀφ' ἵππων
 Ἰδαῖος δ' ἀπόρουσε λυπὼν περικαλλέα διφρον, 20

BOOK V

AND now to Tydeus' son, Diomedes, Pallas Athene gave might and courage, that he should prove himself pre-eminent amid all the Argives, and win glorious renown. So kindled from his heart and shined flame and carrying like to the star of harvest-tide that smelt bright above all others when he hath bathed him in the stream of Ocean. Even such a flame did now kindle from his head and shoulders, and she sent him into the midst where men thronged the thickest.

Now there was amid the Trojans one Dares, a rich man and blameless, a priest of Hephaestus, and he had two sons, Phlegon and Idæus, both well skilled in all manner of fighting. These twain separated themselves from the host and went forth against Diomedes, they in their car, while he charged on foot upon the ground. And when they were come near, as they advanced against each other, first Phlegon let fly his far-shadowing spear; and over the left shoulder of the son of Tydeus passed the point of the spear, and smote him not. Then Tydeus' son rushed on with the bronze, and not in vain did the shaft speed from his hand, but he smote his foe on the breast between the nipples, and thrust him from the car. And Idæus sprang back, and left the beauteous chariot, and had no heart to

οὐδ' ἔτι περὶ τοῦ εὐχόμενῳ πταμένῳ
 ὡς ἔτι καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπεφύγετο κῆρυ μαλίστα,
 αἰὲν Ἰφαιότοιο ἔρποντο, σάουον δὲ νύκτι καί τινος,
 αἷς δὲ οἱ μὴ παύειτο γούρῳ ἀκαί, ἵππος δ' ἦ
 ἵππου δ' ἐξέλωσας μεγαλήτοιο | ἔκλεψε 25
 δ' ἵππον ἐπὶ πλοῦσι παρὰ κτῆσι πολλὰς ἐπὶ στας
 Ἴωνες δὲ μετὰ μοῖσσι Πάριον εἰς Δαρτύας
 τοῖς μὲν αἰετιμένοι, τοῖς δὲ πταμένῳ παρ' ὀρεσφῶ
 παρὶν ἀνὰ θῆκος ἀπὸ γλαυκώπης ἄλγῃ
 χεῖρας ἐλόντ' ἐπέσσει προσήϊδα θύρον Ἴονα 30
 ἄρεϊ ἄρεϊ δουρὶ καὶ κελύφῃσι τεύχεσσι τε,
 οἳ μὲν δὲ Ἴωνες μὲν εἰσάμασιν παρὶ ἄλγεος
 μαρτυροῦν, ὑποκρούσας παρὰ Πάριον κτῆσι κελύφῃσι,
 τοῖς δὲ χεῖρας ἐλόντ' αἰετιμένοι μὲν
 ἵππῳ εἰσέουσιν μάρτυς ἐξ ὑπὸ θύρας Ἴονα 35
 τοῖς μὲν ἵπποισι παρὶν ἐπ' αἰετιμένοι Σκαμνῶν,
 Ἴωνες δ' ἐπὶ πλοῖσι Δαρτύας εἰς δ' εἰς ἕκαστος
 πηγεμόνων πρῶτος δὲ ἀνὰ ἀνδρῶν ἄνελκτον
 ἀνὰ ἄλγεος ἵππῳ μέγαν δαδὰς διφρῶν
 πρῶτος γὰρ σπέρσεντι μεταφρόνῃ φθόρον πρῶτος
 ὡμῶν μεσσηνέας δὲ δὲ σπέρσεντι ἔλαστον,
 δουρὶσι δὲ πρῶτος, ἀνδρῶν δὲ τεύχεσσι ἐπ' αὐτῶν
 Ἰωνεῖται δ' ἄρα Φαιστός ἀνὰ Πάριον ἵππος ἵππος
 Πηγεμόν, δὲ δὲ Πάριον ἀνὰ πλοῖσι ἐπὶ πλοῖσι
 τοῖς μὲν δρ' Ἰωνεῖται δουρὶ καὶ κελύφῃσι
 ἐπὶ ἵππῳ ἐπὶ πλοῖσι παρὰ δαδὸν ἵππος
 ἵππος δ' ἐξ ὀρέων σπέρσεν δ' ἄρα μὲν σπέρσεν
 τοῖς μὲν δρ' Ἰωνεῖται δουρὶ καὶ κελύφῃσι

¹ οὐδ' ἔτι περὶ τοῦ εὐχόμενῳ πταμένῳ

² Like all a swifter in the final line

betwixt his main venture. Nay, nor would he himself. The escaped each felt had not Helenus guarded him, and saved him, setting him in darkness that he aged parent might not be utterly forsaken with grief. It was that the horses did the son of great-souled Ixion drive forth and give to his comrades to bring to the hollow shore. But when the great-souled Ixion heard the two sons of Danaë the new might and the other slain broke the car, the horses of all were dismayed. And flinging overboard, took Patroclus Aris by the hand as he spoke to him saying, 'Aris, Aris, turn back if mortals have counsel, and turner of war, shall we not now have the Ixion and Achilles to fight to win the son of the two? In that father Zeus will vindicate, give?' But for us twain, let us give place and save the wrath of Zeus.

So they spoke, and led him to Aris far from the battle. Then we made in that day on the sandy banks of Memnonides, and the Ixion were turned in flight by the Danaans. Each one of the captives saw his man, first the king of men, Agamemnon, thrust from his car the leader of the Danaans, great Ulysses. For as he turned first of all to flee he fixed his spear drive back between the stirrers and drove it through his breast, and he fell with a thud, and upon him his armour crashed.

And Helenus saw Patroclus son of Peleus the Mæonian, that had come from deep-souled Ixion. Him even as he was mounting a chariot Helenus, famed for his spear, pierced with a thrust of his long spear through the right shoulder, and he fell from his car, and that the darkness got hold of him.

Him then the squire of Helenus stripped of

his armour, and Scamandrius, son of Strophon, running in the chase, did Atreus' son Menelaus slay with his sharp spear, even him the mighty hunter, for Artemis herself had taught him to smite all wild things that the mountains feed and nurtureth. Yet in no wise did the archer Artemis avail him now, neither all that skill in every wherein of old he excelled, but the son of Atreus, Menelaus, famed for his spear, smote him as he did before him with a thrust of his spear in the back between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast. So he fell face foremost, and upon him his armour clanged.

And Meriones saw Patroclus, son of Hector, Hector's son whose hands were skilled to fashion all manner of curious work, for Pallas Athene loved him above all men. He it was that had also built for Achaia the sharp-pointed spears of us, that were made the bane of all the Trojans and of his own self, saying he knew not in any wise the voices of the gods. After him Meriones pursued, and when he had come up with him, smote him in the right buttock, and the spear-point passed clean through even to the bladder beneath the bone, and he fell to his knees with a groan, and death enfolded him.

And Peusaëus, Antenor's son, was slain of Mages, he was in truth a bastard, howbeit goodly. Peano had reared him carefully even as her own children, to do pleasure to her husband. To him Phytia's son, famed for his spear, drew nigh and smote him with a cast of his sharp spear on the snow of the head,¹ and straight through amid the teeth the bronze shored away the tongue at its base. So he fell in the dust, and bit the cold bronze with his teeth.

Εὐρύπυλος δ' Εὐαιμονίδης Ὑψήνορα δῖον,
 υἷον ὑπερθύμον Δολοπίονος, ὃς ῥα Σκαμανδρον
 ἄρητῆρ ἐτετυκτο, θεὸς δ' ὥς τιετο δῆμῳ,
 του μὲν ἄρ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,
 πρόσθεν ἔθεν φευγοντα μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ' ὦμον 80
 φασγανῷ αἶψας, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν
 αἱματόεσσα δὲ χεὶρ πεδίῳ πέσσε τὸν δὲ κατ'
 ὄσσε

ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θανάτος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή
 Ἴδς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑψηλήν·
 Τυδεΐδην δ' οὐκ ἂν γνοίης ποτέρῳσι μετεῖη, 85
 ἢ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὀμιλέοι ἢ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς.
 θύνε γὰρ ἅμ πεδῖον ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἐοικώς
 χειμαρρῷ, ὃς τ' ὥκα ῥέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·
 τὸν δ' οὐτ' ἄρ τε γέφυραι ἐεργμέναι ἰσχανόωσιν,
 οὐτ' ἄρα ἔρκεα ἰσχει ἀλυσσων ἐριθιλέων 90
 ἐλθόντ' ἐξαπυης, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίση Διὸς ὄμβρος·
 παλλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπε κάλ' αἰζηῶν.
 ὥς ὑπὸ Τυδεΐδῃ πυκιναὶ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες
 Τρώων, οὐδ' ἄρα μιν μίμνον πολέες περ ἑόντες.

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός 95
 θύνοντ' ἅμ πεδῖον πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας,
 εἰψ' ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδῃ ἐτίταινετο καμπύλα τοξα,
 καὶ βαλ' ἐπαίσσοντα τυχῶν κατὰ δεξιὸν ὦμον,
 θώρηκος γύαλον· διὰ δ' ἔπτατο πυκρὸς οἰστός,
 ἀντικρὺ δὲ δίσσχε, παλάσσετο δ' αἵματι θώρηξ. 100
 τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὔσε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·
 "ὄρνυσθε, Τρῶες μεγαθυμοὶ, κέντορες ἵππων
 βέβληται γὰρ ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν, οὐδέ εἰ φημι
 200

And Eurypylus son of Eucumæon flew quickly
 He received him of Iphiclus big and heart that was
 more proud of his name than of his and was favoured of the
 gods even as a god himself. In old days was Eucumæon
 more famous than any man with his arms, as he fled
 before him and in mid-career smote him upon the
 elbow he and kept off his heavy arm. He let his arms
 descend to the ground, and down over his eyes
 came a dark mist and mighty fear.

Thus tried they in the mighty combat. But of
 Tydeus was no rest, time not gave him that with much
 heart of the Trojans he was joined. Whether it was
 with the Trojans that he had fellowship or with the
 Achæans. For he seemed across the plain far
 unto a winter torrent at the fall, that with its swift
 flood sweeps away the embankments. Thus the
 constrained combatants held not back, neither
 do the waves of the sea. In mid-career stay its sudden
 coming when the rain of Zeus descends it on, and
 before it in multitudes the fair women of men laid
 in ruin. Even in such wise before Tydeus men were
 the thick battalions of the Trojans driven in rout,
 nor might they avenge him for as they were so many.

But when the generous son of Lycaon was ware
 of him as he raged across the plain, and drove the
 battalions in rout before him, forthwith he bent
 against the son of Tydeus his curved bow, and with
 sure aim smote him as he rushed onwards upon the
 right shoulder on the plate of his corslet, through
 the sped the better arrow and held straight on its
 way, and the corslet was splattered with blood.
 Over him then shouted aloud the generous son of
 Lycaon: "Hence ye great-hearted Trojans, ye
 quinders of horses. Smitten is the best man of the

δήθ' ἀνοχήσεσθαι κρατερόν βέλος, εἰ ἐτερόν με
ῶρσεν ἀναξ Διὸς υἱὸς ἀπορνύμενον Λυκισθεν" 105

"Ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τὸν δ' οὐ βέλος ὤκνῃ
δάμασσεν,
ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας πρόσθ' ἵπποιμιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν
ἔστη, καὶ Σθέnelον προσέφη, Καπανηΐον υἱόν·
"ὄρσο, πέπον Καπανηϊάδῃ, καταβήσεο δίφρου,
ὄφρα μοι ἐξ ὤμοιο ἐρύσσης πικρὸν δῖσπόν." 110

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφη, Σθένελος δὲ καθ' ἵππων ἄλτο
χαμᾶζε.
παρ δὲ στάς βέλος ὤκν' διαμπερές ἐξέρυσ' ὤμον·
αἶμα δ' ἀνηκόντιζε διὰ στρεπτοῖα χιτῶνος
δὴ τότε ἔπειτ' ἡρᾶτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
"κλυθὶ μιν, αἰγυώχοιο Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη, 115
εἰ ποτέ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστης
δητῶ ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὖτ' ἐμὲ φίλαι, Ἀθήνη·
δὸς δέ τέ μ' ἄνδρα ἐλεῶ καὶ ἐς ὄρμην ἐγχεος
ἐλθεῖν,

ὃς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος καὶ ἐπαύχεται, οὐδέ μὲ
φῆσαι
δηρόν ἐτ' ὄψεσθαι λαμπρόν φάος ἡελίοιο" 120

"Ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Παλλὰς
Ἀθήνη,
γυῖα δ' ἔθθηκεν ἐλαφρά, πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερθεν·
ἀγχού δ' ἰσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"θαρσῶν νῦν, Διόμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·
ἐν γάρ τοι στήθεσσι μένος πατρώϊον ἦκα 125
ἄτρομον, οἷον ἔχεσκε σακέσπαλος ἵππότης Τυδεύς·
202

Achæans, and I deem he will not for long endure
 the mighty shaft if in very truth the king the son
 of Zeus sped me on my way when I set forth from
 Lycia."

So spake he vauntingly; howbeit that other did
 the swift arrow not miss him, but he drew back, and
 took his stand before his horses and chariot, and
 spake to his son, son of Capaneus: "Haste thee,
 good son of Capaneus, get thee down from the car,
 that thou mayest draw forth from my quiver the
 bitter arrow."

So spake he, and Athena has kept from his chariot
 to the ground, and stood beside him, and drew forth
 the swift arrow even through his shoulder, and the
 blood spouted up through the pliant joint. And
 the great Dædalus gazed at the war cry made prayer:
 "Hear me, child of Zeus that beareth the aegis,
 unweaned me! If ever with a mind thou wast
 standest by my father's side amid the fury of battle,
 even so do thou now be unwise kind to me, Athene.
 Grant that I may slay this man, and that he come
 with the east of my spear that hath smitten me,
 or ever I was ware of him and hasteth over me,
 and draweth that not for long shall I behold the
 bright light of the sun."

So spake he in prayer, and Pallas Athene heard
 him, and made his limbs light, his feet and his hands
 above, and she drew near to his side and spake
 to him winged words: "Be of good courage now,
 Democles, to fight against the Trojans, for in thy
 breast have I put the might of thy father, the
 dauntless might, such as the horseman Ixion,

¹ Others render "woven," or "woven of twisted yarn."
 Aristarchus took the expression to mean a coat of mail.

ἀχλὺν δ' αὖ τοι ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἔλιν, ἥ πρὶν ἐπῆεν,
 ὄφρ' εὖ γιγνώσκῃς ἡμὲν θεὸν ἠδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα.¹
 τῷ νῦν, αἶ κε θεὸς πειρώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἵκηται,
 μή τι σὺ γ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς ὠτικρὺ μαχεσθαι 130
 τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη
 ἔλθῃσ' ἐς πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐτάμεν ὀξεί χαλκῷ·

Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὥς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
 Τυδεΐδης δ' ἐξαυτίς ἰὼν προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη,
 καὶ πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμαῶς Ἰρῶεσσι μάχεσθαι 135
 δὴ τότε μιν τοῖς τόσσοι ἔλεν μένος, ὥς τε λέοντα,
 ὃν ῥά τε ποιμὴν ἀγρίῳ ἐπ' εἰροποκοῖς ὀϊεσσι
 χραύσῃ μὲν τ' αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενον οὐδὲ δαμάσῃ·
 τοῦ μὲν τε σθένος ὤραεν, ἔπειτα δέ τ' οὐ προσ-
 αμύνει,

ἀλλὰ κατὰ σταθμοὺς δύνεται, τὰ δ' ἐρῆμα φοβεῖται· 140
 αἶ μὲν τ' ἀγχιστῖναι ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι κέχυνται,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐμμεμαῶς βαθέης ἐξάλλεται αὐλῆς·
 ὥς μεμαῶς Ἰρῶεσσι μίγῃ κρατερός Διομήδης

Ἐνθ' ἔλεν Ἀστυνόον καὶ Ὑπείρονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο βαλὼν χαλκῆρεϊ δουρί, 145
 τὸν δ' ἕτερον ξίφει μεγάλῳ κληῖδα παρ' ὦμον
 πληῖξ', ἀπὸ δ' ἀνχένος ὦμον ἐέργαθεν ἠδ' ἀπὸ νώτου.
 τοὺς μὲν ἔασ', ὁ δ' Ἄβαντα μετώχετο καὶ Πολύ-
 ιδον,

νείας Εὐρυδάμαντος, ὄνειροπόλοιο γέροντος·
 τοῖς οὐκ ἐρχομένοις ὁ γέρων ἐκρίνατ' ὀνείρους, 150

¹ ἦδ' καὶ ἄνδρα: ἦδ' ἀνθρώπου Ζηνοδότου.

wickler of the shield, was wont to have. And the
 soul moreover have I taken from thine eyes that
 of we was upon them, to the end that thou mayest
 well discern both god and man. Wherefore now if
 any god come hither to make trial of thee, do not
 thou in any wise fight face to face with any other
 immortal, gods save only if Aphrodite, daughter of
 Zeus, shall enter the battle: her do thou smite with
 a thrust of the sharp bronze.

When she had thus spoken, the goddess flashing-
 eyed Athena, departed: and the son of Laertes
 returned again and mingled with the foremost
 fighters, and though sore his heart had been eager
 to do battle with the Trojans, now very did fury
 thrice so great lay laid upon him, even as upon a
 man that a shepherd in the field, guarding his flock
 sheep, hath wounded as he leapt over the wall of
 the sheep-fold, but hath not vanquished: his might
 hath he roused, but thereafter maketh no more
 defence, but sinketh amid the farm buildings, and
 the flock all unprotected is driven in rout, and the
 sheep are strewn in heaps, each hard by each, but
 the man in his fury leapeth forth from the high fold,
 even in such fury did mighty Demedon mingle with
 the Trojans.

Then now he Astynous and Hypenon, shepherd
 of the host: the one he smote above the nipple
 with a cast of his bronze-shod spear, and the other
 he struck with his great sword upon the collar-bone
 beside the shoulder, and above of the shoulder from
 the neck and from the back. Thus then he set by,
 but went his way in pursuit of Abas and Podarus,
 sons of the old man Lyrdamas, the reader of
 dreams, howbeit they came not back for the old

ἀλλὰ σφίεας κρατερός Διομήδης ἐξεναρίξε
 βῆ δὲ μετὰ Ξάνθῳ τε Θούῳ τε, Φαισπος υἱέ,
 ἄμφω τηλυγεῖτω ὃ δὲ τείρετο γῆραι λυγρῷ,
 νύκθ' οὐ τέκετ' ἄλλον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι λιπεσθαι
 δῖθ' ὃ γὰρ τοὺς ἐναρίξε, φίλον δ' ἐφαίντο θυμῷ 158
 ἄμφοτερω, πατέρι δὲ γούρῳ καὶ κτῶσι λυγρῷ
 λυγρῷ, ἐπεὶ οὐ ζῶντες μαχῆς ἐκ κοστήσαντες
 δεξάτο χηρωσται δὲ διὰ κτῆσιν βατεύοντο
 ἔλθ' υἱέας Πριάμοιο δύναι λαβὲ Δαρδανίδαο
 εἴν' ἐνὶ θυμῷ κούρας, Ἐχέμωνα τε Λρομίων τε 160
 ὡς δὲ λεῶν ἐν βουσι θορυῶν ἐξ αἰχμητῶν αἴψῃ
 πορτίος¹ ἤε βοῶς, φυλοχὸν κατὰ βοσκομενάων,
 ὡς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἵππων Ἰυδαίος υἱὸς
 βῆσε κακῶς αἰκοντάς, ἔπειτα δὲ τευχέ² ἐσθλὰ
 ἵππους δ' οἷς ἑταροῖσι δίδου μετὰ νῆας ἐλαυνεῖν 165
 Τὸν δ' ἴδεν Λυκίαιας ἀλαπαζόντα σιγῆς ἀνδρῶν,
 βῆ δ' ἵμεν ἄν τε μαχῆν καὶ ἀνα κλονὸν ἐγχεΐσας
 Παιδάρον ἀντίθεον διζήμενος, εἴ ποιν ἐφεύροι
 εὖρε Λυκάστος υἱὸν ἀμειμονά τε κρατερόν τε,
 στή δὲ προσθ' αὐτοῖο ἵππος τε μὲν ἄντιον ἦν 170
 " Παιδάρε, ποῦ τοι τοξὸν ἴδε πτεροειννέες οἰστοὶ
 καὶ κλέος, ᾧ οὐ τίς τοι ἐρίζεται ἐνθάδε γ' ἄνθρωπος,
 οἰδέ τις ἐν Λυκίῃ σέο γ' εὐχεται εἶναι ἀμείνων
 ἀλλ' ἄγε τῷδ' ἴφες ἀνδρὶ βέλους, Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνα-
 σχῶν,
 δε τίς οὐδὲ κραττεῖ καὶ δὴ κατὰ πολλὰ ἱοργε 175
 Τρώας, ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἐλυσεν

¹ πορτίος βουκόλος Zenodotus.

² The Greek may equ. γ' well mean, "howbeit the old man interpreted no dreams for them as they went forth."

man to interpret dreams for them,¹ but mighty
 Dionedea saw them. Then went he on after
 Xanthus and Thoön, sons twain of Pharnops, and
 both well beloved, and their father was fardone
 with grievous old age, and begat no other son to
 leave in charge of his possessions. There Dionedea
 saw them, and bereft them of dear life, both the
 twain, but for the father he left lamentation and
 grievous sorrow, seeing they lived not for him to
 welcome them on their return, and the next of
 kin divided his goods.

Then took he two sons of Priam, Darilanus' son,
 Erchenon and Chromius, the twain being in one
 car. Even as a lion leapeth among the kine and
 breaketh the neck of a heifer or a cow as they graze
 in a woodland pasture, so did Lydcus son thrust
 both these in evil wue from their car, sorely against
 their will, and thereafter despised them of their
 armour, and the horses he gave to his comrades
 to drive to the ships.

But Aeneas was ware of him as he made havoc
 of the ranks of warriors, and went his way along
 the battle amid the hurling of the spears in quest
 of goodly Pandarus, if so be he might anywhere
 find him. He found the son of Ircain, goodly and
 valiant, and took his stand before his face, and
 spake to him, saying: 'Pandarus, where now are
 thy bow and thy winged arrows, and thy fame?
 Ircain may no man of this land vie with thee now
 any in Lycia declare himself to be better than thou.
 Come now, st up thy hands in prayer to Zeus, and
 let fly a shaft at this man, whoe'er he be that pre-
 vailth thus, and hath verily wrought the Ircans
 much mischief, seeing he hath loosed the knees of

εἰ μὴ τις θεὸς ἔσσι κοτεσσαμένος Τρωέσσιν
ἱρῶν μηρίσας χαλεπὴ δὲ θεοῦ ἴη μήτις

Τὸν δ' αἶτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὺς υἱός·
"Αἰετα, Τρωέων βουλευέμεν χαλκοχιτώνων, 180
Τυδείδῃ μὲν ἔγωγε διαφόρῃ πάντα εἴσκω,
ἔστω δὲ γιγνώσκω αὐλωπιδὶ τε τριφαλῇ,
ἱεποὺς τ' εἰσοροῶ· σαφὰ δ' οἷα οἶδ' εἰ θεὸς ἔστιν·
εἰ δ' ὁ γ' ἀνὴρ ὢ φημι, βαρύνω Τυδείος μῦθον,
οἷχ' ὁ γ' ἀντιθεὶ θεοῦ τάδε μαίνεται, ἀλλὰ τίς ὁ, χι 185
ἔσθῃκ' ἀθανάτων, κέκληται εὐλυμένος ὦμον,
ὃς τυντοῦ βέλος ὥς κίχτρεται ἔτραπεν ὀλίγῃ·
ἦλη γὰρ αἰ εἴηκε βέλος, καὶ μὲν βάλον ὦμον
δείξας ἀντικρὺ διαθωρήκος γυαλοῦ
καὶ μὲν ἔγωγ' ἔφαμην Ἀιδωνίη προΐαφειν, 190
ἔμπης δ' οὐκ ἔδαμασσα θεὸς ἐν τίς ἔσσι κοτῆνις
ἵπποι δ' οὐ παρέασι καὶ ἄρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπὶ λαίῃν·
ἀλλὰ ποὺ ἐν μεγάροισι Λυκάονος ἔθηκε διφροὶ
καλοὶ πρωτοπαγεῖς νεοτειχεῖς ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλος
πέπταται παρα δὲ σφιν ἑκάστῳ δίζυγος ἵππος 195
ἑστᾶσι κρὶ λευκὸν ἔρεπτομενοι καὶ ὀλῦρας
ἧ μὲν μοι μαλὰ πολλὰ γέροντι βιχητὰ Λυκάων
ἐρχομένῳ ἔπελλε θυμῷ ἐπὶ ποιηταίῳ
ἵπποισιν μ' ἐκένει καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐμδυσάωντα
εὐχέμεν Τρωέσσιν κατὰ κρατεράς νομῆας 200
ἀλλ' ἔγωγε οὐκ εἰδὼ μὴν—ἧ τ' ἀν' ὅλῳ κερδίων ἦεν—
ἵππων φειδόμενος, μή μοι δεινὰ φηρῶν
ἀνδρῶν εὐλομένων, εὐμβότες ἔμμεται ὅσπερ
ὣς ἄπον, αὐτὰρ πεζὸς εἰς Ἴλιον εὐηλίουθα

¹ Line 183 was omitted by Aristarchus.

² Line 184 was rejected by Zenodotus.

many men and people. If indeed he be not some god that is wroth with the Libians, suggested by reason of our town, which grows not without the wrath of god rest upon me. I.

It is then to see the purpose son of Libians: "Appear, creature of the heaven-hearted Libians, to the heaven-hearted son of Libians do I know him in all things knowing him by his name and his created being. I know I am a son of Libians, yet I know not surely if he be not a god. But if he be the man I deem him even the heaven-hearted son of Libians, not without the aid of some god that is thus wroth, but now of the immortal stars with lead by him. As a soldier started in alarm and turned aside from him, I saw a shaft run so long. I have already have I set the shaft at him and I wrote him with the right hand. I mean the god the year of the current, and I deemed that I would send him forth to Athens, yet I doubted him not, very far is some man to god. And now have I met at hand, no far as where I might mount, yet in Libians a hand I seen, there be seven few chariots new-wrought, new-furnished with curbs speed over them, and by each standeth a yoke of horses feeding in white barley and oats. And as I set out I see the old squarman Libians striver charged me in our well built house. He bade me be mounted on horse and car and to lead the Libians to my father's confederate. Howbeit I hearkened not, very far had been better far, but spared the horses lost in the multitude of men they almost were faster, they that were wroth to eat their fill. So I with them, and am come on foot to him, trusting in my

"Punish," and the wrath of a god be heavy upon us."

τιξοῖσιν ἡσέως ταῖς δὲ μ' οἶα δ' ἱμελλόντι σπένει 216
 τῇ γὰρ ἀναισθη ἀρισττεσσὺν εἴη.

Ἰδὲ ἦν τε καὶ Ἀχιλλεύς, ἐκ δ' ἀμφιτέρων
 ἀρρεσὲς εἰμ' ἔσσοιτο βάλω, ἦεν δὲ μακρὸν
 τωρὰ κακὴ εἶσι ἀπο πάσσαλον ἀγκυλὰ + ἔα
 ἔμμεν τῷ ἐλμπε δὲ ἵλαον εἰς ἑσπευτο 218

τῷ μὲν Ἰωνισσὶ, φέρων χάριν ἑκτορὶ δὲ
 εἰ δὲ περὶ νοστήσω καὶ ἐσθίωμαι οὐδ' αὖτις
 παρὰ δ' ἔμμεν ἄλγος τε καὶ ἐκέρσας μεγάθυμος,
 αἰτία' ἔπειτ' ἐπ' ἐμὴν κερὶ τῶν αὐτῶν φως,
 εἰ μὴ ἔγωγε ταῖς τιξὶ φασγάνῃς ἐπὶ στυγερῇ 219
 χερσὶ δ' ἀκίλκτοας ἀντιμύλια γὰρ μοι ὀπτοῖ.

Ἰδὲ δ' αὖτ' Ἀχιλλεύς Ἰωνισσὶ εὖρος ἔκτισεν
 "μὴ δὲ οἴτως ἀπέρσῃ παρὰ δ' οὐκ ἔσσοιτο ἄλλως,
 εἴ μὴ γ' ἐπὶ τῷ τῷ δ' ἔμμεν οὐκ ἔσσοιτο καὶ ὄχρεον
 αὐτῷ τῷ ἀλγὸς οὐκ ἔσσοιτο παρὰ τῷ 220

ἐμὴ δ' ἐγὼ ἐμὴν ὄχρεον ἐπὶ τῷ οὐκ ἔσσοιτο
 εἰς Ἰωνισσὶ ἔσσοιτο ἐπὶ τῷ οὐκ ἔσσοιτο
 παρὰ τῷ μὴ δ' ἔμμεν καὶ ἔμμεν ἀντιμύλια τῷ
 τῷ καὶ τῷ παρὰ τῷ οὐκ ἔσσοιτο, εἰ περὶ δ' αὖτε
 Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ διαμύλει εὖρος ἀντιμύλια 221

αὐτῷ δὲ τῷ μαστίγῃ καὶ τῷ σφαιροῦς
 βίβας, ἐγὼ δ' ἔσσοιτο ἀντιμύλια, ὄφρα μαχόμεν
 τῷ σὺ τοῖς δ' ἀντιμύλια, μάλιστα δ' ἐμοὶ ἔσσοιτο

Ἰδὲ δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός
 "Ἀχιλλεῦ, σὺ μὴ αὐτὸς ἔχ' ἥ τις καὶ τῷ ἔσσοιτο 222
 μάλας ἐπὶ τῷ οὐκ ἔσσοιτο ἀντιμύλια ἐμὴ
 οἴσσοιτο, εἰ περὶ δ' αὖτε ἀντιμύλια Ἰδὲ δ' αὖτε
 μὴ τῷ μὴ δ' αὖτε ἀντιμύλια, οὐδ' ἀντιμύλια

¹ ἀντιμύλια ἀντιμύλια ἀντιμύλια

low, but this maseema was to avail me not. Already have I let fly a shaft at two chieftains, the son of Tydeus and Atreus' son, and smitten them fairly, and from them both of a surety I drew forth blood, yet did I but arouse them the more. Wherefore with a hap was it that I took from the peg my curved bow on that day when I led my Trojans to lovely Ilium to do pleasure to Hector. But if so be I shall return and behold with mine eyes my native land and my wife and great Igh roofed palace, then may some aurn forth with cut my head from me, if I break not this bow with my hands and cast it into the blazing fire, for worthless as wind doth it attend me.

To him then spake in answer Arneas, leader of the Trojans: 'Nay, speak not thus, things shall in no wise be any better before that we twain with horses and chariot go to face this man and make trial of him in arms. Nay, come, mount upon my ear, that thou mayest see of what sort are the horses of Troy, well skilled to course fleetly hither and thither over the plain whether in pursuit or in flight. They twain will bring the two of us safely to the city if again Zeus shall vouchsafe glory to Tydeus' son Diomedes. Come, therefore, take thou now the lash and the shining reins, and I will dismount to fight, or else do thou await his onset, and I will look to the horses.'

Then made answer to him the glorious son of Lycaon: 'Acneas, keep thou the reins thyself, and drive thine own horses, better will they draw the curved car under their wonted charioteer, if so be we must flee from the son of Tydeus. I would not that they take fright and run wild, and for want

διαφορῆμεν πολέμοιο, τίος φάηγον ποδῶντα,
 σὺν δ' ἐπαΐξας μεγαλήτοιοι Τιδέος υἱός 215
 αἷτις τε πτεῦρη καὶ ελασπὴ μακρὰς ἵπποις
 ἅλια σὺ γ' αὐτὸς ἔλαινε γὰρ ἄλματα ἐν τῷ ἵππῳ,
 τοῖσι δ' ἔχουσ' ἐπισπαστὰ δειδύματα ἄφει, δοῖρα
 "ὦς ἄρα φωστράντες ἐν ἄρματα σκυμνὰ δύντες,
 ἐμμεμῶν' ἐπὶ Τιδέῳ ἔχουσ' ὥστας ἵπποις 220
 τοῖς δὲ Ἰδὲ Σάτυρος, Λαπαρτίος αὐλαὸς υἱός,
 α' ἔα δὲ Τυδείδῃ σπῆα πτερύοντα προσπίδα
 "Τιδέῳ Διομήδης, ἐμψ' ἀγχιρρομένο θυμῷ,
 εἰδὼς ὅσσον κρατερῶ ἐπὶ σοὶ μεμῶντε μάχεσθαι,
 ἵ' ἀπαλειθρὸν ἔχοντας ὁ μὲν τειφῶν εὐ εἶδως, 225
 Παιδῶντος υἱὸς δ' αἶψα ἱκασσὸς εἴχεται εἶναι
 Λατῆας δ' οὐκ μὲν ὀνημοῖτο· "Ἀχιλλῆας
 εἴχεται ἐκπνεύμεν, μήτηρ δὲ αἶ' εἰσ' "Ἀφροδίτῃ
 αἰὲ' ἄνεθ' ἡ γαῖῃ μεθ' ἐφ' ἵππῳ, μῦθε μοι οὕτω
 εἶπε διαπρομάχων μὴ πως φίλον ἦτορ ἀλίσσης 230
 Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ἱππὸν ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερός
 Διομήδης·
 "μὴ τι φάσθ' ἄνδρῶν, ἔπει σὺδ' ἐκ πείσμεν οἶα
 εὐ γὰρ μοι γυναικὸν ἀλυσκαῖντι μάχεσθαι
 οἷα καταπύσσων ἐπὶ μοι μένος ἐμπεδὸν ἔστιν
 ὅππῃ δ' ἵππων ἐπιβήμεν, ἅλια καὶ αὖτις 235
 ὥστις εἴμ' ἐκτὶν τρεῖς μ' οἶα ἐφ' Παλλὰς Ἀθήνῃ
 τοῖσι δ' οὐ πάλιν αὖτις ἐποισσοῦν ὥστας ἵπποι
 ἄμφω ἐφ' ἡμέκω, αἶ γ' οἶν ἕτερος γὰρ φηγοῦ
 ἔλλο δὲ τοι ἔρσω. σὺ δ' ἐπὶ φρεσὶ βάλισσ' ἔσθω
 αἶ κεν μοι πολέσουλός 'Ἀθήνῃ κῦδος δοῖς 240
 ἐμφοτέρω πτεῦραι, σὺ δὲ τοιούδ' ἐμ ὥστας ἵπποις
 αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακτεῖν ἐξ ἄντρος ἦναι τεύχεα,

¹ *not ἀλίσσης ἀλυσκαῖντι*.

² Lines 245-6 were rejected by Lancelotti.

of the voice he put on wild to bear us forth from the
 hall, and so the son of great-souled Iphitos leap
 upon us and so the two of us, and drive off the
 magnificent steeds. Nay drive them off with
 our car and four own horses, and I will guide the
 man's onset with my sharp spear.

So saying they hurried upon the it and car and
 eagerly drove the swift horses against the son of
 Iphitos. And Nereus, the generous son of La-
 poretus, saw this and straight way sprang to Iphitos
 son's aid with. When he saw of Iphitos' car
 to my heart, I found two valiant warriors eager to
 fight against the son of Iphitos, measuring strength.
 The one is well-armed with the new even Pankras,
 and moreover stout, as to the son of Iphitos,
 while Akreus avoweth him for the turn of prowess
 known, and he is strong as Agamemnon. Nay come,
 let us give ground on the car in their rage for this,
 I pray thee, and the foremost fighters, lest thou
 haply lose thy life."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his
 brows mighty Iphitos spoke to him. I am not
 time to me of thy tale for I deem thou wilt not persuade
 me. Not in my hand is it to fight a man of fight
 or to cover down, still is my strength undimmed.
 And I have no mind to mount upon a car, but even
 as I am will I go to face them, that I should quail.
 Pankras Akreus suffereth not. As for these twins,
 their swift horses shall not bear back from us
 again even if one of the others escape. And another
 thing will I tell thee and do thou lay it to heart.
 If so be Athens rich in counsel shall counsel save me
 the glory to slay them both, then do thou lead here
 these swift horses, binding the reins fast to the

HOMER

Αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ τοῖσ' ἔτι μνησμένους ἴππους
 ἐκ δ' αἰετοῖσι ἱκνέσθαι μετ' αἰετὶ μέγας Ἀχαιοῖς
 τῆς γὰρ τοῖς γένετο, δὲ Τρώϊ' ἦεν αἰετὶ μέγας ἄνθρωπος
 θυγ' ἔηεν πομπῇσι λαοὺς ἄνους, οὐδ' ἀνέστη
 ἴππων ἄνους ἑσθλὸν ἄνδ' ἔτι τάλαντο
 τῆς γένετο δὲ καὶ ἀνδρὶ δαΐφρονι Ἀχιλλεύῃ.
 Ἀχιλλεὺς ἱεραιότατος ἄνθρωπος θ' ἄνους ἴππων
 τῶν αἰετῶν ἐνέσταντο αἰετὶ μεγάρουσι γένεσθαι
 τοῖς μὲν τεισάρας αἰετὶ δὲ καὶ ἑπτάκι ἐπὶ φέρονται,
 τῶν δὲ δὴ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἄνους μ' ἴππων θ' ἴππων
 αἰετῶν καὶ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἀνέστη καὶ αἰετὶ μέγας ἄνθρωπος.

Ἰδὲ αἰετὶ μετ' ἐπὶ τῇ αἰετὶ μέγας ἄνθρωπος,
 τῶν δὲ τῶν δὲ ἄνους δὲ καὶ ἀνέστη καὶ αἰετὶ μέγας ἄνθρωπος
 τῶν πρῶτος πρῶτος ἱεραιότατος ἄνθρωπος
 καὶ ἀνέστη, ἀνέστη, ἀνέστη ἱεραιότατος
 ἄνθρωπος ὁ αἰετὶ μέγας ἄνθρωπος, ἀνέστη ἀνέστη
 τῶν αἰετῶν ἀνέστη ἀνέστη αἰετὶ μέγας ἄνθρωπος

Ἦν δὲ καὶ ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη
 αἰετὶ μέγας ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἀνέστη τῶν δὲ ἀνέστη
 αἰετὶ μέγας ἄνθρωπος ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη
 τῶν δὲ ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη
 ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη

ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη ἀνέστη
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ἰππότες, ἰππότες

* This phrase is everywhere else except in the first of
 passages 1. 1. 1. where the word is used in a different way
 to be used in many other places. The word is used in the
 text in these two passages. Compare, however, a 1. 1.

chariot run, but be mindful to rush upon the horses of Aeneas and drive them forth from the Trojans to the host of the well greaved Achaeans. For they are of that stock wherefrom Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, gave to Troy recompense for his son Ganymedes, for that they were the best of all horses that are beneath the dawn and the sun. Of this stock the king of men Anchises stole a breed, putting his mares to them while Laomedon knew naught thereof. And from these a stock of six was born him in his palace; four he kept himself and reared at the stall, and the other two he gave to Aeneas, dearest of men.¹ Could we but take these twain, we should win us greatly renown.

Thus they spake on this wise one to the other, and forthwith drew near those of either twain, driving the swift horses. And Ixion's glorious son spake first to him, saying, "Thou son of lordly Tydeus, stalwart and wise of heart, verily my swift shaft subdued thee not, the bitter arrow, now will I again make trial of thee with my spear, if so be I may hit thee."

So saying, he poured and hurled his far shadowing spear, and smote upon the shield of Tydeus' son, and straight therethrough sped the point of bronze and reached the corselet. Then over him shouted aloud the glorious son of Lycaon, "Thou art smitten clean through the belly, and not for long, methinks, shalt thou endure, but to me hast thou granted great glory."

Then with no touch of fear spake to him mighty Diomedes, "Thou hast missed and not hit, but

πρίν γ' ἀποπαύσεσθαι, πρίν γ' ἢ ἕτερόν γε πεσόντα
αἵματος ἄσαι Ἄρηα, ταλαύρων πολεμιστὴν."

"Ὡς φάμενος προέηκε βέλος δ' ἵβυνεν Ἀθηνῆ 200
ῥίνα παρ' ὀφθαλμόν, λευκοὺς δ' ἐπέρησεν ὀδόντας
τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν γλῶσσαν πρυμνὴν τάμε χαλκος
ἀτειρής,

αἶχμή δ' ἐξελύθη¹ παρὰ νείατον ἀνθρεῶνα·
ἤριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ
αἰόλα παμφανόωντα, παρέτρεσαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι 205
ὠκύποδες τοῦ δ' αὖθι λύθη ψυχὴ τε μένος τε

Αἰνείας δ' ἀπόρουσε σὺν ἀσπίδι δουρί τε μακρῷ,
δείσας μὴ πῶς οἱ ἐρυσαίατο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοί
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῷ βαῖνε λέων ὥς ἀλκί πεποιθώς,
πρόσθε δέ οἱ δόρυ τ' ἔσχε καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντας²
ἔϊσθην, 300

τὸν κταμεναι μεμαῶς δς τις τοῦ γ' ἀντίος ἔλθοι,
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων ὃ δὲ χειρμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ
Τυδεΐδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροισιν,
οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰς³ ὃ δὲ μιν ῥεα πάλλε καὶ οἷος
τῷ βαλεν Αἰνείας κατ' ἰσχίον, ἔνθα τε μηρὸς 305
ἰσχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται, κοτύλην δέ τέ μιν καλέουσι
θλάσσε δὲ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' ἄμφω ῥῆξε τένοντε·
ᾧσε δ' ἀπὸ ῥινόεν τρηχὺς λίθος αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ἤρως
ἔστη γυνὴ ἐριπύων καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείῃ
γαίης· ἀμφὶ δὲ ᾧσε κελαυνὴ νύξ ἐκάλυψε. 310

Καὶ νῦν κεν ἐνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγατὴρ Ἀφροδίτη,
μήτηρ, ἣ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγκίστῃ τέκε βουκολέοντι

¹ ἐκλύθη Aristarchus: ἐξεύθη Zenodotus.

ye twain. I deem, shall not cease till one or the other
of you shall have fallen and glared with his blood
Aras the warrior with a tough shield of hide.

No space he and hurried, and Athena guided the
spear upon his nose beside the eye, and it pierced
through his nose to his teeth. On the stubborn bronze
shorn off his tongue at its root, and the spear-point
came out by the base of the teeth. Then he fell
from out the car, and his armor all bright and
flashing clanged upon him, and the swift-footed
horses swerved none, and there he lay, and his
strength was gone.

But Aeneas seapt down with alrid and long
spear raised with fear lest perchance the Achaeans
might drag from him the dead man. Over him he
stride, as a lion confident in his strength, and before
him he bent his spear and on a staff that was well
balanced on every side, eager to slay the man whom-
ever should come to meet the corpse, and crying a
terrible cry. But the son of Ixion grasped in his
hand a stone—a mighty deed—one that not two men
could bear such as mortals now are, yet lightly
did he wield it even none. Thencewith he smote
Aeneas on the hip where the thigh turns in the
hip joint,—the cup men call it, and crashed the
cup bone, and broke furthermore his sinews, and
the jagged stone tore the skin away. Then the
warrior fell with his knees, and there abode and with
his stout hand leaned he upon the earth, and dark
night enfolded his eyes.

And now would the king of men Aeneas, have
perished, had not the daughter of Zeus, Aphrodite
been quick to mark, even his mother, that conceived
him to Anchises as he tended his line. About her

ἄμφι δ' ἰὼν φίλον υἱὸν ἐχεύατο πηχέε λευκῷ,
 πρόσθε δέ αἱ πέπλοιο φασεωῦ πτυγμ' ἐκαλύψεν, 215
 ἔρκος ἔμεν βελέων, μὴ τις Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων
 χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο
 Ἦ μὲν ἰὼν φίλον υἱὸν ὑπεξίφεραν πολέμοιο
 οὐδ' υἱὸς Καπαντῆος ἐλήθετο συνθεσιάων
 τάων ἄς ἐπέτελλε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομυδῆς, 220
 ἀλλ' ὃ γε τοὺς μὲν εἰὺς ἠρύκακε μώνυχας ἵππους
 κόσφω ἀπὸ φλοίσβου, ἐξ αὐτογὸς ἦνια τείνας,
 Αἰνείας δ' ἐπαΐξας καλλιτριχας ἵππους
 ἐξέλασε Τρώων μετ' ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 δῶκε δὲ Δηϊπύλῳ, ἔταρψεν φίλῳ, ὦν περὶ πάσης 225
 τίεν ὀμηλικίης, ὅτι αἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια ᾔδῃ,
 νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ἤρωε
 ὦν ἵππων ἐπιβας ἔλαβ' ἦνιά σιγαλοεῖτα,
 αἶψα δὲ Τυδεΐδην μέθεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους
 ἐμμεμαῖως· ὃ δὲ Κύπριον ἐπ' ἔχετο νηλεὲς χαλκῷ, 230
 γιννώσκων ὃ τ' ἀναλκις ἔην θεός, οὐδέ θεων
 τάων αἱ τ' ἀνδρῶν πόλεμον κἀτα κοιρανέουσιν,
 οὔτ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναίη οὔτε πτολίπορθος Ἑννέω.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἐκίχανε παλὺν καθ' ὄμιλον ὀπάξων,
 ἐνθ' ἐπορεζάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδείος υἱὸς 235
 ἄκρην οὔτασε χεῖρα μεταλμῆνος ὀξείῳ δουρὶ
 ἀβληκρὴν· εἴθαρ δὲ δόρυ χρὸς ἀντετορῆσεν
 ἀμβροσίῳ διὰ πέπλον, ὃς αἱ Χαρῖτες κάμον αὐταί,
 πρυμνὸν ὑπερθέναρος ῥέει δ' ἀμβροτὸν αἷμα θεοῖο,
 ἰχώρ, οἷος πᾶρ τε ῥέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν· 240
 οὐ γὰρ σίτον ἔδουσ', οὐ πίνουσ' αἰῶπα οἶνον,
 218

dear son she flung her white arms, and before him she spread a field of her long garment to be a shield against missiles, not as if the Danaans with swift horses sought him, a spear of lance into his breast and take away his life.

Now there was bearing her dead son forth from out the battle, but the son of Laertes forgot not the commands that Athena gave at the marriage laid upon him. He had his own men hurried hither away from the tumult, leading the men fast to the chariot rim, but raised upon the famous horses of Athena, and drove them far from the Trojan plain, the first of the winged-footed Argives, and gave them a place as the dear guard whom he would not allow as the daughter of a youth, because he was so troubled with grief. Then he made drive them to the tower of the city, the warlike men in armor and took the bright reins, and strong was drive the stout-hearted man, so eager for his duty now. He too when he had given in proof of his love with his pains because dreading that she was a weak girl and not one of those that used it to the honor of warriors, no Athena son had been so much moved. But when he had come upon her as he promised her through the great turning then the son of great-eyed Iphidamas thrust with his sharp spear and sent upon her and wounded the surface of her delicate hand, and forthwith through the polished armor it hit the creases themselves had wrought for her the spear pierced the flesh upon the wrist above the palm, and forth flowed the immortal blood of the goddess, the issue such as flows in the blood of men, but they did not break or take down flowing

τοῦνεκ' ἀναίμονέγ' εἶσι καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται.
 ἡ δὲ μέγα ἰάχουσα ἀπὸ ἔο καββαλεν υἱὸν
 καὶ τον μὲν μετὰ χερσιν ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
 κυανὴν νεφέλῃ, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων 345
 χαλκῶν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο·
 τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὔσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
 "εἴκε, Διὸς θυγάτηρ, πολέμου καὶ δημοτῆτος
 ἡ οὐχ ἄλκις ὅττι γυναῖκας ἀνάλκιδας ἡπεροπεύεις;
 εἰ δέ σὺ γ' ἐς πόλεμον πωλήσῃαι, ἡ τέ σ' οἶω 350
 ῥιγῇσιν πόλεμον γε καὶ εἴ χ' ἐτέρωθι πύθῃαι."
 "Ὡς ἔφαθ'", ἡ δ' ἀλύουσ' ἀπεβήσεται, τειρετο δ'
 αἰνῶς·

τὴν μὲν ἄρ' Ἴρις ἐλοῦσα ποδὴνέμος ἔξαγ' ὄμιλον
 ἀχθομένην ὀδύνῃσι, μελαινετο δὲ χροὰ καλὴν
 εὖρεν ἔπειτα μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θούρον Ἄρῃα 355
 ἤμενον, ἡέρι δ' ἐγχος ἐκέκλιτο καὶ ταχὲ' ἵππῳ.
 ἡ δὲ γυνὴ ἱριποῦσα κασιγνήταιο φίλοι
 πολλὰ λισσομένη χρυσάμπυκας ᾗτεεν ἵππους·
 "φίλε κασιγνήτε, κόμισαί τέ με δὸς δέ μοι
 ἵππους,

ὅφρ' ἐς Ὀλυμπον ἵκωμαι, ἧ' ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστί 300
 λην ἀχθομαι ἔλκος, ὃ με βροτὸς οὔτασεν ἀνὴρ,
 Τυδεΐδης, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μαχοίτο."
 "Ὡς φάτο, τῇ δ' ἄρ' Ἄρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας
 ἵππους·

ἡ δ' ἐς διφρὸν ἔβαινεν ἀκηχεμένη φίλον ἦτορ,
 πὰρ δέ σι Ἴρις ἔβαινε καὶ ἡνία λαζετο χερσί, 305
 μᾶστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν, τῷ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
 αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκοντο θεῶν ἔδος, αἰπὺν Ὀλυμπον
 ἐνθ' ἵππους ἔστησε ποδὴνέμος ὠκέα Ἴρις

wine, wherefore they are banished, and are called
immortals. She then with a loud cry let fall her
own and Phoenix Apollo took him in his arms and
saved him in a dark cloud, lest any of the Immortals
with swift horses might hurl a spear of bronze into
his breast and take away his life. But once they
started and Hermes grieved at the war cry.
"Keep thee away daughter of Zeus from war and
fighting. Behold, I see that thou loquacious wear-
ing women! But if thou biddest them not enter,
they will as thou biddest, and I will at the same
time if thou biddest them leave alone."

No speech he, and she departed frantic and was
ever distressed. And with footed horses took her and
led her forth from out the living sacked with pain,
and her fair blood was daunted. Then she found
famous Arce sitting on the left of the horses and
upon a cloud was she spear waving and at hand
were his swift horses twain. Then she fell upon her
knees and with constant prayer begged for her dear
brother's horses with frontlets of gold. "Dear
brother save me and give me thy horses, that I
may get me to the rippling where is the shade of the
Immortals. For surely am I pained with a wound
which a mortal man dealt me, I deem not, but
would now fight even with father Zeus."

No speech she and Arce gave her his horses with
frontlets of gold and she mounted upon the car,
her heart daunted and beside her mounted he
and took the reins in her hand. She touched the
horses with the lash to start them, and rushing
kith the pair sped onward. Straightway then they
came to the shade of the gods to steep themselves,
and there wind-footed, swift he stayed the horses

λύσας' ἐξ ὀχέων, παρὰ δ' ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἶδαρ
 ἧ δ' ἐν γούνασι πίπτε Διώνης δι' Ἀφροδίτη, 370
 μητρός ἑῆς· ἧ δ' ἀγκὰς ἐλαζετο θυγατέρα ἦν,
 χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρειξεν ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζε
 " τίς νύ σε τοιαδ' ἔρεξε, φίλον τέκος, Οὐρανιωνῶν
 μαψιδίως, ὥς εἴ τι κακὸν ῥέζουσιν ἐνωπῇ, "

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη 375
 " οὐτά με Τυδέος υἱός, ὑπέρθυμος Διομήδης,
 οὔνεκ' ἐγὼ φίλον υἱὸν ὑπεξεφερον πολέμοιο,
 Αἰνείαν, ὅς ἐμοὶ πάντων πολὺ φίλτατος ἔστω.
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φυλοπις αἰνῆ,
 ἀλλ' ἤδη Δαναοὶ γε καὶ ἀθανάτοισι μάχονται " 380

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Διώνη, διὰ θεῶν
 " τέτλαθι, τέκνον ἑμὸν, καὶ ἀνάσχεο κηδομένη περ
 πολλοὶ γὰρ δὴ κλῆμεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
 ἐξ ἀνδρῶν, χαλέπ' ἄλγε' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι τιθέντες
 τλῆ μὲν Ἄρης, ὅτε μιν ὦτος κρατερός τ'
 Ἐφιάλτης, 385

παῖδες Ἀλκίῳ, δῆσαν κρατερῶ ἐνὶ δεσμῶ
 χαλκίῳ δ' ἐν κεραμῶ δέδετο τρισκαίδεκα μῆνας
 καὶ νύ κεν ἐνθ' ἀπόλοιτο Ἄρης ἄτος πολέμοιο,
 εἰ μὴ μητρική, περικαλλῆς Ἡερίβοια,
 Ἑρμῆα ἐξήγγειλεν· ὁ δ' ἐξέκλειψεν Ἄρηα 390
 ἤδη τειρόμενον, χαλεπὸς δέ εἰ δεσμὸς ἐδάμνα.
 τλῆ δ' Ἥρη, ὅτε μιν κρατερός πάς Ἀμφιτρύωνος
 δεξιτερόν κατὰ μαζὸν δίστιν' τριγλῶχιν
 βεβλήκει· τότε καὶ μιν ἀνηκεστον λαβὼν ἄλγος
 τλῆ δ' Αἰδῆς ἐν τοῖσι πελώριος ὤκιν' ἔειπον, 395
 εὐτέ μιν αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ, υἱὸς Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,

and turned them from the east and east before them, and an arrow. But last Aeneas, being forced upon the shore of his mother Ilium, he caught her daughter in her arms, and pressed her to his head and kissed her, saying, "Woe me, if the gods of earth, dear Ilium, have estimated thee less wanting, as thou hast been working since ere before thy face is seen."

To her then made answer Ilium, the fair goddess: "I know not, I know not, if of heart wounded me, that I was leaving thee from out the war my dear son Aeneas, who is now far the bravest of a man. But no longer is the dread battle one to thee. Ilium and Aeneas, my son, I demand two high eyes with the iron axe."

To her then made answer Ilium, the fair goddess: "Be of good cheer, my child, and endure for as thy father, for thou shalt not be left alone, for thou shalt have suffered at the hands of men, and thy father will now upon the shore. But suffered Aeneas, when thou art being, and Ilium, the son of Aeneas, brought him to the shore, and in a breast he was bound for thirteen months, and then would Aeneas, that of our love, perished had not the strength of the son of Aeneas, the beautiful Ilium, brought him into Ilium, and he saw both Aeneas that was now sure distressed, for his grievous wounds were overpowering him. He suffered Ilium, when the mighty son of Aeneas came, and on the right breast with a three-headed arrow, then upon his arm came a pain that might be no more be assuaged. And he suffered countless blades even as the rest a bitter arrow, when Ilium came, the son of Zeus that beareth the scepter."

ἔν ΠΩω ἔν πεκίεσσι βαλὼν ὀδύνῃσιν ἔδωκεν·
 εὐταρ ὁ βῆ̃ προς θυμῷ Διὸς καὶ μακρὸν Ὀλύμπου
 κῆρ ἄχεων, ὀδυνῇσι πεπαρμένους· αὐτὰρ οἷστος
 ὦμῳ ἐν στήθεσσι ἤλληλατο, κῆρ δὲ θυμῷ 408
 τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιῖων ὀδυνήφата φάρμακα πασσών
 ἤκεσας· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθνήσκος γε τέτυκτα,
 σχετλίος, ὀβριμοεργός,¹ δὲ οὐκ ὀθετ' αἴσυλα ρέζων,
 δὲ τυξοίω ἐκπῆθε θεοῦς, οἳ Ὀλύμπου ἔχουσι
 σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀνήκε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἄθ·νη 409
 νηπιος, οὔδ' ἐτ' οὔδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδεος υἱός,
 ὅττι μάλ' οὐ δηναιὸς ὥς ἀθανάτοισι μαχηταί,
 οὔδ' ἐτ' ἐμὲ παῖδες ποτὶ γοῖνας παππαζούσων
 ἔλθοντ' ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς θηριότητος
 τῷ νῦν Τυδείδῃ, εἰ καὶ μάλα καρτερός ἐστι, 410
 φραζέσθω μὴ τίς οἱ ἀμείνων σείῃ μαχηταί,
 μὴ δ' ἔν Αἰγυπλίῃ, περιφρῶν Ἀδρηστικήν,
 ἐξ ὑπὸν γούσῃ φίλους οἰκῆας ἔγειρη,
 κουριδίον ποθέουσα ποσσιν, τὸν ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν,
 ἰφθίμη ἄλοχος Διομήδεος ἵπποδαμοιο 411

Ὡς ῥα, καὶ ἀμφοτέρῃσιν ἀπ' ἰχῷ χεῖρος² ὁμογενῶν
 ἔλθετο χεῖρ, ὀδυνῇ δὲ κατηπιωκῆτα βαρεῖαι·
 αἱ δ' αὐτ' εἰσορούσας Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἴρη
 κερτομοῖς ἐπέεσσιν Δία Κρονίδην ἐριθίζον
 τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἤρχε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη 420
 "Ζεῦ πατερ, ἦ ῥα τι μοι κεχολώσῃς, ὅττι κεν εἴπω,
 ἦ μάλα δὴ τῶα Κύπρις Ἀχαιῶν ἀνιῖσα
 Τρωσὶν ἅμα σπείσθαι, τοῖς νῦν ἑκπαυλὰ φύλῃς,

¹ ὀβριμοεργός· αἰσχυρὸς ἢ Ἀτίσχυτος.

² χεῖρ· χερσὶν ἑποσώσεται.

gave him in Pyrrhus' hand the dead, and gave him over
to the sea. But he went to the house of Idas and to
his brothers with grief at heart, passed through
with pain. For only the young men of the house had the
spear been taken and destroyed the sons. But
Pyrrhus spread terror in the hearts that saw pain and
brave men. For every man in his mind of mortal
mind. But was a man of courage that feared
not of his own death, seeing that with his arrows
he would bring death to all the Greeks. And upon
this had the Greeks, Nestor said, Athens set
the man of death at the head of the host of the
war. But not true, that every man of the host
for his own sake, but for the Greeks. Not do
his own people, but for the Greeks. When he is come
back from war and the great conflict. Therefore
now at Athens men for a man of the host's house
and one better than those that fight against. He is
with Argos, the daughter of Adrastus, passing
was from sleep with her young marriage and
her husband, as she was for her wicked husband
the best man of the Argians, even she, the brave
wife of horse-taming Iphiclus.

She spoke and with both her hands wiped the
sweat from the arm. The arm was restored and
the grievous pain assuaged. But Athens and Hera,
as they stood upon her, sought to anger Zeus son of
Cronos, with cunning words. And among them the
goddess Nestor-eyed Athens was first to speak.

'Is not Zeus, with these arrows he wroth with me
for the word that I shall say? Of a surety now
Cephus has been striking some one of the women of
Achaia, he has after the Ilians, where now she
so wondrously loveth, and is she striking such a

τῶν τῶνα καρρέζοντα Ἀχαιάδων ἐνπέπλων
πρὸς χρυσῇ περὶ καταμυζατο χεῖρα ἀραιήν " 429

Ὡς φάτο, μίδθησεν δὲ πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,
καί ῥα καλεσσάμενος προσεφη χρυσὴν Ἀφροδίτην
" οὐ τοι, τέκνον ἔμον, δεδοται πολέμηια ἔργα,
ἀλλὰ σὺ γ' ἱμῖροντα μετερχεο ἔργα γάμοιο,
ταῦτα δ' Ἀργεῖ θοῶ καὶ Ἀθηγα πάντα μελήσει " 430

Ὡς αἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
Αἰνεΐδ' ἐπόρουσε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διοιτιδης,
γινώσκων ὃ αἱ αὐτὸς ὑπερῆχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων·
ἀλλ' ὃ γ' ἄρ' αὐδὲ θεὸν μέγαν ἄζετο, ἴστο δ' αἰεὶ
Αἰνεΐαν κτεῖναι καὶ ἐπὶ κλυτὰ τεύχεα δῦσαι. 435

τρεῖς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαῖνον,
τρεῖς δὲ οἱ ἐστυφείλιζε φασεωτὴν Ἀσπίδ' Ἀπόλλων.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἴσος,
δεῖνα δ' ὁμοκλήσας προσέφη ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων
" φράζεο, Τυδεΐδη, καὶ χαίρεο, μηδὲ θεοῖσιν 440
ἴσ' ἔθελε φρονέειν, ἐπεὶ οὐ ποτε φίλον ὁμοῖον
ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν χαμαὶ ἔρχομένων τ' ἀνθρώπων "

Ὡς φάτο, Τυδεΐδης δ' ἀνεχαίετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσσω,
μῆνιν ἀλευάμενος ἐκατηβολοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος
Αἰνεΐαν δ' ἀπάτερθεν ὁμίλου θῆκεν Ἀπόλλων 445
Περγᾶμιν εἰν ἱερῇ, ὅθι οἱ νηὸς γ' ἐτετυκτο.
ἦ τοι τὸν Λητώ τε καὶ Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα
ἐν μεγάλῃ ἀδύτῃ ἀκτόντό τε κῦδανόν τε·
αὐτὰρ ὃ εὐώλων τεύξ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων
εὐτῷ τ' Αἰνεΐᾃ ἱέλον καὶ τεύχεσι τοῖον, 450
ἐμφι δ' ἄρ' εὐώλῃ Τρῶες καὶ δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ

one of the fair-robed women of Argos, she hath scratched upon her golden brooch her delicate hand."

So spake she; but the father of men and gods answered, and saying to him golden Aphrodite said: "Not unto thee, my child, are given works of war, nay follow thou after the lovely works of marriage, and all these things shall be the business of swift Ares and Athene."

(On this word spake they one to the other, but Diomedes, good at the warfare, kept upon Aeneas, though well he knew that Apollo himself held forth his arms above him, yet had he no awe even of the great god, but was all eager to slay Aeneas and strip from him his gorgeous armour. Five times then he kept upon him, furiously fain to slay him, and thrice did Apollo beat back his shining anvil. But when for the fourth time he rushed upon him like a god, then with a terrible cry spake to him Apollo that worketh afar: "Bethink thee, son of Tydeus, and give place, neither be thou minded to be like of spirit with the gods: seeing in no wise of like sort is the race of immortal gods and that of men who walk upon the earth."

So spake he, and the son of Tydeus gave ground a scant space backward, avoiding the wrath of Apollo that smiteth afar. Aeneas then did Apollo set apart from the throng in sacred Pergamus where was his temple builded. There Leto and the archer Artemis healed him in the great sanctuary, and glorified him, but Apollo of the silver bow fashioned a wrath in the likeness of Aeneas self and in armour like to his, and over the wrath the Trojans and goddly Achaeans smote the bull-hide

δῆρουν ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοείας
 ἄσπιδας ἐν κύκλους λαισηιά τε πτερόεντα,
 δὴ τότε θαῦρον Ἄρηα προσηΐδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
 "Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολοίγε, μαιφονε, τειχεσιπλήτη, 466
 οὐκ ἂν δὴ τοιοῦτ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἔρυσαιο μετελθών,
 Τυδεΐδην, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο,
 Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτα σχεδὸν οὔτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο δαμόνι ἴσος."

Ὡς εἰπὼν αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέζετο Περγῶνι ἄκρῃ, 469
 Ἑρῶας δὲ σίχας οὐλὸς Ἄρης ὄτρυνε μετελθών,
 εἶδομενος Ἀκαμαντι βοῶ ἡγήτορι Θρηκῶν
 νύασι δὲ Πριάμοιο διωτρεφέεσσι κέλευεν·
 "ὦ νύκῃς Πριάμοιο, διωτρεφείας βασιλῆος,
 εἰς τί ἐτι κτείνεσθαι ἐάσετε λαὸν Ἀχαιοῖς, 468
 ἢ εἰς ὃ κεν ἀμφὶ πυλῆς ἐθ' ποιητῆσι μάχωνται;
 κίεταί ἀνὴρ ὃν ἴσον ἐτίομεν Ἑκτορι διῶ,
 Αἰνείας, υἱὸς μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίσοιο
 ἀλλ' ἄγετ' ἐκ φλοισβοῖο σαώσομεν ἰσθλὸν ἑταῖρον"

Ὡς εἰπὼν ὄτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου. 470
 ἐνθ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν μάλα νείκεσεν Ἑκτορα δῖον·
 "Ἑκτορ, πῇ δὴ τοι μένος αἵχεται ὃ πρὶν ἔχεσκες,
 φῆς που ἄτερ λαῶν πόλιν ἐξέμεν ἡδ' ἐπικούρω
 οἶος, σὺν γαμβροῖσι κασιγνήτοισι τε σοῖσι
 τῶν νῦν οὐ τιν' ἐγὼ ἰδέειν δύναμι' οὐδὲ νοῆσαι, 473
 ἀλλὰ καταπτύσσουσι κύνες ὥς ἀμφὶ λέοντα

* The *λαισηία* appears to have been (at least originally) nothing more than an undressed hide, the hair of which fluttered about its edges as a fringe—a human counterpart of the fringed, or tasseled, regis of Zeus.

bucklers about one another's breasts, the round shields and fluttering targets.¹ Then unto furious Ares spake Phœbus Apollo "Ares, Ares, thou bane of mortals, thou blood-stained stormer of walls, wilt thou not now enter into the battle and withdraw this man therefrom, this son of Tydeus, who now would fight even against father Zeus? Cypris first hath he wounded in close fight on the hand at the wrist, and thereafter rushed he upon mine own self like unto a god."

So spake he, and himself sate him down upon the height of Pergamus, and baneful Ares entered amid the Trojans ranks and urged them on, in the likeness of swift Acamas, leader of the Thracians. To Priam's sons, nurtured of Zeus, he called, saying "Ye sons of Priam, the king nurtured of Zeus, how long will ye still suffer your host to be slain by the Achæans? Shall it be until such time as they fight about our well-built gates? Lo! beth a man whom we honoured even as goodly Hector, Aeneas, son of great-hearted Anchises. Nay, come, let us save from out the din of conflict our noble comrade."

So saying he aroused the strength and spirit of every man. And Sarpedon moreover sternly chid goodly Hector, saying "Hector, where now is the strength gone that aforesime thou hadst? Thou saidst forsooth that without hosts and allies thou wouldst hold the city alone with the aid of thy sisters' husbands and thy brothers; howbeit of these can I now neither behold nor mark anyone, but they cower as dogs about a lion, and it is we

ἤματα δὲ μαχημέσθ', οἳ περ τ' ἐπικουροὶ ἔνευον
 καὶ γὰρ σὺν ἐπιστορὸς εὖ μάλα τήλυθ' ἦεν
 τολῶ γὰρ ἱκεῖν, ἔπειθ' οἳ δαήμεναι,
 εἰθ' ἄλοχον τε φίλον ἔλκον καὶ ἑταῖον υἱόν, 495
 καὶ δὲ πτερυγὰ πάλια, τὰ ἔλκοντες ὅς κ' ἐπιδεῖνται
 αἶψα καὶ ὡς ἱκεῖντες ὄρνιθες καὶ μέμον' αὐτοὶ
 εὖδρα μαχέσσεσθαι θάρσ' οὐ τι μοι εἰσέειδε τοῖον
 οἷόν κ' ἔνε φέρμεν Ἀχαιοὶ ἢ κεν θύοντες
 τυτῇ δ' ἐσθρῆας, ἔταρ οὐδ' ἄλλοις κελύουσιν 500
 λαοῖσιν μέμενεν καὶ ἀμυνόμεναι ὤρεσσι
 μὴ πῶς, ὡς αἰεὶ λαοὶ' αἰεὶ τε πανύπνιον,
 εὖδρασι θυσιμένεσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κέρμα γένησθαι
 οἳ δὲ ταχ' ἐπερσύνον' εὐ νειομένην πάλιν νηῖν
 οὐαὶ δὲ χρὴ τοῖς πάντεσσι μέλειν οὐκ ἔτι τε καὶ ἥμαρ, 505
 ἀργούς λαοπηγῆν τρυκαλείων ἐκείνων
 ἐνέμεναι δέ κεν, κρατερὸν δ' ἀνδρῶνδ' ἀνέστι
 Ἴδμε φάτο Λαοπρόδον δυνάδι φέρων Ἰστυμίδου
 αἰετὰ δ' εἴς ὄρνιθ' οὐν τεύχεσιν εἰσε χαμαίε,
 πάλιν δ' ὅς κ' εὖδρασιν πᾶσι σθένος ἦεντο πάντῃ. 510
 ὄρνιθες μαχέσσεσθαι· ἵναρ δὲ φίλον αἶψα
 οἳ δ' ἐλελιθίοντες καὶ θανόντες ἴσταν Ἀχαιοὶ
 Ἀχαιοὶ δ' ὑπόμενες δαλίαι οὐδ' εἴθ' οὐδ' ἔτι
 ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ἔχρας φέρει ἵπρας παν' αἰῶνα
 δαλῶν λαοπηγῆν, ὅτε τε φαίη Διὶ μήτηρ 515
 ἀργὴν ἐπαινομένην ἄνεμον κέρπος τε καὶ ἔχρας,
 αἳ δ' ὑπολευσάμενται ἀχιρμαίαι ὡς τοτ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 λαοὶ ἵπερθε γένοιντο κορυθαίῳ δὲ μὲν δὲ αὐτῶν
 οὐρανὸν εἰς πάλιχαλκον ἀνέκλιπον πῶδες ἵππων,
 ὡς ἐπιμισγομένης οὐαὶ δ' ἐσθρῆας ἤτολχευε 520

¹ ἀνερθεῖν; χαλῶν.

that fight we that are but ~~men~~ among you. For
 I that am but an ~~old~~ man come from very far, after
 to I was by visiting Xanthos where I met my dear
 wife and children and my great wealth the which
 every man that is in ~~the~~ ~~city~~ ~~city~~. Yet even as yet
 I am the same and am fain myself to fight my man,
 though here is no fighting none such as the Achaeans
 might hear away and so. whereas thus standest
 and dost not even urge thy hands to a side and defend
 them wives. Beware lest thou and thy as if caught
 in the meshes of alienationing ~~the~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~ a prey
 and equal unto your foremen. and ~~my~~ ~~man~~ ~~man~~
 as waste you will ~~perish~~ ~~city~~. In the usual
 of these cases sent by night and day and thus
 abundant beneath the canopy of his far famed
~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~that~~ ~~their~~ ~~ground~~ ~~the~~ ~~city~~ ~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~put~~
 away from the strong ~~city~~ ~~city~~.

No space had he and his word stung Hector
 to the heart. For with he went ~~and~~ ~~from~~
 hurried to the ground and heaving his two
 sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host
 urging men to fight and raised the dread din of
 battle. So they moved and took their stand with
 their faces toward the Achaeans, and the Achaeans
 on their part threw a hail of javelins and did not
 And even as the wind came which stirred the forest
 these ~~ing~~ ~~themselves~~ ~~of~~ ~~men~~ ~~that~~ ~~are~~ ~~winnowing~~ ~~when~~
 far-blown Demeter amid the driving blasts of wind
 separates the grain from the chaff and the heaps of
 chaff grow white, even as now did the Achaeans
 grow white over head and shoulders beneath
 the cloud of dust that thronged the point of the
 warriors the hooves of their horses beat up to the
 masses beneath, as the fight was joined again, and

οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς φέρον· ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα
 θεῶρος Ἄρης ἐκαλύψε μαχῇ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγαν,
 παντοσ' ἐποιχομενος τοῦ δ' ἐκράαιεν ἐφετμὰς
 Φοῖβον Ἀπολλωνος χρυσαόρου, ὃς μιν ἀνυγει
 Τρωσὶν θυμὸν ἐγείρει, ἐπεὶ ἴδε Παλλάδ' Ἀθήνην 510
 οἰχομένην ἣ γὰρ ῥα πέλεν Δαναοῖσιν ἀρηγῶν
 αὐτὸς δ' Αἰνείαν μαλα πινος ἐξ ἀδύτοιο
 ἦκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βαλε πομῆνι λαῶν.
 Αἰνείας δ' ἐτάροισι μεθίστατο τοὶ δ' ἐχάρησαν,
 ὥς εἶδον ζωὸν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσκίοντα 515
 καὶ μένος ἰσθλὸν ἔχοντα. μετ' ἀλλήσάν γε μὴν οὐ τι
 οὐ γὰρ ἔα πόνος ἄλλος, ὃν ἀργυρότοξος ἔγειρεν
 Ἄρης τε βροτολοιγὸς Ἔρις τ' ἄμοτον μεμαυῖα.

Τοὺς δ' Αἰῶντε δῖω καὶ Ὀδυσσεύς καὶ Διομήδης
 ὄτρυνον Δαναοὺς πολεμιζέμεν οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ 520
 οὔτε βίας Τρώων ὑπειδίδισαν οὔτε ἰωκάς,
 ἀλλ' ἔμεινον νεφέλῃσιν ἰοικότες, ἃς τε Κρονίων
 νηνεμῆς ἔστησεν ἐπ' ἀκροπόλοισιν δρεσσω
 ἀτρέμας, ὅφρ' εὐδῇσι μένος Βορέας καὶ ἄλλων
 ἰαχευῶν ἀνέμων, οἱ τε νέφεα σκιάοντα 525
 πνοιῇσιν λιγυρῇσι διασκιδνάσιν ἀέντες
 ὥς Δαναοὶ Τρῶας μένον ἐμπεδον οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο.
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἄν' ὁμιλον ἐφοῖτα πολλὰ κελεύων·
 "ὦ φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἔστε καὶ ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἔλασθε,
 ἀλλήλους τ' αἰδεῖσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμῖνας" 530
 αἰδομένων ἀνδρῶν πλείονες σοοὶ ἢ ἐπέφανται
 φευγόντων δ' οὐτ' ἄρ κλέος δρυνται οὔτε τις ἀλκή."

the charioters showed round. The sight of these
hordes of bare-chested warriors and their better
furnish Aras drew a gasp of surprise to and the Indians,
ranging everywhere, as if he had the instinct of
the Indian Apas and a golden sword was laid down
upon the spirit of the Indians, whereas he saw that
Fama Alas was departed. For he saw that
bare and the Indians. And Apas himself sent
Aras far from out the rich sanctuary and put
courage in the heart of his people of the land.
And Aras took his place in the midst of his com-
rades and they were glad as they saw him come
to join them and as he was and possessed of valiant
courage. How it was, as he said, in the old
land of the most fortunate land, even that which he
of the river land was strong and Aras the king of
Hind and the land that was a world of war.

The people of the land of the land and the land
and the land of the land to fight, yet
they even of themselves gained not before the
Indians and their words, but stood their
ground like men that in all weather the sun of
the land of the land of the land of the land
time the sight of the land of the land of the land
of the other land of the land of the land of the land
and matter of the land of the land of the land
even as the Indians with the land of the land
land and the land of the land of the land of the land
of the land of the land of the land of the land of the land

My friends, we men and take to your hearts of
valour and have shame each of the other in the
fierce conflict. If men that have shame were as
moved than are slain, but from them I will see something
not in glory but in men.

He spoke, and hurled his spear swiftly and smote a foremost warrior, a comrade of great renown, Aeneas, the son of Pegeus, whom the Trojans honored even as the sons of Priam, for that he was swift to fight amid the foremost. Him did old Agamemnon smite with his spear upon the steel and it is stayed and the spear but clean through it passed the bronze, and into the loins fully he drove it through the belt, and he fell with a thud, and upon him his armour clanged.

Then Aeneas saw two champions of the Danaans, the sons of Diocles, Cretion and Orontes, whose father dwelt in well-built Phryce, a man rich in substance, and in lineage was he sprung from the river Aeneas that flows in broad stream through the land of the Phrygians and that he got Orontes to be king over many men. And Orontes he got great reward Diocles, and of Diocles were born twin sons, Cretion and Orontes, well skilled in all manner of fighting. Now when the twin had reached manhood, they followed with the Argives on the track steps to Ilium famed for its horses, seeking to win recompense for the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus, but their own selves in that land did the doom of death end. I saw them two lying upon the mountain tops are reared by their dams in the thickets of a deep wood, and the twin snatch cattle and goats and sheep and make havoc of the farmsteads of men, until themselves are slain by the hands of men with the sharp bronze, even in such wise were these two slain vanquished beneath the hands of Aeneas and fell like tall fir trees.

But as they fell Menelaus dear to Atreus had pity for them, and strode through the foremost fighting,

βῆ δὲ διὰ προμαχῶν κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,
 σείων ἔγχειν· τοῦ δ' ὄτρυνεν μένος Ἄρης,
 τὰ φρονέων, ἵα χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀλκίαισιν ὀδυσσεύς
 τὸν δ' ἴδεν Ἀντίλοχος, μεγαθύμον Λεστορέος υἱός, 246
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμαχῶν· περὶ γὰρ οὕτω ποιεῖν λαῶν,
 μὴ τι παῖσαι, μέγα δὲ σφας ἀποσφύλλει ποταμοῖο.
 τῷ μὲν δὴ χεῖρας τε καὶ ἔγχεα ὀφύοντα
 ἀντίον ἀλλήλων ἔχτην μεμαυῖτε μαχεσθαι
 Ἀντίλοχος δὲ μάλ' ἔγχε παριστοτο ποιεῖν λαῶν 250
 Ἀλκίαισιν δ' οὐ μέντε, θοὸς περ ἴων πολέμασσι,
 ὡς εἶδεν δυο φῶτε παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μέκοντε
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν νεκροὺς ἔρυσαν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
 τῷ μὲν ἄρα δειλὴν βαλόντων ἐν χερσὶν ἑταίρων,
 αὐτῷ δὲ στρεφθέντε μετὰ πρῶτοισι μαχεσθῆν 254
 Ἔνθα Πυλαμνίηα ἔλετ' ἀταλάντων Ἄρηι,
 ἄρχον Παφλαγονῶν μεγαθύμων ἀσπίσταων,
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀτρεΐδης δουρικλείτος Μενέλαος
 ἔστασεν ἔγχεϊ κίεε κατὰ κληῖδα τυχούσας
 Ἀντίλοχος δὲ Μυδωνα βαλ', ἥμιον θεράποντα, 260
 ἔσθλ' ἄνδρα Ἀτυμνιαδῆν, ὃ δ' ὑπεστρεφε μῦνιχας ἵππους,
 χερμαδὶς ἀγκῶνα τυχὼν μέσον· ἔκ δ' ἄρα χερσὶν
 ἦναι λαΐα· ἐλεφαντὶ χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κοίτησιν
 Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἐπαΐξας ξίφει ἤλασε κορσὴν
 αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' ἀσθμαίνων εὐέργιος ἔκπεσε δόφρον 266
 κίμβας ἑν κοίτησιν ἐπὶ βρεχμον τε καὶ ὤμους
 δεῖτα μάλ' ἐσθήκει—τυχὲ γὰρ ῥ' ἄμαθ' οἶο βυβίης—
 ὄφρ' ἴσπῳ κλῆξαντε χαμαὶ βάλοι ἐν κοίτησι
 τοὺς ἵμας· Ἀντίλοχος, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἤλασ'
 Ἀχαιῶν

harnessed in shining bronze and brandishing his spear, and Arce moved him on to intent that he might be vanquished beneath the hands of Aeneas. But Antichus son of great-crowned Nestor beheld him, and stride through the foremost fighters, for greatly did he fear for the shepherd of the host, lest he might be slain, and he utters threat upon them of their fate. Now the twain were hailing forth their hands and their sharp spears each against the other, vain to do battle when Antichus came close beside the shepherd of the host. Then Aeneas alone met, swift warrior though he was, when he beheld the two hunting their ground side by side, and they, when they had dragged the dead to the host of the Achaean, and the others pair in the arms of their comrades, and themselves turned back and lunged at and the foremost.

Then the twain slew Priamides, peer of Arce, the leader of the great-minded Paphlagonian stout-men. It was as he stood still, the son of Atreus, spear-famed Menelaus, pierced with his spear, smiting him upon the collar-bone, and Antichus made a cast at Menelaus, no stroke and character, the great son of Atreus as even as he was turning the single-haired horses and smote him with a stone full upon the crown, and the reins, white with hoar, fell from his hands to the ground in the dust. Then Antichus swept upon him and drove his sword into his temple, and gasping he fell forth from out the war-burst car heading in the dust on his head and shoulders. Long time he stood there for he lay on deep sand, and his horses seized him and cast him to the ground in the dust, and then Antichus rushed, and drove into the host of the Achaeans.

Τῆς δ' Ἐκτωρ εἶπεν κατὰ στίχας, ὦρτο δ'
εὖ' αἰτοῦς

300

πεκλήγων ἅμα δὲ Τρῳάων εἵποντο φάλαγγες
καρτερὰ ἤρχε δ' ἄρα σφω Ἄρης καὶ πῆχ' Ἑκνώ,
ἥ μιν ἔχουσα Κίρδαμον ἀναιδέα δῖος Ἄρης,
Ἄρης δ' ἐν παλαμῇ πελῳιον ἔγχος ἐκνωμα,
φύτα δ' ἄλλοτε μιν προσθ' Ἑκτορος, ἄλλοτ'
ὀπυθῆ

305

Τον δὲ ἴδων βύνησε βόην ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
ὥς δ' ὅτ' αὐτὴν ἀπαλμῶς, ἢ πολὺς πεδίασθ',
στῆν ἐν' ὠκυρῇ ποταμῇ ἅλαδε πρυμνῇ,
σάρω μορμυρόντα ἴδων, ἀνὰ τ' ἔδραμ' ὕπτισσε,
ὥς τότε ἰυδαῖος ἀνεχάζετο, εἶπε τε λαῷ
"ὦ φίλοι, οἷον δὴ θαυμάζομεν Ἑκτορα δῖον
αἰχμητὴν τ' ἵμναι καὶ θαρσαλέον πολέμοισιν"
τὴν δ' αἰὲς πορὰ εἶε γὰρ θεῶν, ἥ λυγρὴ δ' ἦτορ
καὶ νῦν οἱ παρὰ κείνῳ Ἄρῃ, βροτῶ ἀνδρὶ τοιῷ
ἀλλὰ πρὸς Τρῳῆς τετραμμένοι αὖτ' ὀπίσσω
εἴεσθε, μηδὲ θεοὶ μετὰνέμεν ἴφι μαχεσθαι

310

305

Ἴδὲ δρ' εἶπεν, Τρῳῆς δὲ μάλ' ὀχέον ἤλυθον
αἰνῶ

Ἰδὼ Ἐκτωρ δυο φῶτε κατέκτανεν εἵλοτε χαρμῆς,
εὖ ἐνὶ διφρῇ ἵοντε, Μενέσθην Ἀγχιάλῳ τε
τῷ δὲ πεσόντ' ἔλεος μέγας Τελαμῶνος Αἴας
στῆ δὲ μάλ' ἔγγυς ἢ καὶ ἀκοντίῳ δουρὶ φασγῶν,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀμφίον, Σαλγῶν υἱόν, ὃς ῥ' ἐνὶ Ἰλίσσῳ
καὶ πολυέτῃ μιν πολέμοιοι ἀλλὰ ἔμοιρα
ἦν' ἐπικουρήσαντα μετὰ Πριάμῳ τε καὶ υἱᾷ
τόν γε ποτὲ ζῆσθ' ἔμελλε βαλεῖν Τελαμῶνος Αἴας.

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¹ E. V. has ὀπυθῆ here to be interpreted as ὀπύθῃ. In the light of M. A. however, it is at least possible that
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But Hector marked them across the ranks, and rushed upon them shouting aloud, and with him followed the strong battalions of the Trojans: and Ares led them and the queen Elys, she bringing out on him of War: while Ares wielded in his hands a tremendous spear, and ranged now in front of Hector and now behind him.

At sight of him Thymodes, guard of the warriors, shuddered: and even as a man in passing over a great plain halts in dismay at a swift streaming river that floweth on to the sea, and seeing it rushing with foam starteth backward, even so now did the sons of Ilium give ground: and he spake to the host: "I never knew you now we were ever wont to marvel at good & Hector, deeming him a spearman and a dauntless warrior: whereas ever by his side is some god that wardeth from him ruin, even as now Ares is by his side in the likeness of a mortal man. But with faces turned toward the Trojans give ye ground ever backwards, neither rage ye to fight again with gods."

So spake he: and the Trojans came very close to them. Then Hector saw two warriors writhed in fight, Menestios and Anchialus, the two being in one car. And as they fell great Tramonan Aias had pity of them, and came and stood close at hand, and with a cast of his shining spear smote Amphion, son of Deigaeus, that dwelt in Paros: a man rich in substance, rich in corn land, but fate led him to bear aid to Priam and his sons. His Trojanian Aias smote upon the belt, and in the lower belly

Ares' spear "bearing in her hands," rather than "bringing in her train" is a fatal by evidence we are to understand some symbolic attribute of Elys.

πειρώσθ' ἐν γαστρὶ παύῃ δι' ἄλκοος ἐν ἔχῃ
 διυπνῶσθαι περὶν ὃ δ' ἐπ' ἄνωγε φαίδιμος Ἄϊας
 τείχεα σιλοῦσε Τρῶες δ' ἐπὶ δὲ γῆν' ἔχουσιν
 ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ παμφανώτα σιμὴ δ' ἀνέδραστο πύλαι
 οὐτάρ ὃ λ' ἔπρος· ἔτι νεοροὶ χάλκῳ ἐν ἔχῃ 626
 ἔσπασαν· οἳ δ' ἄρ' ἐν ἄλλῃ διυπνῶσθαι τείχεα πάλαι
 ὤμοισι ἀφίλεσθαι ἐπειγέτο γὰρ βέλεσσι
 δεῖσε δ' ὃ γ' ἀμφιβάσῃ προτέρη Τρῶες ἀγέρωνες,
 οἳ πύλαι τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφίστασαν ἔχῃ· ἔχοντες,
 οἳ δ' ἔμεναν περ ἔσθλα καὶ ἰσχυροὶ καὶ ἀγαυοὶ 628
 ὥσταν ἀπὸ σφείης ὃ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίσθη
 ἴδῃ οἳ μὲν ποικίλοντο κατὰ κλισίῃς καμνέτω
 Ἰλίουπύλον δ' Ἰφράκλῃ· ὅτε, ἦν τε μέγας τε,
 ὤρσεν ἐπ' ἀντιθέῃ Σαρπηδὸν μοῖρᾴ προαίτη 630
 οἳ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
 νῆος δ' ὤμοις τε Διὶς κέφαλ' ἔγχετο,
 τῇ καὶ Ἰλίουπύλος πρότερος πρὶν μύθῳ δείκε
 Ἰφάρκλῃ, Λίπιδος βουλὴφρονε, τίς τοι αἰετὴν
 πτωσσέω δ' ἔτιδ' εὐνὴ μαχῆς ἀδάρμοσι φῦτι,
 φειδόμενοι δὲ σέ φασι Διὸς γούνην αἰετῶν 634
 εἶναι, ἐπεὶ πολλοὶ περὶν ἐπιδείναι αἰετῶν
 οἳ Διὸς ἐξέγονοντο ἐπὶ προτέρῳ αἰθρῶν
 αἰετῶν· τότε φασὶ βῆναι Ἰφράκλῃ, τὴν
 εἶναι, ἔμην παρ' ἐπεὶ θρασυμένεσσι θιμολέοντα
 δεῖ ποτε δεῖρ' αἰετῶν ἐν ἔχῃ ἵσταναι ἰσχυρόντος 638
 ἔξ αἵας εὐνὴν ἵπποι καὶ ἀνδράσι παρ' ἑσπέρῳ
 Ἰλίου ἐξάλασσε σολῆ, χερσὶ δ' ἀνέκας
 σοὶ δὲ κατὰ μὲν θυμῷ, ἀποφθνήσκουσιν δὲ λαοί,
 οὐδέ τι σε Τρῶες οἶμαι ἄλκοσιν ἵστανθαι

² ἀλλοῖν· ἀλλ' αἶν.

was the far swifter spear fixed and he fell with a thud. Then glancing round round upon him to step forward in armour and the Lycians rushed upon him with spears all sharp and gleaming and his shield caught many thereof. But he planted his heels upon the ground and drew forth the spear of bronze yet could he not prevail, nor was he strip the rest of the fair armour from his shoulders, for he was sore pressed with many a fair comrade, he feared the strong defence of the heavy Trojans, that beat him both mass and mass with spears in their hands and for so he was so tall and so gay and with thrust him from them, and he gave ground and was much to see.

So these two in the ring to combat, but Teucer, son of Heracles, a valiant man and tall was raised by Prometheus late against the hero Sarpedon. And when they were come near as they advanced one against the other the son and grandson of Zeus the crowd gathered then Teucer was first to speak, saying: "Sarpedon, comrade of the Lycians, why meet thou here thinking here that art a man unskilled in battle? They speak but a lie that say thou art sprung from Zeus that beareth the eagle, seeing thou art inferior far to some warriors that were sprung from Zeus in the days of yore of old. Of other men men say was mighty Heracles, my father staunch in fight, the heart-hearted who on a time came hither by reason of the mares of Laomedon with but six ships and a scanty host, yet sacked the city of Ilium and made waste her streets. But thou art a coward's heart, and thy people are vanishing. In no wise methinks shall thy coming from Lycia prove a defence to thee."

ἔλθοντ' ἐκ Λυκίης, οὐδ' εἰ μάλα καρτερός ἐσσι, 645
 ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἑμοὶ δμηθέντα πυλάς Ἀΐδωσ' περήσειν·

Τὸν δ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν Λυκίῳ ἄγος ἀντίον ἦδα
 "Τληπόλεμ', ἧ ται κεύως ἀπωλεσεν Ἴλιον ἱρήν
 ἀνέρος ἀφραδίησιν ἀγαυοῦ Λαομέδοντος,
 ὅς τ' ἄν μιν εὖ ἐρξάντα κακῶ ἦνιπατε μύθῳ, 650
 οὐδ' ἀπέδωχ' ἵπποις, ὧν εἵνεκα τήλοθεν ἦλθε
 σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημί φονὸν καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν
 ἐξ ἑμὲθεν τυγξέσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ θαμνέντα
 εὖχος ἑμοὶ θώσῃς, ψυχὴν δ' Ἀΐδ' κλυτοπαύῃς."

Ὡς φάτο Σαρπηδῶν, ὃ δ' ἀνίσχετο μελινον ἔγχος 655
 Τληπόλεμος καὶ τῶν μὲν ἁμαρτῇ δουρατα μακρὰ
 ἐκ χειρῶν ἤξαν· ὃ μὲν βάλεν αὖχενά μεσσον
 Σαρπηδῶν, αἰχμὴ δὲ διαμπερές ἦλθ' ἀλεγυτή
 τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβεννὴ νύξ ἐκαλύψε
 Τληπόλεμος δ' ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερον ἔγχρ' ἑμῷ 660
 βεβλήκειν, αἰχμὴ δὲ διέσσοντο μαίμωνες,
 αὐτίκ' ἐγχρὶ μφθείσα, πατὴρ δ' ἐπεὶ λοιγὸν ἄμινεν

Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντιθεὸν Σαρπηδόνα δίοι ἐταῖροι
 ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο βαρύνε δὲ μιν δορυ μακρὸν
 ἔλκομενος τὸ μὲν οὐ τίς ἐπεφράσατ' οὐδ' ἐνόησε, 665
 μηροῦ ἐξερίσαι δορυ μελινον, ὅθρ' ἐπιβαίη,
 σπενδόντων τοίον γὰρ ἔχον πόνον ἀμφιέποντες.

Τληπόλεμος δ' ἐτέρωθεν εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο νόησε δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς
 τλήμονα θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμωνες δὲ οἱ φίλον ἦτορ· 670
 μερμήριζε δ' ἐπειτα κατὰ φρένας καὶ κατὰ θυμόν

men of Troy though they be never so strong but
 thou shalt be vanquished by my hand and pass
 the gates of Hades."

And to him Sarpedon, captain of the Lycians,
 made answer. "Lycians, ye see ye are destroyed
 and I am through the file of the lovely men
 Lacedaemon who sent me I wish words he had
 done him good service and rewarded him not the
 more for the sake of which he had come from afar.
 But for thee I deem that death and dark fate
 will come on straight by my hands and thou shalt
 quiver beneath my spear till I cut thee to
 pieces and I will fill Hades of the groans thou art in."

So spake Sarpedon and Lycamenides killed on
 his right his arm and the long spear sped from
 the hands of both at one moment. Sarpedon smote
 him full upon the neck and the grievous point
 passed clean through and down upon his eyes came
 the darkness of night and blinded him. And
 Lycamenides smote Sarpedon upon the left thigh
 with his long spear and the point sped through
 furrow and grazed the bone. Doubtless his fall
 as yet waited from him destruction.

Then his greatly renowned comrade great as Sarpedon
 leapt forth from out the fight and the long spear but wound
 him sore as it leaped, but no man marked it or
 thought as their hate he drew forth from his thigh
 the spear of no trial he might stand upon his feet,
 such he had been in tending him.

And on the other side the well-greaved Atreides
 here Iphigenius from out the fight, and greatly
 famous of the declaring and was ware of it and
 besought woeed fortune within him and he pondered
 then in heart and soul whether he should pursue

ἢ προτέρω Διὸς υἱὸν ἔρι θυνητοιο θυμῶν,
 ἢ δ' γε τῶν πλεοναυτῶν Λυκίων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο
 οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἵδυσσιν μεγαλήτορι μῦθον ἔειπεν
 ἰφθίμος Διὸς υἱὸν ἀποκταμένην ὄφει χαλκῷ 678
 τῶν γὰρ κατὰ πλεοναυτῶν Λυκίων τραπέ θυμὸν Ἀθήνη
 ἐνθ' ὃ γε Κοιρανὸν εἶλεν Ἀλαστορά τε Χρομμὸν τε
 Ἀλκαδῶν θ' Ἀλίων τε Νημῶν τε Πρυτανῶν τε
 καὶ νῦν κ' ἐτι πλεοναυτῶν Λυκίων ἔστανε Διὸς ἱδυσσεύς,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὄφιν νοσοῖ μεγάς κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ 680
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμαχῶν κεκορυθμένους αἰθήρη χαλκῷ,
 δέσμα φέρων Σαρπηδίῳ χερσὶ δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιόντι
 Σαρπηδίῳ Διὸς υἱῷ, ἔπιε δ' ὀλοφύθηεν δειπῶν
 "Πριαμίδη, μὴ δὴ με ἔλωρ Σαλαατὴ ἔαστε
 κεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπαμύνου ἔπειτα με καὶ λιπαὶ αἰνὴ 682
 ἐν πόλει ἑμέτερῃ, ἐπεὶ οἶκ' ἄρ' ἐμέλλον ἔγωγε
 νοστήσας αἰκυνοῦ φιλῆν ἐκ πατρίδα γαίαν
 εὐφρανέω ἀλόχον τε φίλην καὶ νηπιὸν υἱόν"

ἔλε φασι, τὸν δ' οὖν τι προσεφθ κορυθαίολος
 Ἑκτωρ,
 ἀλλὰ παρηξεν, λελημένος ὁδρὰ τέχιστα 684
 ὤσαιτ' Ἀργείοις, παύειν δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο
 οἱ μὲν ἄρ' αὐτιθέων Σαρπηδόνα Διὸς ἑταῖροι
 εἶσαν ὑπ' αἰγιοχόῳ Διὸς περικαλλίῃ φηγῷ
 ἐκ δ' ἄρα οἱ μηροῦ δορυ μελίκον ὥς θιραῖζε
 ἰφθίμος Πελαγῶν, δὲ οἱ φίλος ἦεν ἑταῖρος 686
 τὸν δὲ λιπε φηγῇ, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κεχρῖτ' ἀχλὺς
 αἵτις δ' ἀμνησθή, περὶ δὲ πνοῇ Βορέας
 ζωγρεῖ ἐπιπνεύουσα κακῶς κεκαφῶτα θυμόν.
 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπ' Ἀργίῃ καὶ Ἑκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ
 οὐδέ ποτε προτρέποντο μελαεσσὼν ἐπὶ στήθεσσι 688

further after the son of Zeus that thundershield, or almost rather take the bone of mine Ixionus. But not for great-hearted Ixionus was't ordained to say with the sharp beak the valiant son of Zeus: wherefore Athena turned his mind toward the hunt of the Lyonesse. Then saw he Ceryneus and Amalthea and Ceramus and Acanthus and Ilus and Nidion and Protalus: and yet more of the Lyonesse's pack: the Lyonesse are slain but that great lioness of the Boeotian plain was left to see, and strike through, the foremost hunters harrowed in Boeotia by so bringing terror to the Lyonesse. Then glad at his coming was Nymphis, ward of Zeus, and sent to him a glorious word: "Son of Phoen, suffer me not to come here a prey to the Lyonesse but keep me safe: I'll make it if need be, but to depart from me is not my will: for I must not be that I should return home to mine own house and to mine good wife and infant son."

So spake he: yet Hector of the flashing helm quare he went to shower but hastened by eager with a speed to thrust back the Argives and take the lives of many. Then the greatly comely comrade made gulph as he was in his way and a tremendous out of Zeus that wreath the eagle and fast from his to greatest Pelagius, that was so dear comrade, thrust the spear of ash: and his spirit fared him, and down over his eyes a mist was shed. Butwell he revived, and the breath of the North Wind as it blew upon him made him to live again after his grievous woes he had endured first: his spirit.

But the Argives before the onset of Ares and Hector harrowed in brasses misty turned them to make for the black ships, nor yet could they hold

οὔτε ποτ' ἀντεφέροντο μάχη, ἀλλ' αἶν' ὀπίσσω
 χηζούθ', ὡς ἐπιθήοντο μετὰ Τρωέσσιν Ἄρρη
 Ἔσθε τινα πρῶτον, τινα δ' ὕστατον ἐξαναρίξαι
 Ἐκτωρ τε Πριαμῶιο παῖς καὶ χαλκεὸς Ἄρης,
 ἀντιθέον Τειθέραντ', ἐπὶ δὲ πηλῆξιν ποῦ Ὀρεστήν, τοῦ
 Τρηχόν τ' ἀχμητὴν Αἰτωλῶν Οὐνομάον τε,
 Οἰνοπίδην θ' Ἑλένην καὶ Ὀρέσβιον αἰολομυτρήν,
 ὅς ῥ' ἐν Ὑλῇ ναιεσκε μέγα πλούτοιο μεμηλώς,
 λιμνῇ κεκλμένος Κηφισίδι παρ δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι
 ναῖον Βοιωτοὶ μάλα πῖονα δῆμον ἔχοντες 710
 Τοὺς δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη
 Ἀργεῖους ὀλέκοντας ἐν κρατερῇ ὕμνῳ,
 αὐτὴν Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα
 ὦ ποποι, αἰγιοχοῦ Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυγῶνι,
 ἧ ῥ' αἶων τὸν μῦθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελαῖον, 715
 Ἴλιον ἐκτέροισιν εἴτε, χεῖρον ἀπονέεσθαι,
 εἰ οὔτω μαινεσθαι ἴασομεν οἶλον Ἄρρη,
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῦν μεδωμένα θουρίδος ἀλγῆς
 Ὡς ἔφατ', αὐδ' ἀπὸ θεῆς γλαυκῶπις Ἀθηναίη
 ἧ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσαμπυκὰς ἔντυον ἵππους 720
 Ἥρη, πρὸς βαθεῖα, θυγατὴρ μεγάλῳ Κρονεῖο
 Ἥρη δ' ἀμφ' ὀρέσσεται θοῶς βαλεῖ καμπύλα κυκλά,
 χαλκῆα ὀπτακτῆμα, σιδηρεῖω ἔξοι ἀμφὶ
 τῶν ἧ τοι χρυσεὴ ἵνυς ἀφθίτος, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
 χαλκῆ' ἐπισσυντρεφάσθαι πρῶτα, θαῖμα ἰδεσθαι 725
 πλημναὶ δ' ἀργυροῦν εἰσὶ περιδρομοὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν
 δίφρος δὲ χρυσεῖαι καὶ ἀργυρεῖαι ἡμᾶσιν
 ἐντέταται, δοαὶ δὲ περιδρομοὶ ἐντυγὰς εἰσὶ
 τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἀργυρεῖος ῥυμός τελέει· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἄκρῳ

out in fight, but they ever gave ground backward, when they heard that Ares was amid the Trojans.

Who then was first to be slain and who last by Hector, Priam's son, and brazen Ares? Codrus Teuthiras, and thereafter Orestes, driver of horses, Trechus, spearman of Aetolia, and Oenoneus, and Heleus, son of Demus, and Orestes with flashing tasset, he that dwelt in Hyie on the border of the Cephalonian mere, having great care of his wealth, and hard by him dwelt other Eucotharus having a land exceeding rich.

But when the goddess, white-armed Hera, was warr of them as they made havoc of the Argives in the force on fleet, forthwith she spake winged words to Athena:—(But upon it thou child of Zeus that beareth the aegis unwearied one, verily it was for naught that we pledged our word to Menelaus, that not until he had sacked we walled Ilios should he get him home: if we are to suffer baneful Ares thus to rage.) Nay, come, let us twain likewise bet ink us of furrow's ravour.

So spake she, and the goddess, flashing-eyed Athena, fared not to hearken. Then Hera, the queen & goddess, daughter of great Cronos, went to and fro harnessing the horses of golden frontlets, and Hebe quick & put to the car on either side the curved wheels of bronze, eight-spoked, about the iron axle-tree. (If these the fables verily be of good imperishable, and thereover are tires of bronze fitted, a marvel to behold: and the naves are of silver, revolving on this axle and on that, and the body is painted tight with gold and silver tresses, and two rims there are that run about it.) From the body stood forth the pole of silver, and on the end

Στεντορι εὐαμείνη μεγαλήτι χαλκοφύεσσι, 790
 ὅς τις αἰδοῖσάσθ' ὅσον ἄλλος πεντηκόντα¹
 ' αἰδώς, Ἀργεῖοι, κακ' ἐμύχρα, εἴ τις ἀπτοί
 δόρα μὲν ἐκ πολέμου πωλεσέσθαι δ' οὐκ Ἀχαιῖς,
 οἷός ποτε Τρῶες προ πύλαισιν Δαρδανίωσιν
 οἴχυσσιν· πικρὸν γὰρ εὐδιδίωσιν αἴρωμαι ἔγχος 795
 εἴς τε ἑκάς πολλοὺς κοῦλῃς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ μαχόνται
 ' ἵς εἰποῖσ' ὅτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου
 Τυδεΐδῃ δ' ἔπρουσι θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 εὔρε δὲ τοῦ γε ἀνάστη παρ' ἱπποσίν καὶ ὀχεσφίν
 ἔλκος ἐναειχόντα, τὸ μὲν βούλει Παιδίηναι καὶ 799
 ἔδωκε γὰρ μὴ ἔτιφεν ὑπὸ πλατῆος τελαμῶντος
 ἀσπίδῃς εὐενέκῃ τῇ τεύρετο² καμπε δὲ χεῖρα,
 ἀνδρὶ ἰσχυρῷ τελαμῶνα κελαινεφές αἶψ' ἐπομυρύνῃ
 ἱππείῃσι δὲ θεὰ ζῆνός τ' ἔφατο φωτισσέτω τε
 ' ἢ ὄλεσθαι αἱ παῖδα ἑλκὸς τε γυναικὶ Τυδείῃ 803
 Τυδεὺς τοι μέγρος μὲν ἦεν δέμας, ἀλλὰ μαχητῆς
 καὶ ῥ' ὅτε περ μὲν ἦν πολέμῳ οὐκ εἰσέπον
 οἰδ' ἐκπαίδισσεν, ὅτε τ' ἔλθε νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν
 ἄγγελος ἐκ τῆς δας πόλεως μετὰ Καδμείωσσι
 δαιτυφίῃ μὲν ἔρωσεν ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔκλινε 806
 αὐτὰρ αἰθεὶς ἔχων δὲ καρτερόν, ὡς το παρὸς παρ,
 πύρροντ' Ἰαλμῶν προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ' ὄρεα
 ῥέτλινος τοιτ' αἱ ἔγνω ἐπιταρροβός τ' αἶψ'
 σοὶ δ' ἢ τοι μὲν ἦν παρὰ θ' ἴσταμαι ἢ δὲ φιλοσσω,
 καὶ σὺ προφρονέως κέλομαι Τρῶεσσι μαχεσθῆαι 810
 ἀλλὰ σὺν ἡ καμότες σάλμαξ γυνεὶ δίδουσαν,

¹ Line 795 was rejected by some critical critics.

² αἰθερὸν τείρετο.

³ Line 808 was omitted by Aristarchus.

armed Hera, stood and shouted in the likeness of great hearted Stentor of the brazen voice, whose voice is as the voice of fifty other men. "He, ye Argives, base things of a name, fair in semblance only! So long as goodly Achilles was wont to fare into battle, never would the Trojans come forth even before the Dardanian gate, for of his mighty spear had they dread; but now far from the city they are fighting at the oakwood plain."

So saying she roused the strength and spirit of every man. And to the side of Iydeus men sprang the giddy-eyed Flaming-eyed Athena. She found that prince beset his horses and car, oozing the wound that Pandarus had dealt him with his arrow. For the sweat veiled him beneath the broad bandric of his round shield, therewith was he vexed and his arm grew weary, so he was lifting up the bandric and wiping away the dark blood. Then the goddess laid hold of the yoke of his horses, and said: "Verily little like himself was the son that Tydeus begat. Tydeus was small in stature, but a warrior. Even when I would not suffer him to fight or make a show of prowess, what time he came, and no Achæan with him, on an embassy to Liches into the midst of the many Cadmeians. I bade him feast in their halls in peace—yet he having his valiant soul as of old challenged the youths of the Cadmeians and vanquished them in everything full easily, so present a helper was I to him. But as for thee, I verily stand by thy side and guard thee, and of a ready heart I bid thee fight with the Trojans, yet either hath weariness born of thy many onsets

ἢ νῦν σέ που δῖος Ἰσχει ἀκήριον· οὐδ' σὺ γ' ἔπειτα
Τυδείδης ἔκγονός ἐσσι δαΐφρονος Οἰνεΐδαο."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης
" γινώσκω σε, θεά, θυγατερ Διὸς αἰγιοχοιο 818
τῷ τοι προφρανέως ἔρέω ἔπος οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω.
οὔτε τί με δῖος Ἰσχει ἀκήριον οὔτε τις ὄκνος,
ἀλλ' ἔτι σέων μέμνημαι ἐφετμέων, ὥς ἐπέτειλας·
οὐ μ' εἰς μακαρεσσὶ θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀτὰρ εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη 820
ἔλθῃς· ἐς πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐταμεν ὕξῃ χυλιῶ
τοῦνεκα νῦν αὐτός τ' ἀναχίζομαι ἡδὲ καὶ ἄλλους
Ἀργεῖους ἐκέλευσα ἀλθιμέναι ἐνθάδε πάντας
γινώσκω γάρ Ἀρῆα μάχην ἀνὰ κοῖρανέοντα."

Τὸν δ' ἡμειβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη 825
" Τυδείδῃ Διομήδεϊ, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
μήτε σὺ γ' Ἀρῆα τό γε δεῖδιθι μήτε τι ν' ἄλλον
ἀθανάτων τοίη τοι ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρρυθός εἰμι
ἐλλ' ἄγ' ἐπ' Ἀρῇ πρώτῃ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους,
τύψον δὲ σχεδὶν μῆδ' ἄζωο θοῦρον Ἀρῆα, 830
τοῦτον μαινόμενον, τυκτόν κακόν, ἄλλοπροσαλλον,
ὃς πρῶτην μὲν ἐμοί τε καὶ Ἡρῇ στεῦν' ἀγορεύων
Τρῶσιν μαχῆσεσθαι, ἀτὰρ Ἀργεῖοισιν ἀρτῆξιν,
νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρῶεσσιν ὁμιλεῖ, τῶν δὲ λελασται "

"Ὡς φασμένη Σθένελον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὥς χαμᾶζε, 835
χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσας, ὃ δ' ἄρ' ἐμμαπέως ἀπόρουσεν·
ἢ δ' ἐς διφρον ἔβαινε παρὰ Διομήδεα δῖον
ἐμμεμαυῖα θεὰ μέγα δ' ἔβραχε φηγγυγὸς ἄζων¹

¹ Lines 836 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.

entered into the house, or has a quivering terror
possesseth thee. I can art thou an offspring of
Zeus, the wide-hearted son of Cronos.

Then in answer to her speech answered
"I know thee daughter of Zeus that bearest the
egis. Therefore with a ready heart will I tell thee
my thought and hide it not. In no wise dith of sit-
less terror possess me but as a woman, but I am
still mindful of thy behest with which thou dost lay upon
me. I am weaklest not suffer me to fight face to
face with the other blessed gods but if Artemis
the daughter of Zeus should enter the house her
thrusts beget me smite with the sharp bronze. There-
fore it is that I now give ground indeed and have
given command to all the rest of the Argives to be
gathered here now or, for I discern Arce leading it
over the battle-field."

And the goddess, flashing-eyed Athena answered
him, saying "Son of Kronos I consider dear to
my heart fear thou not Arce for that, neither any
other of the immortals so present a helper am I
to thee. Nay come, at Arce first drive thou thy
sing-showered horses and smite him in close fight,
so they have thou art of furrow Arce that saveth
here a fellow wronger have a renegade that but now
spoke with me and Hera and made as though he
would fight against the Trojans but give aid to the
Argives yet now he consocieth with the Trojans
and hath forgotten thee.

So saying with her hand she drew back Menelaos
and thrust him from the car to earth and he sprang
leapt down and she stepped upon the car broadly
grasping Menelaos, a goddess eager for battle.
Loudly did the earth axe creak beneath its burden.

βριθασύνῃ βειωὴν γὰρ ἄγεν θεὸν ἄνδρα τ' ἄριστον.
 λάξετο δὲ μάστιγα καὶ ἦνια Πάλλας Ἀθήνη· 840
 αὐτίκ' ἐπ' Ἀρτί πρώτῳ ἔχε μωνυχας ἵππους.
 ἥ τοι ὁ μὲν Περιφάντα πελώριον ἐξενάριζεν,
 Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἄριστον, Ὀχαιοῦ ἀγλαὸν υἱὸν
 τὸν μὲν Ἀρης ἐνάριζε μαιφόνος αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη
 δύν' Ἀϊδος κύνειν, μή μιν ἴδοι ὄβριμος Ἀρης 845
 ὣς δὲ ἴδε βροταλοιγος Ἀρης Διομήδεα δῖον,
 ἥ τοι ὁ μὲν Περιφάντα πελώριον αὐτοῦ' ἔασε
 κεῖσθαι, ὅθι πρῶτον κτεινὼν ἐξαίνοτο θυμῷ,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ῥ' ἴθυσ Διομήδεος ἵππουδιμοιο
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες, 850
 πρόσθεν Ἀρης ὠρέξαθ' ὑπὲρ ζυγὸν ἦνια θ' ἵππων
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ, μεμαῶς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι·
 καὶ τό γε χεὶρ λαβοῦσα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 ὤσεν ὑπὲκ δίφοροιο ἔτωσιον αἰχθῆναι
 δεύτερος αὖθ' ὠρμάτο βοῆν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης 855
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ ἐπέρεισε δὲ Πάλλας Ἀθήνη
 κιατον ἐς κενεῶνα, ὅθι ζωννύσκετο μήτρῃ
 τῇ βῆ μιν οὔτα τυχῶν, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἔδωπεν,
 ἐκ δὲ δορυ σπάσεν αὐτῆς· ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χαλκεὸς
 Ἀρης,
 ὅσσοι τ' ἐννεάχυλοι ἐπίαχον ἢ δεκάχυλοι 860
 ἄνδρες ἐν πολέμῳ ἔριδα ξυνάγοντες Ἀρης
 τοὺς δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ τρομος εἶλεν Ἀχαιοὺς τε Τρῳάς τε
 δέισαντας τόσον ἔβραχ' Ἀρης ἄτος παλῆμοιο.
 Οἷη δ' ἐκ νεφελῶν ἐρεβεννὴ φαίνεται ἀήρ
 καύματος ἐξ ἀνέμοιο δυσάετος ὄρνυμμένοιο, 865
 τοῖος Τυδείδῃ Διομήδεϊ χάλκεος Ἀρης
 856

for it he is a dread goddess and a peerless warrior.
 Even Pa. as Athena granted the suit, and the prize,
 and against Area first she opened a dense the single-
 towered spear. He was striking of his armor
 huge Pene, so that was far the best of the Aet. Ionia,
 the great and of the spear. Him was bound stained
 Area striking, but Athena put on the cap of
 Hades, to the end that singly Arm should not
 see her.

Now when Area the bone of mortals was ware
 of guile, and Hermes thought he saw, Pene as to be
 were he was even where at the best it could even
 him and taken away his life, but made strong of the
 Ithaca son, lance of arms. And when they were now
 close near, as they advanced one against the other,
 Area first at drive over the spear and the ruin of the
 horses was a spear of bronze, eager to take away
 the other's life, but the spear the gleam flashing
 eyed Athena caught timber, and and thrust above the
 ear to fly its way in vain. Next Hermes good of
 the war cry drove at Area with his spear of bronze,
 and Pa. as Athena sped it against, and against
 went he, where he was guided with his lance.
 There did he thrust and strike him, rending the fair
 skin, and first he drew the spear again. Then
 beareth Area he roared loud as nine thousand warriors
 or ten thousand cry in battle when they are in the
 strife of the War god, and thereof trembling came
 upon Aclisere as it and in arms, and first got hold
 of them, so singly beareth Area insatiate of
 war.

Even as a black darkness appeareth from the
 clouds when after heat a blustering wind ariseth,
 even in such wise unto Demedee, son of Iphrus, did

φαίνεθ' ὁμοῦ νεφέεσσιν ἰὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν.
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἴκανε θεῶν ἴδος, αἰτὺν Ὀλύμπου,
 παρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίῳ κε καθέζετο θυμὸν ἀχνύων,
 δείξεν δ' ἄμβροτον αἶμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς, 870
 καὶ β' ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα
 " Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσιζῇ ὄρων τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα;
 αἰεὶ τοι βίγιστα θεοὶ τετληότες εἰμὲν
 ἀλλήλων ἰότητι, χάριν δ' ἄνδρεςσι φέροντες.
 σοὶ πάντες μαχόμεσθα σὺ γὰρ τέκες ἄφρονα Κούρην, 875
 οὐλομένην, ἥ τ' αἰὲν ἀήσυλα ἔργα μέμηλεν
 ἄλλοι μὲν γὰρ πάντες, ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,
 σοὶ τ' ἐπιπειθόνται καὶ δεδμημέσθα ἕκαστος
 ταύτην δ' οὐτ' ἔπει προτιβαλλέαι οὔτε τι ἔργῳ,
 ἀλλ' ἀνείεις, ἔπει αὐτὸς ἐγείναο παῖδ' αἰδὼν 880
 ἣ νῦν Τυδεΐος υἱόν, ἔμπερφιαλον Διομήδεα,
 μαργαίνεω ἀντήκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι.
 Κυπρίδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὔτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο δαίμων ἴσος
 ἀλλὰ μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες· ἥ τέ κε δὴρὸν 885
 αὐτοῦ πῆματ' ἔπασχον ἐν αἰνῆσιν νεκαδεύουσιν,
 ἥ κε ζῶς ἀμειννὸς ἔα χαλκοῖο τυπῆσι

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποδρα ἰδὼν προσεφθ νεφεληγερέτα
 Ζεὺς

" μή τι μοι, ἄλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεζόμενος μινύριζε
 ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἔσσι θεῶν οἱ Ὀλύμπου ἔχουσιν· 890
 αἰεὶ γὰρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοί τε μάχαι τε.
 μητρός τοι μένος ἔστιν ἀάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιμακτόν,
 Ἥρης. τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνημ' ἐπέεσσι·
 τῷ σ' οἶω κείνης τάδε πάσχεω ἔννεσίησιν.

brown Arco appear as he fared amid the clouds
unto broad heaven. Speedily he came to the shade
of the gale to sleep thither, and ate him down
by the side of Iphigeneia of Ithaca grieved at heart,
and showed the immortal hand flowing from the
wound and with waxing spake to him winged words.

Father Zeus dost thou no indignation to behold
these violent deeds? Even do we gods mortal men
suffer must cruelly by one another's devices, although
we show favour to them. With thee are we all at
 strife for thou art father to that most and hateful
man whom we need to ever set on deeds of violence.
For all the other gods that are in Olympus are
subject unto thee and subject to thee each one
of us but to thee thou payest no heed whether in
word or in deed but rather beltest her on for that
this great-minded man is true with thee. Now hath
she set on the son of Iphigeneia Ithacian of heart,
to vent his rage upon immortal gods. I perceive that
he wounded me a thrust in case he set upon the hand
of the wrist, and therefore rushed upon mine own
self as he had been a god. Blotkest my swift feet
hence me away otherwise had I long suffered were
there amid the gruesome heaps of the dead or even
had lived strong men by reason of the stings of
the spear.

Then with an angry glance from beneath his
brow spake to him Zeus, the cloud gatherer. Sit
thou not in any wise by me and whine thou renegade.
Most hateful to me art thou of all gods that heed
them not, for ever is strife dear to thee and wars
and fighting. I now hasten to unbearable unquieting
spirit of thy mother even if I live. Her can I
scarce control by my words. Wherefore it is by her

ἀλλ' οὐ μὰν σ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἀνέφομαι ἄλγε' ἔχοντα· 895
 ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῦ γένος ἐσσί, ἐμοὶ δέ σε γείνατο μήτηρ
 εἰ δέ γε ἐξ ἄλλου γε θεῶν γένεω ὦδ' αἰδήςλος,
 καὶ κεν δὴ πάλαι ἦοθα ἐνέρτερος¹ Οὐρανιῶνων."

"Ὡς φάτο, καὶ Παιήον' ἀνώγειν ἰήσασθαι·
 τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσων² 900
 ἠκέσατ'· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταβηγὸς γ' ἐτέτυκτο.
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ὅπως γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενος συνέτηξεν
 ὕγρον ἐόν, μάλα δ' ὦκ' περιτρέφεται κυκώωντι,
 ὥς ἄρα καρπαλιμῶς ἰήσατο θοῦρον Ἄρηα.
 τὸν δ' Ἥβη λοῦσεν, χαριεντα δὲ εἴματα ἔσσε 005
 παρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίῳ καθέζετο κύδει γαίων."

Αἱ δ' αἶτις πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μέγαλοιο νέοντο,
 "Ἴρη τ' Ἀργεῖη καὶ Ἀλαλκομένης Ἀθήνη,
 παύσασαι βροτολογιὸν Ἄρη' ἀνδροκτασιῶων."

¹ ἐνέρτερος: ἐνέρτατος Zenodotus.

² πάσων πάσων Aristarchus, who omitted the following line

³ Line 906 (= i. 405) was rejected by Aristarchus.

⁴ The words may be taken to mean, "lower than the sons of Uranus," i.e. than the Titans unprisoned in Tartarus; but this would be contrary to Homeric usage.

promptings, meseems, that thou sufferest thus. Howbeit I will no longer endure that thou shouldest be in pain, for thou art mine offspring, and it was to me that thy mother bare thee ; but wert thou born of any other god, thus pestilent as thou art, then long ere this hadst thou been lower than the sons of heaven." ¹

He spake, and bade Paeon heal his hurt ; and Paeon spread thereon simples that slay pain, and healed him, for verily he was in no wise of mortal mould. Even as the juice of the fig speedily maketh to grow thick the white milk that is liquid, but is quickly curdled as a man stirreth it, even so swiftly healed he furious Ares. And Hebe bathed him, and clad him in beautiful raiment, and he sate him down by the side of Zeus, son of Cronos, exulting in his glory.

Then back to the palace of great Zeus fared Argive Hera and Alalcomenean Athene, when they had made Ares, the bane of mortals, to cease from his man-slaying.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ζ

Τρῳῶν δ' οἴο'θη καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φίλοισι αὐτῇ·
πῆλλα δ' ἄρ' ἔνθα καὶ ἐνθ' ἴθυσεν μαχῇ πιδίωσιν
ἀλλήλων ἰθύνοντων χαλκτορεα δοῦρα,
μεσσηγὺς Σιμόωντος ὡς Σιμόωντος ῥοσάν¹

Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμωνίος, ἔρκυς Ἀχαιῶν, δ
Τρῳῶν μίξε φάλαγγα, φύκας δ' ἔταρσεν ἔϋτηκεν,
αἶδρα βαλὼν δὲ ἀριστος ἐνὶ θόρηκεσσι τέτυκτο,
ἰὼν Ἑυσσώρον, Ἀκάμαντ' ἦν τε μέγαν τε
τόν β' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κριβύς φάλον ἵπποδαμειος,
ἐν δὲ μετωπῇ πηξέ, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὅσπερ εἶσω 10
αἶχμῃ χαλκεῖη τὸν δὲ σκοτος ὅσπερ καλῖφεν

Ἀχιλλὸν δ' ἄρ' ἐπέφνε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
Τευθρακίδην, δὲ ἔσαν ἐκτιμένη ἐν Ἀριστῇ
ἀφνειὸς βιοταῖο, φίλος δ' ἦν ἀνθρώποισι 15
πάντας γὰρ φιλεῖσκειν ὀδῶ ἐπὶ οἰκίᾳ ναιῶν
ἀλλὰ οἱ οὔ τις τῶν γε τότ' ἤρκεσεν λυγρὸν ἐλκθρὸν
προσθεν ὑπαντίασας, ἀλλ' ἔμψω θυμὸν ἀπήντα,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεραπεύοντα ἡλῆσιον, δὲ βὰ τοῦτ' ἵππων
ἔσκεν ὑψηλὸχος τῷ δ' ἄμφω γαίαν ἔδυντ'ην
Ἀρήσων δ' Ἐυκναλὸς καὶ Ὀφελτίων ἐξαναρίξαι 20

¹ Aristarchus at first gave this line in the form,

μεσσηγὺς Σιμόωντος Σιμόωντος καὶ Σιμόωντος,

Cheerle gave,

μεσσηγὺς Σιμόωντος καὶ Σιμόωντος.

BOOK VI

So was the dread strife of the Trojans and Achæans left to itself, and left to this side and to that surged the battle over the plain, as they aimed one at the other their bronze-tipped spears between the Simois and the streams of Xanthus.

Aias, son of Laërtes, bulwark of the Achæans, was first to break a battalion of the Trojans, and to bring a light of deliverance to his comrades, for he smote a man that was chiefest among the Thracians, even Eënorus son Aramas, a valiant man and tall. Him he was first to smite upon the horn of his helmet with thick crest of horse hair, and drove the spear into his forehead so that the point of bronze pierced within the bone, and darkness enfolded his eyes.

And Diomedes, grieved at the war-cry new Arctus, Teuthras son, that dwelt in well-built Arabe, a man rich in substance, that was beloved of all men, for he dwelt in a home by the high-road and was wont to give entertainment to all. Howbeit of all these was there not one on this day to meet the foe before his face, and ward from him woeful destruction, but Diomedes robbed the twain of life, himself and his squire Caeaneus, that was then the driver of his car, so they two passed beneath the earth.

Then Euryalus slew Drius and Opheltus, and

βῆ δὲ μετ' Αἴσηπον καὶ Πηδασον οὔς ποτε νύμφη
 νηὶς Ἀβαρβαρη τέκ' ἀμύμονι Βουκολίῳ
 Βουκολίῳ δ' ἦν υἱὸς ἀγαυῷ Λασμέδοντος
 πρεσβυτάτος γενεῇ, σκοτίον δέ ἰ γενατο μήτηρ
 ποικιλικῶν δ' ἐπ' ὅσπερ μιγῇ φιλοτῆτι καὶ εὐνῇ, 25
 ἥ δ' ὑποκυσαμένη διδυμοῖνε γεινατο παῖδα
 καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδιμα γυνῆ
 Μηνικαστηαδῆς καὶ ἀπ' ὧμων τευχέ' ἐσσυλα
 Ἄστιαλον δ' ἄρ' ἐπέφινε μινεπτολῆμος Πολυ-
 ποιτῆς
 Πίδυτην δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς Περκίωσιον ἐξενίριξεν 30
 ἔγχει χαλκείῳ, Γεσπρος δ' Ἀρεταῖα διον.
 Ἀντιλοχὸς δ' Ἀβληρον ἐνιράτο δουρὶ φασειῷ
 Νεστοριῶν, Ἐλάτον δὲ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμ-
 νων·
 καί τε δὲ Σατνιόεντος ἐνρρεΐτας παρ' ὄχθας
 Πηδασον αἰπευτήν. Φυλακὸν δ' εἰλε Ληϊτός ἥρως 35
 φειγόντ'· Εἰρυπίλος δὲ Μελαίνιον ἐξεναρξεν
 Ἀδρηστον δ' ἄρ' ἐπειτα βοῇν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος
 ζῶον ἐλ' ἱππῳ γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένῳ πεδίῳ,
 ὄζῳ ἔνε βλαφθέντε μυρικῶν, ἀγκυλὸν ἄρμα
 ἄζαντ' ἐν πρωτῇ ῥιμῷ αὐτῷ μὲν ἐβήτην 40
 πρὸς πόλιν, ἥ περ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀτυζομένοι φοβέοντο,
 αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ διφροῦ παρὰ τροχὸν ἐξεκλυίσθη
 πρηνῆς ἐν κοινησὶν ἐπὶ στομα. παρ δὲ οἱ ἔστη
 Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος, ἔχων δολιχοσκιον ἔγχος
 Ἀδρηστός δ' ἄρ' ἐπειτα λαβὼν ἔλισσεται γούνων 45
 "ζῶγραι, Ἀτρεὺς υἱέ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δεῖξαι ἄποινα·
 πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειῷ πατρὸς κειμηλία κείται,
 χαλκὸς τε χρυσοὺς τε πολυκμητὸς τε σιδηρὸς,
 τῶν κέν τοι χαρισσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
 εἴ κεν ἐμὰ ζῶον πεπυθοῖτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν" 50

went on after Ascepus and Perdasus whom on a time the fountain nymph Alce bears here to precious Bacchus. Now Bacchus was son of lovely Lat-medon, his eldest born, though the mother that bare him was unwed. He while shepherding his flocks lay with the nymph in love, and she conceived and bare him. When these did the son of Mæctreus loose the night and the gorgeous limbs and strip the arrows from their shoulders.

And Pylæetes staunch to fight slew Astyalus, and Chironia with his spear of bronze laid low Prytes of Pergote, and Iocast gave Arcton. And Antiochus son of Nestor slew Abacus with his bright spear, and the king of men, Agamemnon, slew Patrus that dwelt in steep Perdasus by the banks of far-flowing Salmoneus. And the warrior Ictus slew Piræus, as he fled before him, and Eurypius laid Meanthius low.

But Adrastus did Menelaus, good at the warfare, take alive, for his two horses, crusting in terror over the pain, became entangled in a tamarisk bough, and breaking the curved ear at the end of the pole, themselves went on toward the city whither the rest were fleeing in rout. But their master rolled from out the car beside the wheel heading in the dust upon his face. And to his side came Menelaus, son of Atreus, bearing his far-shaking spear. Then Adrastus clasped him by the knees and besought him: "Take me alive, thou son of Atreus, and accept a worthy ransom: treasures full many he stored in the palace of my wealthy father, bronze and gold and iron wrought with toil, thereof woe it my father grant thee ransom past counting should he hear that I am alive at the ships of the Argiveans."

Ἦς φίλο, τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐκισθίσουσιν ἔπειθε·
 παῖδες δὲ μὲν ταχ' ἔμελλε θύγεσσι ἐπὶ νηὶς Ἀχαιῶν
 δύναιτο ὃν θεραπεύοντι καταζέμεν· ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἄντως ἤλθε θέων, καὶ ὁμολιγῆσσι ἔπος εἶπε·
 "ὦ πάτερ, ὦ Ἀλέκτας, τίς ἦ δὲ σὺ κτεῖσαι οὐ-
 τως

56

ἄνθρωπον, ἢ σοὶ ἐρίοισι πεποιήται κατὰ οἶκον
 πρὸς Τρώων, τὴν μὴ τις ὑπέκφυγος εἴπωσι δαίθρων
 χεῖρας θ' ἡμετέρας, μηδ' οὐ τινα γαστέρι μητὴρ
 κούρον ἔοντα φέροι, μηδ' οὐ φίλοι, ἀλλ' ὅλα πάντα
 Ἴλιον ἐξαπολοῖαι· ἀνιδεστοὶ καὶ ἄφαντοι

59

Ἰὼς εἰπὼν ἔτρεφεν ἀνελφεὶν ὃν φέρεται ἦρωσιν,
 αἰσῶμα παρειαῖον ὃ δ' ἀπὸ εἶδεν ὥσπερ χεῖρι
 ἦρ' Ἀρρηστον τὸν δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 οἷ' α κατὰ λαπαρῆν ὃ δ' ἀντραπὴν, Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ
 λιγὲρ ἐκισθίσαι βίη ἐξέσπασε μελίκων ἐλκῶν
 Νίστωρ δ' Ἀργεῖοισιν ἐπέκλειτο μακρὴν εὔνοιαν
 "ὦ φίλοι ἦρωες Δαναοί, θεραπεύοντες Ἄρην,
 μὴ τις τῶν ἐν ἡρώεσσι ἐπιβαλλόμενος μετοπίσθῃ
 μιμήστω, ὥς κε πλείοστα φέρωσι ἐπὶ νηὶς ἵκηται,
 ἀλλ' εἰδὼς πεπρωμένον ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκτὸς
 νεκρὸν ἀμ' πεδίων σὺλκυσσέτε τεττηγῶτας

66

70

Ἰὼς εἰπὼν ἔτρεφεν μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἕκαστον
 ἦθα κεν εὖτε Τρῶες ἀρτιφίλων ἐπ' Ἀχαιῶν
 Ἴλιον εἰσακτείνουσιν ἀνελκίστοις δαμνέσσι,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' Ἀχιλλεὺς τε καὶ Ἕκτορ εἴπω παραστάς
 Πρῆαμιδης Ἑλένης, οὐκ οὐρανοῖον δ' ἄριστος
 Ἀχιλλεὺς τε καὶ Ἕκτορ, ἐπεὶ πότμος ἔμμεν· μάλιστα
 Τρώων καὶ Λακίων ἐγκέλευται, οἷνεν ἄριστοι

¹ *ἔπειθε* *ἔπεισε*

² *Isambardus gave this line in the form,*

Τρῶες δὲ τὸν οὐκ ἐκτείνουσιν ὅτις οὐκ ἐστὶν.

So spake he, and sought to persuade the other's heart in his breast: and so, Menelaus was about to give him to his wife to lead to the swift ships of the Achaeans, but Agamemnon came running to meet him, and spake a word of reproof, saying—

"Soft-hearted Menelaus, why carest thou thus for the men? Hath there so great kindness been done thee in thy house by Troans? Of them let not one escape sheer destruction and the might of our hands, nay not the man of whom his mother bears in her womb; let not even him escape, but let all perish together out of Ilios, unarmoured and unmarked."

So spake the warrior, and turned his brother's mind, for he counselled aright; so Menelaus with his hand thrust from him the warrior Atraxus, and lord Agamemnon smote him on the flank, and he fell backward, and the son of Atreus planted his heel on his chest, and drew forth the ashen spear.

Then Nestor shouted aloud, and called to the Argives: "My friends, Danaan warriors, squire of Ares! let no man now auld be and in eager desire for spoil that he may come to the ships bearing the greatest store; nay, let us say the men, thereafter in peace shall ye strip the armour from the corpses that lie dead over the plain."

So saying he aroused the strength and spirit of every man. Then would the Trojans have been driven again by the Achaeans dear to Ares up to Ilios, vanquished in their weakness, had not the son of Priam, Helenus, far the best of augurs, come up to Aeneas and Hector and said to them: "Aeneas and Hector, seeing that upon you above all others rests the war-tail of Trojans and Lycians, for that

πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθὺν ἔστε μάχεσθαι τε φρονέειν τε,
 στήτ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαὸν ἐρικακέτε πρὸ πυλάων 80
 πάντῃ ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὶν αὖτ' ἐν χερσὶ γυναικῶν
 φεύγοντας πεσεῖν, θηϊοῖσι δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπασας,
 ἡμεῖς μὲν Δαναοῖσι μαχησόμεθ' αὖθι μένοντες,
 καὶ μάλα τειρόμενοί περ ἀναγκαίῃ γὰρ ἐπείγει 85
 Ἔκτορ, ἀτὰρ σὺ πόλυνδε μετέρχεο, εἰπέ δ' ἔπειτα
 μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ· ἡ δὲ ξυνάγουσα γεραίη
 νηὸν Ἀθηναίης γλαυκῶπιδος ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,
 οἷξασα κληῖδι θύρας ἱεροῖο δόμοιο,
 πέπλον, δὲ οἱ δοκέει χαριότατος ἡδὲ μέγιστος 90
 εἶναι ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ καὶ οἱ πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,
 θεῖναι Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡνκόμοιο,
 καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαῖδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
 ἦναι ἡκίστας ἱερυσέμεν, αἷ κ' ἐλεῆσθαι
 ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νηπια τέκνα, 95
 αἱ κεν Τυδείος υἱὸν ἀποσχη Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,
 ἄγριον αἰχμητήν, κρατερόν μῆστωρα φοβοιο,
 ὃν δὴ ἐγὼ κάρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημι γενέσθαι.
 οὐδ' Ἀχιλλῆά ποθ' ὥδέ γ' εἰδείδιμεν, ὄρχαμον ἀνδρῶν,
 ὃν πέρ φασι θεᾶς ἐξ ἔμμεναι ἄλλ' ὅδε λίην 100
 μαίνεται, οὐδέ τίς οἱ δύναται μένος ἰσοφαρίζειν·
 "Ὡς ἔφαθ', Ἔκτωρ δ' οὐ τι κασιγνήτην ἀπιθῆσεν.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε,
 πᾶλλων δ' ὀξέε δουρε κατὰ στρατὸν ὦχετο πάντῃ,
 θορύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αὐτῇ 108
 268

In every undertaking ye are the best both in war
and in counsel. Now ye run ground and go ye
this way and that bringing out the best and keep
them back before the gods no ever in fight they
fling themselves in their women's arms and be made
a prey to their freedom. But when ye are surrounded
a rout better than we yet have I am to have and
fight against the Danaans were feared though we
be for necessity we give hard upon us but do
this. Hektor go thy way to the city and speak
there to her that is thy mother and wife let her
gather the aged wives to the temple of Nestor and
Alceme in the citadel and when she has gathered with
the best the doors of the best houses the wives that
are made to live the fairest and amonest in her hall,
and that is far dearest to her own self then let her
lay upon the knees of fair and Alceste and now
to say that she will sacrifice in her temple twelve
sheep before that Lete not fail the good if she
will have compassion on the city and the Trojans
wives and their little children in hope she may
have back from sacred Ilium the son of Priamus, that
brave warrior, a mighty defender of men who
has won a numerous prize beyond the mightiest
of the Achaeans. But even Alceme did us ever
favours for we were that leader of men who they say
is born of a goddess, nay this man reigns beyond
all measure and no one can vie with him in might.

So spake he and Hector was in his words delighted
with his mother's word. But with he leapt in his
armour from his chariot to the ground and brandish-
ing his two sharp spears went every where throughout
the host, urging them to fight and he roused the
dread din of battle. So they rushed, and took their

αἱ δ' ἔλελινθῆσαν καὶ θανάτιον ἴσαν Ἀχαιῶν
 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπεχώρησαν, λῆξας δὲ φονεῖο,
 φῖν δὲ τιν' ἀθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ εὐστερόεντος
 Ἴρισιν ἄλιξ πάντα πατελλέμεν, οἷς ἐλελήχθεν
 Ἴκτωρ δὲ Ἴρισσιν ἐπέκετο μακρῶν αἰσας 110
 "Τρῶες ὑπεκλήμω τελευκλείτοι τ' ἐπικούροι,
 ἀνέρες ἴστε, φίλοι, μετσαυτὸς δὲ θυροῖδος ἀλκῆς.
 ὅσῳ ἂν ἔγω ὀνυ προτὶ Ἴλιον, τῷ γε γέροντι
 εἰπὼ βουλεύτησι καὶ ἡμετέροις ἀλκίμοις
 δαίμοσι ἀρτήσεσθαι, ὑποσχεσθαι δ' ἑκατομβαι 115
 "ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέτ' ἡ κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ
 ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν σφύρα τυττε καὶ αἰχρὰ δερμα πέλαμον,
 ἀντιζ' ἢ πυμάτῃ θεῶν εὐσπίδος ὀμφαλοεισσης
 Ἰλίουκος δ' Ἰππалоχοῖο παῖς καὶ Ἰυδαῖος υἱός
 ἐκ μέσσοι ἀμφοτέρων συνιττὼ μεμῶντε μαχεσθαι 120
 αἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν τε' ἀλλ' ἰοῖσιν ἰόντε,
 τοὺς προτέρους προσέειπε βροτὴ ἀνάσσει Διὶ κλυτῷ
 "τίς δὲ σὺ ἴσσι, φέριστε, καταδότης ἀνδρωπῶν,
 οὐ μὲν γὰρ ποτ' ὅπως μύθη τις αἰδωμένη
 τό κ' ἐνν' ἔταρ μὲν τιν' γε πολὺ προδεδίκαας ἀπάντων 125
 σὺ θάρασι, ὃ τ' ἔμον διδελχυσίαις ἔχῃς ἑμείνας
 διστῆρας δὲ τὲ παῖδες ἔμφ' ἔμετι αἰτωμῶν
 εἰ δὲ τίς ἀθανάτων γε κατ' οὐρανοῦ ἐπύλλοιθας,
 εἰς ἃν ἔγνωι θεοῖσιν ἐποιρεῖσθαι μάχοντι
 οἷδε γὰρ οἷδε Δρῖαντος υἱοί, κρατεροὶ Λυκοεργῶς, 130
 ὅν τ' ἦν, ὅς γε θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν
 ἐκ ποτὶ μακρομνησίου Διωνύσοιο τιδ' ἔας
 στίξας κατ' ἡγάθεον Διότητος αἱ δ' ἔμμε τῶσσι

¹ εἰλα εἰλεφὶ ἀνδ' αἱ ἀνέστη ἀντὶ λυτῶν ἱεροδόντων

² The huge Myrmecian shield was swung behind the warrior's back when he turned from the foe. Cf. ll. 244.

stand with their faces toward the Achaean, and the Argives gave ground and ceased from saying, and they deemed that one of the immortals had come down from starry heaven to bear aid to the Trojans, that they raised their voice. And Hector shouted aloud and called to the Trojans: "Ye Trojans, high of heart, and far famed since ye men, my friends, and bethink you of famous valour, the while I go to him and bid the curra that give counsel, and our wives to make prayer to the gods, and promise them hecatombs."

So saying Hector of the flashing helm departed, and the black hail at either end smote against his ankles and his neck: even the rim that ran about the outermost edge of his bowed shield.

But Glaucus, son of Hippoclus, and the son of Tydeus came together in the space between the two hosts, eager to do battle. And when the two were now come near as they advanced one against the other, Themedes, god of the war-cry, was first to speak, saying: "Who art thou, mighty one, among mortal men? For never have I seen thee in battle where men win glory until this day: but now hast thou come forth far in advance of all in thy hardihood, in that thou abidest my far shadowing spear. Unhappy are they whose children face my sight. But and if thou art one of the immortals come down from heaven, then wold I not fight with the heavenly gods. Nay for even the son of Drvas, mighty Ixergus, lived not long, seeing that he strove with heavenly gods—he that on a time drove down over the sacred mount of Nysa the nursing mothers of mad Dionysus, and they all

θυβηλα χαμαὶ κατέχευαν, ἵπ' ἀνδροφύνοιο Ἀνκούργου
 θειομέναι βουπλήγι Διωνυσος δὲ φοβήθεις¹ 130
 οὔσεθ' ἄλος πατα κύμα, ὅστις δ' ὑπεριζάτο πολήμῳ
 δειδιότα· κρατερός γάρ ἔχει τρομος αἰδρος ὁμοκλή
 τῷ μὲν ἔπειτ' οἴσσαντο θεοὶ ρεία ζῶντες,
 καὶ μὴ τυφλὸν ἴθηκε Κρόνου παῖς οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτι δῖον
 ἦν, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀπηχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν 140
 οὐδ' αὖν ἔγω μακαροῖσι θεοῖς ἰθέλομαι μαχεσθαι
 εἰ δέ τις ἴσσοι βροτῶν, οἳ ἀρουρῆς καρπὸν ἰδούσιν,
 ἴσσοι ἴδ', ὥς κεν θάσσον ἀλεθροῦ πειραθ' ἵκηται."
 Ἴαν δ' αὖθ' Ἰππολοχαιοῖο προσήυδα φαιδμος υἱός
 "Τυδεΐδῃ μεγαθύμῃ, τῇ γενεῇν ἐρεῖκεῖς, 145
 οἷῃ περ φυλλῶν γενεῇ, ταιῇ δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν
 φυλλὰ τὰ μὲν τ' ἀνέμος χαμαδὶς χέει, ἄλλα δὲ
 ὅ' ἔλη
 τηλεθώσῃ φύει, ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρῃ²
 ὥς ἀνδρῶν γενεῇ ἢ μὲν φύει ἢ δ' ἀπολήγῃ
 εἰ δ' ἰθέλεις, καὶ ταῦτα θαυμάσαι, ὅφρ' εἴθ' εἰδῇς 150
 ἡμετέρεην γενεῇν, πολλοὶ δὲ μὴ ἄνδρες ἴσασιν
 ἔστι πολὺς Ἐφύρη μυχῷ Ἀργεὺς ἵπποβοτοιο,
 εἴθε δὲ Σισυφος ἴσκειν, ὃ κερδιστὸς γένετ' ἀνδρῶν,
 Σισυφος Αἰολίδης ὃ δ' ἄρα Ἰλαΐκον τέκεθ' υἱόν,
 αὐτὰρ Γλαυκὸς τίκτεν Ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην 155
 τῷ δὲ θεοὶ κάλλος τε καὶ ἡγεῖν ἐρατεινὴν
 ὥπασαν αὐτὰρ οἱ Προΐτος κακὰ μῆσατο θυμῷ,
 ὃς β' ἐκ δῆμου ἔλασεν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φερτερός ἦεν,

¹ φοβήεις χαλεπαί Ζηνοδοτῆς.

² ὥρῃ: ὥρῃ Aristophanes.

let fall to the ground their wands smitten with an
 assigned by murdering Iphigeneia. But Iphigeneia
 fled and plunged beneath the wave of the sea,
 and Thetis received him in her bosom, filled with
 dread the mighty terror got hold of him at the man's
 threatnings. Then against Iphigeneia did the gods
 that live at ease war with, and the son of Cronos
 made him blind, and he lived not for long, seeing
 that he was hated of all the immortal gods. He
 would not I be minded to fight against the blessed
 gods. But if there art of men who eat the fruit of
 the field, draw not that thou mayest the monster
 enter the firm of destruction."

Then space to him the glorious son of Hipo-
 bolchus. "Great-minded son of Iphigeneia, whither
 inquirest thou of my lineage? Even as are the
 generations of slaves, such are those also of men.
 As for the slaves, the wind scattereth some upon
 the earth, but the forest, as it brings down putteth
 forth others when the season of spring is come,
 even so of men one generation springeth up and
 another passeth away. Howbeit if thou wilt, hear
 the tale, that thou mayest know well my lineage,
 and many there be that know it. There is a city
 Epire in the heart of Argos, pasture land of horses,
 and there dwelt Nestor that was craftiest of men,
 Nestor son of Neleus, and he begat a son Cleonoe,
 and Cleonoe begat peerless Pelopides. To him
 the gods granted beauty and lovely manliness, but
 Proetus in his heart devised against him evil, and
 drove him, seeing he was mightier far, from the

after passage may suggest the rendering "destruction into
 the underworld," the same idea given above in furtherance
 supported by vs. 641, and in 79.

Ἀργεῖων Ζεὺς γάρ αἱ ὑπὸ σκίπτρῳ ἰδάμασσι
 τῷ δὲ γυνὴ Πρωϊτοῦ ἐπεμνήατο, δι' Ἀργεία, 166
 κριπταδὴ φιλοπτεῖ μίγνμεναι ἄλλια τὸν οὐ τε
 πειθ' ἀγάθα φρονέοντα, δι' ἴφρονα Βελλεροφόντην
 ἣ δὲ φρονέουσα Πρίστου βασίλεια προσήϊος
 ἔτεθαις, ὦ Πρωϊτ', ἣ κακταε Βελλεροφόντην,
 δε μ' ἰθέλειν φιλοπτεῖ μίγνμεναι οὐκ ἔθελουσι 168
 ὡς φάτο, τὸν δὲ ἀνακτα χολος λαβὼν οἷον ἔκρουσε
 στείκεται μὲν β' ἄλκινα, σιβάσσαντο γὰρ τό γε θυμῷ,
 πέμπτε δὲ μιν Λυκιηίδε, πορεν δ' ὁ γε στήματα
 λυγρά,

γούρας ἐν πικασί πικτιῷ θυμοφθίρα πυλίδ, 170
 δε ξαι δ' ἠνώνειν ὦ πεινθερω, ὅρρ' ἐπολιτο
 αἷταρ ὁ βῆ Λυκιηίδε θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῇ
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Λυκιηὶ Ἰε Σωθον τε βίοντα,
 προφρονέωτ μιν τιεν ἀναξ Λυκιηε εὐρείης
 ἔντημαρ ξεικισσε καὶ ἔννεα βοῖτ ἱερυσεν
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκατῇ ἔφαστῃ ρυδουδιπυλῳ Ἡώς, 175
 καὶ τότε μιν ἔρευνε καὶ ἦτε στήμα ἰδεσθαι,
 ὅττι βὰ αἱ γαμβροῖο παρὰ Πρωϊτοιο φεροῖτο
 αἷταρ ἐπεὶ δὴ στήμα κακὸν παρεδίξατο γαμβροῦ,
 πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ Λιμαίραν ἄμαμακετῃν ἐκείνου
 πεφτεμεν ἣ δ' ἄρ' ἔτη θεῖον γένος, αὐδ' ἀθρωπῶν, 180
 πρῶσθε λῶων, ὀπιθεν δὲ δρακῶν, μέσση δὲ χιμαίρα,
 δεικὼν ἀποπνεύουσα πυρος μένος αἰθιμαίοιο
 καὶ τὴν μεν κατεπέφνε θεῶν τερασσι πιθήσας
 δεῦτερον αὖ λολιμοῖσι μαχέσσαστο κυδαλμοῖσι
 καρτιστῇ δὴ τὴν γε μαχὴν φάτο διμναῖ ἀνδρῶν, 185
 τό τριτὸν αὖ κατεπέφνε Ἀμαζόντας ἀντιαιτίας

* This is the only passage in Homer which suggests knowledge of the art of spinning.

land of the Argives, for Zeus had made them subject to his empire. Now the wife of Proetus, fair Antrea, lusted madly for Menelaus to be with him in secret love, but could in no wise prevail upon wise hearted Menelaus, for that his heart was upright. So she made a tale of lies and spake to King Proetus. But her did herself Proetus, or say Menelaus, seeing he was minded to be with me in love against my will. So she spake, and wrath gat hold upon the king to hear that word. To say him he forbore, for his soul had awe of that, but he sent him to Lycia, and gave him hateful tokens, giving in a closed tablet many signs and dreams, and bade him show these to his own wife's father, that he might be slain. So he went his way to Lycia under the blameless escort of the girls. And when he was come to Lycia and the stream of Xanthus, then with a ready heart did the king of wide Lycia do him honour, for nine days space he stored him entertainment, and saw nine oxen. Howbeit when the tenth day-forgotten dawn appeared, then at length he questioned him and asked to see whatsoever token he bore from his daughter's husband, Proetus. But when he had received from him the evil tokens of his daughter's husband, first he bade him say the raging Chimaera. She was of divine stock, not of men, in the fore part a lion in the hinder a serpent, and in the midst a goat, breathing forth in terror was the might of blazing fire. And Menelaus showed her, trusting in the signs of the girls. Next fought he with the glorious Amazon, and then, said he, was the mightiest battle of warriors that ever he entered, and thrice he slew the Amazons,

τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἀνερχαμένῳ πυκινὸν δαλὸν ἄλλον ἴφαιον
 κρύας ἐκ Λυκίης εἰρείης φώτας ἀρίστοις
 εἶσε λόχον τοὶ δ' οὔ τι παλιν οἴκονδ' ἔκαστο
 πάντας γὰρ κατεπέφεν ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντης 100
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ γήγνασκε θεῶν γόνος τὴν εἶντα,
 αὐτοῖ μιν πατέρυκε, δῖον δ' ὃ γὰρ θνητότερά ῥ' ἦν,
 δῖωκε δὲ οἱ τιμῆς βροτῶν, ὅς ῥ' ἡμῶν παστὲς
 καὶ μὲν οἱ Λυκιοὶ τέμενος τέμενος ἔβοχον ἄλλων,
 καλὸν φυτάλιπτε καὶ ἀροιστῆς, δόρα νεμόντο 105
 ἢ δ' ἔτεκε τρεῖς τέκνα δαΐφρονι Βελλεροφόντῃ,
 Ἰσαυδρὸν τε καὶ Ἴππολοχόν καὶ Λαοδάμειαν
 Λαοδάμειαν μὲν παρὰ Λεξάτο μητιότα Λεῦκῃ,
 ἢ δ' ἔτεκε Ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα χαλκοκορυστῆν
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ πύῳς ἀπύχθετο πάσι θεοῖσιν, 200
 ἢ τοὶ δ' ἐκ πατρὶδος τὸ Ἄλκιον οἶος ἀλάτο,
 δὲ θυμὸν κατέδωκε, πάρος αὐθρῶπων ἀλκιῶν
 Ἰσαυδρὸν δὲ οἱ υἱὸν Ἄρης ἔτος πολέμοιο
 μαρτυμένον Σολυμοῖσι κατεκτατὲς κυδαλμοῖσι
 τὴν δὲ χαλκωσάμενη χρύσειος Ἄρτεμις ἔστα 205
 Ἴππολοχὸς δὲ μ' ἔειπτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημι γενεσθαι
 πέμπε δὲ μ' ἐπὶ Τροίην, καὶ μοι μάλα πολλ' ἐπ-
 ἔτελλεν,
 εἶεν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ἰππεύοντες ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
 μῆδ' ἐγὼς πατέρων ἀσχιόμεν, οἱ μὲν ἄριστοι
 ἐν τ' Ἐφύρῃ ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκίῃ εὐρείῃ 210
 ταύτης τοὶ γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὐχομαι εἶναι.
 Ἦε φάτο, γέθησεν δὲ βόσπ' ἀγαθὸς Διομῆδης
 ἔγχος μὲν κατεπέφεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλιβοτείρῃ,
 αὐτὰρ ὃ μελιχιοῖσι προσήειρε πομπήν τε λαὸν

¹ ἔφησεν ἡμῶν; ἐμφανέστατα.

women the peers of men. And against him, as he journeyed back therefrom the king were another coming war. he came out of wife Idris the bravest men and set as ambush. but these returned not home in any way. the goddess Remission was with him and he. But when the king now knew that he was the illustrious offspring of a god he kept him there, and offered him a crown daughter and gave to him himself a crown daughter. Then over the Idreus melted out the king a daughter pre-eminent above all, a fair tract of no less and of purple and to possess it. And the king came to wife her to him. and in three children, Idris and Hysan, and Idris. With Idris was my Idris the creature and she bare girl as Idris, the warrior hardened in battle. It was an even Remission came to be and in the gods. Then very he wandered alone over the Aion plain, desiring his own men and shunning the peers of men. and Idris his son was sent by Aion, master of him as he fought against the goddess Remission. and his daughter was slain in wrath by Asterion's goddess. But Hysan was begot me and of him do I declare that I am sprung, and he sent me to Idris and sent me charged me ever to be bravest and pre-eminent above all, and not being ashamed upon the race of my fathers, that were far the noblest in Idreus and in wife Idris. This is the lineage and the blood wherewith I avow me sprung."

So spoke he and Idris was good at the warrior was glad. He planted his spear in the bounteous earth and with gentle words spoke to the shepherd of the host. "Verily now art thou a

" ἢ ῥα νύ μοι ξείνος πατρώιος ἴσσι παλαιοῖς· 219
 Οὔνετα γὰρ ποτε διὸς ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
 ξείνισ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἐειπὼσιν ἡμᾶτ' ἐρύξας
 αἰ δὲ καὶ ἀλλήλοισι πόρον ξιωτῖα καλά
 Οὔνετα μεν ζωστήρα διδοῦν φοινικα φαικόν,
 Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρυσέον δέπας ἀμφικυπελλόν, 220
 καὶ μὲν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἰὼν ἐν δώμασ' ἑμοῖσι
 Τυδῆα δ' οὐ μεμνημαι, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτε τυτθὸν ἶοντα
 καλλεφ', ὅτ' ἐν ἑτέρῳσι ἀπωλετο λῖος Ἀχαιῶν.
 τῷ τὴν σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ ξείνος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μισσοῖ
 εἰμὶ, σὺ δ' ἐν Λυκίῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῖμος ἰκώμαι 225
 ἔγχεα δ' ἀλλήλων' ἀλειψόμεθα καὶ δὲ ὀμλόν
 πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἑμοὶ Τρῶες κλειτοὶ τ' ἐπικυροί,
 πτενέω δὲ καθεὶς γὰρ πόρη καὶ ποσσὶ κίχτω,
 πολλοὶ δ' αὖ σοὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐναυρέμεν ὅ κα δύναι
 τεύχεα δ' ἀλλήλοισι ἐπαμειβομέν, ὄφρα καὶ οἶδε 230
 γνῶσιω ὅτι ξείναι πατρώιοι εὐχομένθ' εἶναι "

"Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσαντε, καθ' ἵππων ἀΐξαντε,
 χεῖρας τ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην καὶ πιστώσαντο
 ἐνθ' αὔτε Γλαυκῇ Κρονίδης φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς,
 ὅς πρὸς Τυδείδῃσι Διομῶδεα τεύχε' ἀμείβε 235
 χρίσσεια χαλκείων, ἑκατομβοὶ' ὄντα βούων

Ἐκτωρ δ' ὡς Σκαίδας τε πύλας καὶ φθῆγον ἵκανεν,
 ἀμφ' ἄρα μὲν Τρῶων ἄλοχοι θέον ἦδε θυγατρὲς
 εἶρομεναι παῖδας τε κασιγνήτους τε ἑτας τε
 καὶ ποσσας ὁ δ' ἔπειτα θεοῖς εὐχεσθαι ἀνέγει 240
 πάσας ἔξειπεν πολλῇσι δὲ κηδὲς ἐφῆπτο.

¹ ἔγχεα δ' ἀλλήλων ἔγχεα δ' ἀλλήλων Hesiodotus

² φθῆγον, τέρπον.

fond of my father a lance from of old. He gladly
 threw on a time entertained perious Homer whom
 he had and kept him twenty days. And when
 they gave me to the other fair gifts of friend-
 ship. Theseus gave a belt bright with stones and
 Heracles a double cup of gold which I set in
 my palace as I came. Other. But is less I remember
 and seeing I was that a little while when he left,
 what time the host of the Achaeans perished at
 Troy. Therefore now am I a dear guest friend
 to thee in the midst of Argos and I owe to me in
 Lycia, where I journey to the land of that I
 have set up such one answer I square even with the
 thing. For many things be for me to say both
 I mean and far I mean whenever a god shall
 grant me and my feet overtake. And many Achaeans
 again for thee to say whenever thou comest. And
 let us make exchange of answer each with the
 other that these men too may know that we desire
 ourselves to be friends from our fathers' days.

When they had thus spoken the two kept
 down from their chariots and clasped each other's
 hands and joined their feet. And then from
 Glaucus did Diomedes, son of Cronos, take away his
 arms seeing he made exchange of answer with
 him. And out of Cronos giving golden for bronze,
 the worth of an hundred oxen for the worth of two.

But when Hector was come to the Trojan gate
 and the oak-tree round about him came running
 the wives and daughters of the Trojans with
 their sons and brethren and friends and husbands.
 But he thereupon bade them make prayer to the
 gods, all of them in turn, yet over many were
 sorrows hung.

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ Πριάμοιο δόμον περικαλλὲ' ἴκανε,
 ξειστῆς αἰθούσῃσι τετυγμένον—αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ
 πεντήκοντ' ἔνεσαν θάλαμοι ξειστοῖο λιθοιο,
 πλησίον ἀλλήλων διδμημένοι ἔνθα δὲ παῖδες 245
 κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο πυρὰ μνηστῆς ἀλόχοισι
 κουράων δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐναντίοι ἐνδοθεν αὐλῆς
 δωδεκ' ἔσαν τέγχοι θάλαμοι ξειστοῖο λιθοιο,
 πλησίον ἀλλήλων διδμημένοι ἔνθα δὲ γαμβροὶ
 κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρ' αἰδοίῃς ἀλόχοισιν— 250
 ἔνθα αἱ ἡπιοδωρος ἐναντίῃ ἤλυθε μήτηρ
 Λαοδίκην ἑσαγούσα, θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην·
 ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνομαζε·
 " τέκνον, τίπτε λεπὴν πόλεμον θρασὺν εἰλήλουθας,
 ἧ μάλα δὴ τεφροῦσι δυσώνυμοι νῆες Ἀχαιῶν 255
 μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἄστυ· σὲ δ' ἐνθαυδε θυμὸς αἰτήκεν
 ἔλθοντ' ἐξ ἄκρης πόλιος Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχεῖν
 ἀλλὰ μὲν, ὄφρα κέ τοι μελιηδέα οἶνον ἔχεικω,
 ὥς σπεισῃς Διὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι
 πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὐτὸς δῖος εἶναι, αἶ κε πιησθα. 260
 ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηκῶτι μένος μέγα οἶνος ἀίξει,
 αἷς τίνη κέκμηκας ἀμύνων σοῖσιν ἔησι "

Τὴν δ' ἡμεῖς ἐπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ
 " μή μοι οἶνον ἄειρε μελιφρόνα, πότνια μήτηρ,
 μή μ' ἀπογνῶσθης, μένος δ' ἄλκῃς τε λαθῶμαι 265
 χερσὶ δ' ἀνίπτοιςιν Διὶ λειβεῖν αἶδοπα οἶνον
 ἄζομαι οὐδέ πῃ ἔστι κελαυφεῖν Κρονίωνι
 αἵματι καὶ λιθρῷ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάσθαι.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὶν Ἀθηναίης ἀγέλει

But when he was now come to the beautiful
 palace of Priam, arrived with joyful countenance
 and in it were his chambers of painted stone,
 built each hard by the other. There the sons of
 Priam were wont to sleep beside their wedded
 wives, and for his daughters over against them on
 the opposite side within the walls were twelve
 round chambers of painted stone, built each hard
 by the other. There kept Priam's sons-in-law
 beside their estate wives. There his lawless
 nurse came to meet him, leading in Justice,
 fairest of her daughters to look upon, and she
 clasped him by the hand and kissed and addressed
 him. My child, why dost thou tell the Troes
 battle and come to this? Ah! surely the sons of
 the Achaeans, of ev' name are pressing sore upon
 thee as they fight about our city, and thy heart
 hath bid thee come forward and thus to hie
 to Zeus from the citadel. But stay thou, I have
 brought thee honey-sweet wine that thou shalt
 pour libation to Zeus and the other immortals first,
 and then shalt thou thyself have profit thereof, if
 so be thou wilt drink. When a man is spent with
 toil, who greater maketh his strength to wax, even
 as thou art spent with defending thy city.

Then in answer to her spoke great Hector of the
 flashing helm. Being me no longer bearded wife,
 labour'd mother, bid thou repose me, and I be
 forgetful of my sight and my pains. In-sooth
 with hard labour I have owe to pour libation
 of flaming wine to Zeus. Now may it in any wise be
 that a man should make prayer to the son of Cronos,
 lord of the dark clouds, as befouled with blood and
 dirt. Nay do thou go to the temple of Athena,

ἔρχεο σὺν θινέσσῃ, δολιόσσασα γεραιάς 270
 πέπλον δ', ὃς τίς τοι χαρίσματος ἤδ' ἐμίστος
 ἔστω ἐνὶ μεγάρῃ καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,
 τὸν θεὸς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γοῖναςιν ἠεκομοιο,
 καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῇ
 ἦναι ἠκέστας ἱρευνόμεν, αἶ κ' ἐλεήσει 275
 ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νηπια τέκνα,
 αἶ κεν Τυδείης υἱὸν ἀπόσχη Ἰλίου ἱφῆς.
 ὄγριον αἰχμητῆρ, κρατερόν μῆστωρ φειβυιο
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
 ἔρχεο, ἐγὼ δὲ Παριῷ μετελευσομαι ὄφρα καλέσω, 280
 αἶ κ' ἐβέλῃς¹ εἰπόντος ἀκούμεν ὥς κ' οἱ αὖθι
 γαῖα χανοὶ μέγα γάρ μιν Ὀλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πῆμα
 Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Πριάμῃ μεγαλήτορι ταῖο τε πασι.
 εἰ κεῖνόν γε ἴδοιμι κατελθόντ' Ἀἰδοῦ εἴσω,
 φαίην κεν φίλον ἦτορ² οἷζυός ἐκκλελαθίσθαι 285
 "Ὡς ἔφαθ', ἥ δ' ἐμολούσα ποτὶ μέγαρ' ἀμφιπολοιο
 κέκλετο ταὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐλοῖσσαν κατὰ ἄστυ γεραιάς
 αὐτὴ δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσσο κτηώντα,
 διθ' ἴσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμπούκιλα ἔργα γυναικῶν
 Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλεξάνδρος θεοκτεδής 290
 ἦγαγε Σιδονιῆθεν, ἐπιπλὺς εὔρεα πόντου,
 τὴν ὁδὸν ἦν Ἑλένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν,
 τῶν ἐν' ἀειραμένη Ἑκαβῇ φέρε δῶρον Ἀθηνη,
 ὃς καλλίστος ἦν ποικιλάσῃ ἠδ' ἐμίστος,
 ἄσπῃ δ' ὥς ἀπέλαμπεν ἔκειτο δὲ νηαιὸς ἄλλων. 295
 βῆ δ' ἰέναι, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσσεύοντο γεραιαί.

¹ εἰς φάλαγξ ἦτορ Ζενοδοτῆς: αὐτὸς φέρει ἐνέπλεον καὶ

driver of the equal with burnt offerings, when thou hast gathered together the aged wives, and the robe that becometh to thee the fairest and ampest in thy hall, and that is dearest far to thine own self, thou dost lay upon the knees of fair-haired Athena and vow to her that thou wilt sacrifice to her temple twelve neck heifers that have not felt the goad if she will take pity on Ixion and the Trojan wives and their little children, in hope she may bind back the son of Ixion from sacred Ilium that savage spearman, a mighty destroyer of rout. So go thou to the temple of Athena, driver of the equal, and I will go after Paris to summon him, if haply he will hearken to my bidding. Would that the earth and stars were gape for him, for grievous were hath the Trojan men treated him as a hane to the Trojans and to great-hearted Priam, and the sons of Priam. If I but saw him going down to the house of Hecuba, then might I deem that my heart had forgotten its woe.

So spake he, and she went to the hall and called to her handmaidens, and they gathered together the aged wives throughout the city. But the queen herself went down to the vaulted treasure-chamber wherein were her robes richly embroidered, the handiwork of Phœnian women, whom gave to Alexander had himself brought from Sidon, as he sailed over the wide sea on that journey on the which he brought it back high-born Helen. Of these Hecuba took one, and bore it as an offering for Athena, the one that was fairest in its broiderings and ampest, and set it as a star, and lay underneath of it. Then she went her way, and the throng of aged wives hastened after her.

Now when they were come to the temple of
 Athena in the citadel the doors were opened for
 them by fatherhood Ipheno daughter of Ipheno
 the wife of Antenor tamer of horses for her had
 the Ipheno made mistress of Athena. Then with
 sacred creatures a-crooked up their feet to Athena
 and fatherhood Ipheno took the robe and laid it
 upon the knees of fatherhood Athena and with
 their hands made prayer to the daughter of great Zeus.

Lady Athena that dost guard our city fastest
 among goddesses break now the ears of Ipheno
 and grant furthermore that himself may far be coming
 before the wooden gates to the end that we may
 now be with our feet in the temple twice
 come that we have put forth the glad if thou
 wilt take pity on Troy and the Ipheno wives and
 their little children. So spake the praying but
 Father Athena denied the prayer.

Thus were these praying to the daughter of
 great Zeus, but Hector went in way to the palace
 of Alexander the fair prince that himself had
 banqueted with the men that were in that day the
 best busters in deep-wound Troy. These had made
 him a chamber and an and court hard by the
 palace of Priam and Hector in the citadel. There
 entered in Hector dear to Zeus, and in his hand
 he held a spear of eleven cubits, and before him
 bared the spearpoint of bronze, around which
 ran a ring of gold. He found Paris in his chamber
 busied with his beautiful arms his shield and his
 crescent and having in curved bow and Arcton
 Helen sat midst her serving women and appointed
 to them their gorgeous handmaiden. And at sight of
 him Hector rebuked him with words of shame.

"δαιμονί, οὐ μὲν καλὰ χολὸν τοιδ' εἶθεο θυμῷ.
 λαοὶ μὲν φ' ὤντωνσι περὶ πτόλιν αὐτὴν τε τείχος
 μαρτυμένοι σὺ δ' εὐεκέ' αὐτῇ τε πτολέμος τε
 ἄστυ τοδ' ἀμφιδέδῃσι σὺ δ' ἂν μαχεσαιο καὶ ἄλλῃ,
 ὅν τ' ὡς παν μεθιέντα ἴδοις στυγερῷ πολέμῳ 330
 ἀλλ' ἄνα, μὴ ταχὰ ἄστυ πυρὸς ἐπίοιο θερῆται.

Τῷ δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν Ἀλεξάνδρος θεοειδής
 "Ἔκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἶσαν ἐνέικεσας οἷό' ὑπὲρ
 αἶσαν,
 τοῦνεκα τοὶ ἔρως σὺ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μὲν ἄκουσον.
 οὐ τοὶ ἐγὼ Τρώων τούσων χολῇ αὐδὲ νημεσσι 335
 ἤμην ἐν θαλάμῃ, ἔβελον δ' ὄχι προσηπείηναι
 νῦν δὲ με παρείποις' ἄλοχος μαλακοῖς ἐπεισσω
 ὄρησ' εἰς πόλεμον δοκεῖ δὲ μοι ὥδε καὶ αὐτῷ
 ἅλιον ἴσσεσθαι νίκη δ' ἐπαμβέβηται ἄνδρας
 ἀλλ' ὄγε νῦν ἐπμεινων, ἄρῃω τεύχεα δίκω 340
 ἢ ἰθ', ἐγὼ δὲ μετ' ἐμὲ πικηνοσθαι δὲ σ' οἴω."
 Ἴδ' φαστε, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη κορυθαίολος
 Ἔκτωρ.

τὸν δ' Ἑλένη μίθοισι προσηῖδα μελιχίοισι
 "δαερ ἔμελλε κύνος πακομηχάνου ἀκρυόσσης.¹
 ὥς μ' ὄφελ' ἤματι τῷ ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ 345
 οἴχεσθαι προφέροντο κακῇ ἀνέμοιο θινέλλῃ
 εἰς ὅροι ἢ εἰς κῆμα παλυφλοισσοῖο θαλασπῆς,
 εἶθα με κῆμ' ἀποερον παρὸς τὰς ἐργὰ γενέσθαι
 αἵταρ ἔπει ταδε γ' ὥδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμηραντο,
 ἄνδρος ἔπειν' ὠφελὸν ἀμεινονός εἶναι ἀκοίτης, 350
 ὅς γ' ὅγ' ἐμεινον τε καὶ εὐσχεα πολλὰ ἀνθρώπων

¹ The original text must have had some such form as *κύνος πακομηχάνου ἀκρυόσσης*, as *ἐκρυόσσης* is meaningless. The corruption was due to unfamiliarity with the genitive ending *-α*.

"Strange man thou dost not well to nurse this anger in thy heart. Thy people are perishing about the town and the steep wall in battle, and it is because of thee that the battlements and the war are almost about this city, thou wouldst thyself vent wrath on any other whomso thou thou test but y see shrinking from hateful war. Nay, then, rouse thee, lest soon the city blaze with consuming fire."

And to him did goodly Alexander make answer, saying: "Hector, seeing that thou dost stide me due, and not beyond what is due, therefore will I tell thee, and do thou take thought and hearken unto me. Not so much by reason of wrath and malignance against thee Troans sat I in my chamber, but I was minded to yield myself to sorrow. Even now my wife sought to turn my mind with gentle words and urged me to the war, and I, mine own self deem that it will be better so. Victory shal be from man to man. But come now, tarry a while, let me don my harness of war, or go thy way and I will follow, and methinks I shal overtake thee."

So said he, and Hector of the flashing helm answered him not a word, but unto him spake Helen with gentle words: "O Brother of me that am a dog, a contriver of mischief and abhorred of all, I would that on the day when first my mother gave me birth an evil storm wind had borne me away to some mountain or to the wave of the loud resounding sea, where the wave might have swept me away or ever these things came to pass. It woeit, seeing the gods thus ordained these things, would that I had been wile to a better man that could free the indignation of his fellows and their many revings. But this

[illegible]

Ἰσὺς δὲ τῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐπορεύμενος· ἔρχομαι
 ἐν πᾶσι ὑμῶν, ἕλθω φιλῶντες πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἐν ὅσοις
 εἶμι γὰρ μοι θίμος ἐπιδέσεται ὁ δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ
 Ἰερουσαλῇ, αἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀπεσπάρησαν
 αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ γὰρ ἰσχυρὸς τούτος ἐπιδέσεται ὅτι καὶ αὐτός,
 ὡς καὶ εἰς Ἰερουσαλὴν οὐ κατέβηκεν αὐτὸς
 καὶ γὰρ οὐκ αἰσθάνομαι ελευθερίας, ὥστε ἰσχυρὸς
 αὐτὰς ἀλγεῖν καὶ φῶς καὶ ἡσυχίαν αὐτῶν
 οὐ γὰρ οὐ καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὑποστροφῆς ἔσται αὐτῶν,
 ἥ ἔστι μὲν ἐν πόλει καὶ ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς ἐλθὼν

[illegible]¹ *Depth Depth* *Intensity of* *in* *100%*

Then a busy house dame spoke to him, saying :
 "Hector, seeing I am strictly to bid us tell the
 true matter is she gone to any of thy sisters or thy
 brothers fair-riided wives, but yet to the temple
 of Athena where the other fair-tressed Trojan
 women are seeking to propitiate the dread goddess,
 but she went to the great wall of Ilios for that
 she heard the Trojans were sorely pressed and great
 victory rested with the Achaeans. So is she gone
 in haste to the wall like one beside herself, and
 with her the nurse beneath the cloud."

So spoke the house-dame, and Hector hastened
 from the house door over the same way along the
 well-built streets. When now he was come to the
 gate, as he passed through the great city, the Trojan
 gate, whereby he was minded to go forth to the
 plain, there came running to meet him his beautiful
 wife Andromache daughter of great-hearted Etion,
 Etion that dwelt beneath wooded Parnus in Thessaly
 under Parnus, and was wed over the oven of Laertes,
 for it was his daughter that bronze-harnessed
 Hector had to wife. She now met him, and with
 her came a handmaid bearing in her bosom the
 tender boy, a sweet babe, the unweaned son of
 Hector, like to a fair star. Him Hector was wont
 to call Neomachides, but other men Astyanax, for
 only Hector guarded Ilios. Then Hector smiled,
 as he glanced at his boy in surcease, but Andromache
 came close to his side weeping and clasped his
 hand and spoke to him saying: Ah, my husband,
 the prowess of thee will be thy doom, neither hast

paid to this passage. Pluta, *Cratyl.* 393 a & 404 d and on 4
 10
 Troy on 7 in the poem is being the guardian or defender

HOMER

[illegible]

* Lines 438-439 were reported by Aristarchus.

them any gift for thine infant child nor for happiness
 me that man shall be thy widow, for man will the
 Achæans all set upon thee and eat thee. But for
 me it were better to go down to the grave if I live
 thee, for nevertheless all are constant to mine,
 when thou hast met thy fate but only woes. No they
 father have I nor queen nor mother. My father
 very proudly Atrides saw thee utterly had he
 waste the well peopled city of the Lacedæmonians, even
 Troia of lofty gates. He saw Helen yet he
 despised him not for he had had awe of that,
 but he burnt him in his armour richly dight, and
 heaped over him a barrow. And all about were
 emblems placed by nymphs of the mountain,
 daughters of Zeus that beareth the sceptre. And
 the seven brothers that were mine in our halls all
 these on the same day entered into the house
 of Hades, for all were slain of swift footed grey
 Atrides amid their line of shambung goat and
 their white fleeced sheep. And my mother that
 was queen beneath wooded Paros, her brought he
 hither with the rest of the spoil, but thereafter art
 her free, when he had taken ransom past counting,
 and in her father's hall Artemis the archer saw
 her. Nay, Hector thou art to me father and
 queen's mother thou art brother and thou art my
 stalwart husband. Come now have pity and remain
 here on the wall lest thou make thy child an orphan
 and thy wife a widow. And for thy host star it
 be the wild fig tree, where the city may best be
 saved and the wall is open to assault. For three
 at this point came the most valiant in company
 with the twin Ajaxes and glorious Idomeneus and
 the sons of Atreus and the valiant son of Idæus,

ἢ ποδ' τις σφίε θύιστε θιοπροσηύε εἰδὼς,
ἢ νυ καὶ αὐτὰρ θυμὸς ἐποτρυνεὶ καὶ ἀνείη." 600

Τὸν δ' αὖτε ἐροσσεύετο μέγας κορυθαίολος
Ἴκτωρ 601

"ὦ καὶ ἄρ' αἶμα γὰρ πάντα μέλει, γένεαι ἄλλε μάλ'
αἰνῶς 602

εἴ μοι Τρώας καὶ Τρωϊδὰς ἐλκεσιπυλῶν,
καὶ πῆ καλὸς αἶψ' εὖσκαζ' ὡ πολέμοιο
οἶσε με θυμὸς ἀνέγων, ἵππ' ἄρ' ἔμεναι ἰσθλὸς
αἶε καὶ πρῶτοναι μετὰ Τρῳάσσι μάχεσθαι, 603
ἀρσένεος πατρὸς τε μέγα κλῆρος ἦδ' ἄρ' αὐτοῦ
εἰ γὰρ τί μ' οὕτω τοῖσι οἶδ' ἀνὰ φρένα καὶ στήθεα θυμὸν
ἔσσεται ἡμᾶρ ὅτ' ἐν ποτ' ἀλκιῇ Ἴλιος ἱρή
καὶ Πριάμοι καὶ λαὸς ἐκμύλων Πριάμοιο
αἶψ' αἶ μ' αἶ Τρῳάων τοσσην μέλει ἄλγος ὄπισσεν, 604
αὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἑκάτῃς οὔτε Πριάμοιο ἔτακτος
οὔτε κρηνηντιῶ, οἳ κεν πόλεες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
ἐν ποταμῷ πεσόντες ἴσ' ἀνδράσι θιόμενέσσιν,
ἔσσαν σέῃ, ὅτε κεν τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
δακρυόεσσιν ἔγχεαι, αἰεσίροισι ἡμᾶρ ἐποιγᾶς 605
καὶ κεν ἐν Ἀργεὶ ἔοικε πρὸς ἄλκις ἴσταν ὑψαίον,
καὶ κεν ἰδὼν φορέαιε Μίσσην Ἰδοίῃ ἢ Ὑπερείῃ
παλλ' ἀεκαζόμενῃ, κρατερῇ δ' ἐπικύπτει ἀναγῆ,
καὶ ποτε τις εἴπῃσιν ἰδὼν κατὰ δακρυόεσσιν
Ἴκτορος ἴδε γένεαι, ὅς αἰσθετεύσκει μάχεσθαι 606
Τρῳάων ἰσχυρόντων, ὅτε Ἴλιος ἀμφεμάχοντα
ὥς ποτε τις ἴδρ' αἶσ' αὐτὸν ἔσσεται ἄλγος
χρτεὶ ποικιῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀμύνειν δοῦλον ἡμᾶρ
ἀλλὰ με τεθνήκῃτα χυτῇ κατὰ γαίῃ σελιμνοί,
πρῶ γὰρ τί σῆς τε βυῆς σέῃ ἔλκεθμοῖσι σιθίσθαι" 607

and made easy to enter. whether it be that one
 mistaketh in putting of good things, or that a thief
 own spirit beguile and basketh therein.

Then spake to her great Hector of the flaring
 helm. "Woman, I first take thought of us this,
 but afterwards have I shame of the Trojans and
 the Trojans wives, with trailing robes, if has a
 coward I shun apart from the battle. Yet with
 mine own heart eases it, ere long I have learnt to be
 valiant always and to fight amid the foremost
 Trojans, striving to win my father's great glory
 and mine own. For of a surety know I that in heart
 and soul the day shall come when sacred Ilium
 shall be laid low and Priam, and the people of
 Priam with grievous spear of ash. Yet not so much
 doth the grief of the Trojans that shall be in the
 aftertime move me, as the Helios's son and a
 Priam's son my brother's, many and brave, who
 then shall fall in the dust beneath the hands of
 these freshmen as doth the grief whom some becom-
 mended. A Paros shall lead thee away weeping and
 with thee of the day of freedom. There shall be
 Argos shall thou put the helm of countries' bulking
 or bear water from Megaris or Himeria over
 against thy will and strong necessity shall be and
 woman's life. And some man's a son as he bewaileth
 thee weeping. Lo, the wife of Hector that was
 pre-eminent in war above all the house of Troy
 I shall see in the day when men fling it about, no
 shall one say, and to thee shall come fresh grief in
 the look of a man and me to ward off the day of
 bondage. But let me be dead and let the heaped-
 up earth cover me ere I hear thy cries as they lead
 thee into captivity."

Ὅτε εἰπὼν οὗ παιδὸς ὄρεξ' αὖτο φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ·
 ὅψ' δ' ὁ παῖς πρὸς κῆπον ἐξίωκεν τιθῆναι
 ἐκλινθεῖ ἰαχῶν, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχθεῖς,
 ταρβήσας χάλκον τε ἰδέ λυφόν ἱππιοχαιτῆν,
 δεικνὼν ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος κεικῶτα κησας 479
 ἐκ δ' ἐγέλασσε πατῆρ τε φίλος καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
 αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς κορυθ' εἴλετο φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ,
 καὶ τῇ μὲν κατεβήκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανούσῃ
 εὐτάρ ὁ γ' ὄν φίλον υἱὸν ἔπει κυσε πηλὴ τε χερσίν,
 εἶπεν ἐπενεξάμενος Διὶ τ' ἄλλοισιν τε θεοῖσι 479
 "Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε θεοί, ὅτε δὴ καὶ τοῖδε γενεσθῶν
 παῖδ' ἔμον, ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ περ, ἀριπρῆπτα Ἰρῶκοσιν,
 ὦδε βίην τ' ἀγαθόν, καὶ Ἴλιον ἴφι ἀνασσειν
 καὶ ποτὲ τις εἴποι· πατρός γ' ὅδε πολλὸν ἀμειψών·
 ἐκ πολέμου ἀνόντα φέροι δ' ἔναρα βροτοέντα 480
 κτείνας ὀπίον ἀνδρά, χερσὶν δὲ φέρεται μήτηρ."
 Ὅτε εἰπὼν ἀλοχοῖο φύλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε
 παῖδ' ἔον ἢ δ' αἶρα μὴν πτωδεὶ δειξάτο κῆπῳ
 δακρυόεν γελάσασα ποσσὶς δ' ἐλέγχετο νοήσας,
 χεῖρι τε μὴν κατέρεφεν ἔπος τ' ἔφαστ' ἐκ τ' ὀνομαζέ 481
 "δαμόνιη, μὴ μοι τι λήν ἀπαχιζέο θυμῷ
 οὐ γὰρ τις μ' ὑπὲρ αἶσαν ἀτήρ· Ἄϊδι προΐαφει
 μοῖραν δ' οὐ τινα φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
 οὐ κακόν, οὔδε μὲν ἐσθλόν, ἔπην τὰ πρῶτα γενήται
 ἀλλ' εἰς οἶκόν ἰοῦσα τα σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα κομίζε, 482
 ἰσθόν τ' ἡλακάτῃν τε, καὶ ἀμφιπολοῖσι κελαιε
 ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι πόλεμος δ' ἀνδρεσσὶ μελήσει
 πᾶσι, μάλιστά δ' ἔμοι, τοῖ Ἰλυσ' ἐγγεγάσῃ."

So saying glorious Hector stretched out his arms to his boy, but back into the bosom of his fair-girded nurse shrank the child crying affrighted at the aspect of his dear father, and bris'd with dread of the bronze and the crest of horse hair as he marked it waving dreadfully from the topmost helm. Aroud then lagged his dear father and queenly mother, and fustowith generous Hector took the helm from his head and laid it all-gleaming upon the ground. But he kissed his dear son, and fondled him in his arms, and spake in prayer to Zeus and the other gods. Zeus and ye other gods, grant that this my child may likewise prove, even as I, pre-eminent amid the Trojans, and as valiant in might, and that he rue might never know. And some day may some man say of him as he cometh back from war, He is better far than his father; and may he bear the blood-stained spoils of the foeman he hath slain, and may his mother's heart wax glad."

So saying, he laid his child in his dear wife's arms, and she took him to her fragrant bosom, smiling through her tears, and her husband was tourled with pity at sight of her, and he stroked her with his hand and spake to her saying "Dear wife in no wise I pray thee grieve overmuch at heart, no man beyond my fate shall send me forth to Hades, only his doom, methinks, no man hath ever escaped, be he coward or valiant, when once he hath been born. Nay, go thou to the house and busy thyself with thine own tasks, the loom and the distaff and bid thy handmaids ply their work. But war shall be for men, for a I, but most of all for me, of them that dwell in Ilios."

Ὡς δ' αὖ φωνήσας κληῖθ' εἴλετο παιδὶμος Ἑκτωρ
 ἵππουρι' ἀλόχοις δὲ φίλῃ οἰκονδῇ βεβήκει
 ἐντροπαλιζομένη, θάλερον κατὰ δακρυ χέουσα
 αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἔκανε δομοὺς εὖ καυτασάντας
 Ἑκτορος ἀνδροφονοιο, κίχιστα δ' ἐνδοθὶ πολλὰς
 ἀμφικαλούς, τῆσιν δὲ γούρην πασάντων ἐνώρσεν
 αἰ μὲν ἐπεὶ ζώον γούρην Ἑκτορα ᾧ ἐπὶ οἴκῳ
 οὐ γὰρ μὲν ἐπ' ἔφαιτο ὑποτροπὸν ἐκ πολέμοιο
 ἵεσθαι, προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν
 (ὣν δὲ Παριε δῆθ' ἔμενεν ἐν ὑψηλοῖσι δομοῖσιν,
 ἀλλ' ὁ γ' ἐπεὶ κατέβη κλυτὰ τεύχεα, ποικίλα
 χαλκῳ,

στυγὰν' ἔπειτ' ἀνὰ δόστῃ, ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθώς
 εἰς δ' ὅτε τις στατος ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φανῇ,
 δέσμον ἀπορρῆξας θείῃ πεδωκὼ κροσσῶν,
 εὐκλῶς λαιμάσθαι εὐρείῳ ποταμῳ,
 κυδιῶν ὑφ' οὗ δὲ παρῇ ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χεῖται
 ὤμοις αἰσπύονται ὁ δ' ἀγλαΐῃ πεποιθώς,
 ριμφοῖ ἐγὼνα φέρει μετὰ τ' ἤσεν καὶ νόμον ἵππων
 ὥς υἱὸς Πριάμοιο Παριε κατὰ Περσάμον ἀκρῆς
 τεύχεσι παμφανῶν ὥς τ' ἡλεκτωρ ἐβέλτεκε
 πηγχαλῶν, ταχέας δὲ ποδῆς φέρον αἶψα δ' ἔπειτα
 Ἑκτορα δῖον ἔτετμεν ἀδελφεόν, εὐν' ἄρ' ἐμελλε
 στρίψασθ' ἐκ χωρῆς ὅθι ἦ ὀαρίζε γυναικί
 τὸν προτερος προσεειπὼν Ἀλεξάνδρος θιοειδής
 "ἦ θεῖ', ἦ μάλα θη σὺ καὶ ἔσσυμενον κατερικνῶ
 δῆθ' ἔμενεν, οὐδ' ἦλθον ἐναισιμον, ὥς ἐκείλευς,"

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κορυθαίολος
 Ἑκτωρ
 "δαμόν', οὐκ ἔν τίς τοι ἐνὶ ἥρ', ὅς ἐναισίμος εἴη,

So spake glorious Hector and took up his helm with horse-tail crest, and his dear wife went forthwith to her house, oft turning back and shedding big tears. Presently she came to the well-built palace of men called of Hector and found therein her many handmaidens, and among them all she raised lamentation. So in his own house they made lament for Hector while yet he lived, for they deemed that he should never more come back from battle, escaped from the might and the hands of the Achæans.

Nor did Paris tarry long in his lofty home, but did on his glorious armour, dight with bronze, and hastened through the city, trusting in his fleetness of foot. Even as when a staid horse that has fed his fill at the manger beneath his hay, and runneth stamping over the plain, being wont to bathe him in the fair flowing river, and exulteth, on which dust he beat his head and about his shoulders his mane floateth streaming, and as he glorieth in his splendour his knees tumble bear him to the heath and pastures of mares, even so Paris, son of Priam, strode down from high Pergamos, all gleaming in his armour, as the all-giving sun laugheth for joy, and his swift feet bore him on. Speedy then he overtook great Hector, his brother, even as he was about to turn back from the place where he had dined with his wife. Then great Alexander was first to speak to him, saying: "My brother, full surely I deem thee in thine haste by me long tarrying, and came not in due season, as thou biddest me."

Then in answer to him spake Hector of the flashing helm: "Strange man, no one that is right-

HOMER

ἔργον ἀτιμήσειε μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἄλκιμός ἐσσι
 ἀλλὰ ἐκὼν μεθιείς τε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεις· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν
 κῆρ
 ἄχυνται ἐν θυμῷ, ὃθ' ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἴσχε' ἀκούω
 πρὸς Τρώων, οἳ ἔχουσι πολὺν πόνον εἵνεκα σείο. 525
 ἀλλ' ἴομεν· τὰ δ' ὅπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', αἳ κέ ποθι
 Ζεὺς
 διώη ἐπουρανίοισι θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησι
 κρητῆρα στήσασθαι ἐλεύθερον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 ἐκ Τροίης ἐλάσαντας ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς."

mindcd could make light of thy work in battle, for thou art valiant; but of thine own will art thou slack, and hast no care; and thereat my heart is grieved within me, whenso I hear regarding thee words of shame from the lips of the Trojans, who because of thee have grievous toil. But let us go our way, these things we will make good hereafter, if so be Zeus shall grant us to set for the heavenly gods that are for ever a bowl of deliverance in our halls, when we have driven forth from the land of Troy the well-greaved Achaeans."

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Η

Ὅς εἰπὼν πυλίων ἐξίστυτο φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ,
τῷ δ' ἄμ' Ἀλεξάνδρος κί' ἀδελφεός· ἐν δ' ἄρα
θυμῷ

ἀμφοτέροι μέμασαν παλεμίζειν ἥδ' μάχεσθαι,
ὥς δὲ θεὸς καυτήσιν ἐλδομένοισιν ἔδωκεν
οὖρον, ἐπεὶ καὶ καμύσιν ἐυξίστης ἑλάττησι
ποντῶν ἐλαυνόντες, καμάτῳ δ' ὑπὸ γυῖα λέλυνται,
ὥς ἄρα τῷ Τρῳεσσὶν ἐλδομένοισι φανήτην

Ἐνθ' ἄλγῃν ὃ μὲν υἱὸν Ἀρπυθοοιο ἀνακτός,

Ἄρην καίταοντα Μενεσθίων, ὃν κορυφήτης
γεῖνατ' Ἄρην ἦοος καὶ Φυλομεδούσα βοῶπις·

Ἑκτωρ δ' Ἡμιονῆα βαλ' ἐγχεῖ ὀφρυόεντι
μῖχεν' ὑπὸ στεφάνῃς εὐχαλκόν, λυσι' δὲ γυῖα
λαῦκος δ' Ἰππалаχοιο παῖς, Λυκίων ἀγός ἀνδρῶν,
Ἴφινεον βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ κρατερὴν ὕσμινην
Δεξιαδην, ἵππων ἐπιαλμνον ὠκείων,

ὦμον ὃ δ' ἐξ ἵππων χαμαδίε πεσε, λυτο δὲ γυῖα

Τοὺς δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη

Ἀργεῖους ἀλεκόντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὕσμινῃ,

βῆ ῥα κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρηνῶν αἴψασα

Ἴλιον εἰς ἱερὴν τῇ δ' ἀντίος ὄρνυτ' Ἀπάλων

Περγάμον ἐκκατιδών, Τρῳεῖσι δὲ βούλετο νικτῆν

¹ λῦσι: λῦτο Aristarchus.

BOOK VII

So saying, glorious Hector hastened forth from the gates, and with him went his brother Alexander; and in their hearts were both eager for war and battle. And as a god giveth to longing seamen a fair wind when they have grown weary of beating the sea with polished oars of fir, and with weariness are their limbs forlorn; even so appeared these twain to the longing Trojans.

Then the one of them slew the son of king Areithous, Menesthus, that dwelt in Arne, who was born of the mace-man Areithous and ox-eyed Phylomedusa, and Hector with his sharp spear smote Eioneus on the neck beneath the well-wrought helmet of bronze, and loosed his limbs. And Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, leader of the Lycians, made a cast with his spear in the fierce conflict at Iphionus, son of Dexios, as he sprang upon his car behind his swift mares, and smote him upon the shoulder, so he fell from his chariot to the ground and his limbs were loosed.

But when the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, was ware of them as they were slaying the Argives in the fierce conflict, she went darting down from the peaks of Olympus to sacred Ilus. And Apollo sped forth to meet her, for he looked down from out of Pergamus and beheld her, and was fain to have

ἀλλήλοισι δὲ τῷ γε συναντέσθην παρὰ φηγεῦ.
 τὴν προτερος προσεειπεν ἀναξ Διὸς υἱὸς Ἀπόλλων
 "τίπτε σὺ δὴ αὖ μεμαυῖα, Διὸς θυγάτηρ μεγαλοῖο,
 ἦλθες ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου, μέγας δέ σε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν, 20
 ἥ ἴνα δὴ Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἑτεραλκεία πυκνὴ
 δῶς, ἐπεὶ οὐ τέ Τρῶας ἀπολλυμένους ἑλεαίρεις.
 ἀλλ' εἰ μοί τι πιθώω, τό κεν πολὺ κέρδιον εἴη·
 νῦν μὲν παύσωμεν πόλεμον καὶ δηϊοτήτα
 σήμερον ὕστερον αὐτὲ μαχήσονται, εἰς δ' κε τέκμῳρ 20
 Ἴλιου εὐρώσω, ἐπεὶ ὥς φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ
 ὑμῖν ἀθανάτησι," διαπραθῆειν τοδὲ ἄστυ."

Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσεειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 "ὦδ' ἔστω, ἐκάεργα τὰ γὰρ φρονέουσα καὶ αὐτὴ
 ἦλθον ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς 25
 ἀλλ' ἔγχε, πῶς μέμονας πόλεμον καταπαυσέμεν
 ἀνδρῶν;"

Τὴν δ' αὐτὲ προσείπεν ἀναξ Διὸς υἱὸς Ἀπόλλων·
 "Ἔκτορος δροκίμην κρατερον μένος ἵπποδάμοιο,
 ἦν τινά που Δαναῶν προκαλίσσεται οἶσθεν αἰὼς
 ἀντιβίον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηιοτῆτι, 30
 οἱ δέ κ' ἀγασσάμενοι χαλκοκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
 οἷον ἐπόρσειαν πολεμίζων Ἔκτορι δίφῳ."

"Ὡς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 τῶν δ' Ἑλένος, Πριάμοιο φίλος παῖς, σύνθετο θυμῷ
 βουλήν, ἥ ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐφῆρδανε μητιώωσι 35
 στή δέ παρ' Ἔκτορ' ἰὼν καὶ μιν πρὸς μῦθον εἶπεν·
 "Ἔκτορ, υἱὲ Πριάμοιο, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντε,

² ἀθανάτησι. ἀθανάταισι Zepodotus. ἀμφότεροι Aristotle.
 phantas.

victory for the Trojans. So the twain met one with the other by the oak tree. Then to her spake first the king Apollo, son of Zeus. "Wherefore art thou again come thus eagerly from Olympus, thou daughter of great Zeus, and why hath thy proud spirit sent thee? Is it that thou mayest give to the Danaans victory to turn the tide of battle, seeing thou hast no pity for the Trojans, that perish? But if thou wouldst in anywise hearken unto me—and so would it be better far—let us now stay the war and fighting for this day. Hereafter shall they fight again until they win the goal of Ilios, since thus it seemeth good to the hearts of you immortal goddesses, to lay waste this city."

And in answer to him spake the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene. "So be it, thou god that workest afar, with this in mind am I myself come from Olympus to the midst of Trojans and Achæans. But come, how art thou minded to stay the battle of the warriors?"

Then in answer to her spake king Apollo, son of Zeus. "Let us rouse the valiant spirit of horse-taming Hector, in hope that he may challenge some one of the Danaans in single fight to do battle with him man to man in dread combat. So shall the bronze-greaved Achæans have indignation and rouse some one to do battle in single combat against goodly Hector."

So he spake, and the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, failed not to hearken. And Helenus, the dear son of Priam, understood in spirit this plan that had found pleasure with the gods in council; and he came and stood by Hector's side, and spake to him, saying. "Hector, son of Priam, peer of

ἢ ῥά τί μοι τι πιδίω πασιγυντος δὲ τοι εὖ μιν
 ἄλλους μιν παθόντο Τρῶες καὶ φηίτας Ἀχαιοί,
 οὐτὲ δὲ θροναλέσσαι Ἀχαιοὶ ὅς τις ἀριστεύων
 ἀντίβωλον μαχεσάμεν ἐν αἰγῇ θυσίῃ.
 οὐ γὰρ οὖν τοι μόρα θάνατο καὶ ποταμός ἐστις οὐρανῷ
 οἷς γὰρ οἶκον δὲ ἔκοντα θύον ἀεικνέμεται.
 ἢ ἔτι δὲ, ἔκτωρ δ' αὖτ' ἐχάρη μέγα μῖθον
 εἰπὼντας,
 καὶ ῥ' ἔτι μεσσην ἰὼ Τρῶες ἀνέστη φάλαγγες,
 μεσσην δούρος ἄνω οἱ δ' ἰλασθέντες ἀπάρτε, καὶ δ'
 Ἀργεῖοι εἶπεν ἐνταυμῶδες Ἀχαιοί
 καὶ δ' ἄρ' Ἀσπασία τε καὶ ἀστυνόμος Ἀσπάλιος
 εὐκλῆς ὄρῳσι δόμοις ἀντιπώλοισι
 οὔτε ἐφ' ἐκτὴν πατρὸς Διὸς αἰγυγίῳ,
 αὐδράσι τερπόμενοι τῷ δὲ στίχῳ ἴατο πικραί,
 δόσιον καὶ καρθόντι καὶ ἔχοντι σέβαστον
 οἷη δὲ Λαφροῖα χεῖρτος πόντος ἐπὶ φειξέ
 ὀρεγμένῳ κρητὲρ, μέλαινα δὲ τε ποσσὶς ὑπ' αὐτῆς,
 τοιαῖα ἔμε στίχῳ ἴατο Ἀχαιοὶ τε Τρῶες τε
 ἐν πιδίῳ ἔκτωρ δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέρωσιν ἔειπε
 "ἀσπασίε μεν, Τρῶες καὶ ἐνταυμῶδες Ἀχαιοί,
 ὅσσ' εἶπω το με θυμὸς φησὶ στήθεσσι κέλευσε.
 ὅσσιν μεν Ἡρακλῆος ἐκείνου οὐκ ἐτίλσσειν,
 ἀλλὰ κακὴ φρονέτω τεκμαιρεται ἀμφοτέρωσιν,
 εἴς δ' ἐστὶ ἢ ὑμῶς Τρῶες ἐνκυρῶς ἔλῃτε,
 ἢ αἰετὴ παρα κηνοὶ δαμνέτε ποταποπόνοισι
 ὑμῖν δ' ἐν γὰρ δάσιν ἀριστερὴ Παλαῖος
 τῶν γὰρ δὲ τῶν θυμὸς ἔμοι μαχεσάμεναι ἀνέστη,
 διὸρ' ἴτω δὲ παρῶν πρῶτος ἔμμεναι ἔκτωρ δὲ
 εἴδω δὲ μῖθεσμαι, Ζεὺς δ' ἔμμ' ἐπὶ μάρτυρος ἔστω

¹ Lines 25 and 26 rejected by Aristarchus.

[illegible]

¹ This is instructive in a sense: "May ye not away into the desert, out of which ye were made" (Gen. 22:17) and "ye shall be as men" (Gen. 22:18) (LXX). (cf. Homeric, Op. 41, and Hesiod, Op. 20 f.)

if so be he shal slay me with the long edged bronze, let him spou me of my armour and bear it to the hollow ships, but my bury let him give back to my home, that the Trojans and the Trojan wives may give me my due meed of fire in my death. But if so be I slay him, and Apollo give me glory, I will spou him of his armour and bear it to sacred Ione and hang it upon the temple of Apollo, the god that smiteth afar but his corpse will I render back to the well benched ships, that the long haired Achaeans may give him burial, and heap up for him a barrow by the wide Hellespont. And some one & al some day say even of even that are yet to be, as he smiteth in his many benched ships over the wine-dark sea. This is a barrow of a man that died in order days, whom on a time in the midst of his prowess glorious Hector slew. So shal some man say, and my glory shall never die."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, shame had they to deny him, but they feared to meet him. Howbeit at length Menelaus arose among them and spake clashing them with words of reving and deep y did he groan at heart. "Ah me, ye braggarts, ye women of Argaea, men no more! Sure & shal this be a disgrace dread and dire, if no man of the Danaans shal now go to meet Hector. Nay, may ye one and all turn to earth and water,¹ ye that sit there each man with no heart in him, utterly inglorious. Against this man will I myself arm me, but from on high are the issues of victory hidden of the immortal gods."

So spake he, and d d on his fair armour. And

ἴδ' ἄγε κέ τοι, Μενέλαε, φωνή βωίταιο τέλειυτῃ
 "Ἐκτορος ἐν παλαμῖτον, ἔπει πολὺ φαστερος ἦεν, 105
 εἰ μὴ ἀπαΐζαντες ἔλω βυσσλίης Ἀχαιῶν,
 αἴτος τ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυ κρείων Ἀνακτομένης
 δεξιτερὸς ἔλε χεῖρος ἔτι καὶ τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
 ' ἀφραωνεῖς, Μενέλαε διωτράφες, οἶδ' αἰ σὲ χρη
 ταιότης ἀφροσύνης ἀνὰ δὲ σῆμα ἐνδομήκεος περ, 110
 μὲν δ' ἔπειτ' ἐξ ἑρδῆος στυγέμενοι φωνή μαχέσθαι,
 "Ἐκτορι Πριάμῳ, τὸν τε στυγεῖσσι καὶ ἄλλοι
 καὶ δ' Ἀχιλλεύς τοιυτῷ γε μάγῃ ἐν κιδιανῶσιν
 ἰσχυρ' ἀντιβαλῆναι, ὃ περ σὺ πολλὰς ἀμεινῶν
 αἰῶσι μεν νῦν ἴξεν κατὰ μετὰ ἔθνος ἑταίρων, 115
 τοιυτῷ δὲ κρυμὸν ἄλλον ἀναστήσανουσιν Ἀχαιοί
 εἰ περ ἀδείκνυται ἔσσι καὶ εἰ μούου ἔσσι ἀκορητός,
 φημι μὴ εὐπασσῶς γένεσθαι παμφέω, αἰ κε φυγήσῃ
 θύριον ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αὐτὴς δηιοτήτης

"Ὡς εἰπὼς παρεκείσθην ἀδείφειοῦ φόντας ἦρως 120
 εἴσωμα παρῆκων, ὃ δ' ἐπειρήτο τοῦ μεν ἔπειτα
 γυθόσσηνοι θεραιπότες ἀπ' ὤμων τευχέ' ἔλονται
 λίσσων δ' Ἀργείοισιν ἀνίστατο καὶ μεττείπεν
 ' ὦ πόποι, ἥ μετὰ κείβηθ' Ἀχαιῶν γυῖον ἵππεσι
 ἥ κε μεγ' οὐμώφεια γένων ἵππηλάται Πηλεΐς, 125
 ἐσθλὸς Μυρμιδόνων βουλευτῆρος ἢ δ' ἀνορήτης,
 ὅς ποτ' ἐμ' εὐρομένης μεγ' ἐγχεῖσθαι ὦ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ,
 πάντων Ἀργείων ἔριον γένετο τε τοκὸν τε
 τοῖς νῦν εἰ πτωσσόντας ὑφ' Ἐκτορι πάντας ἀποιῶσαι,
 παλλὰ περ ἀθάνατοι φιλὰς ἀνὰ χεῖρας αἰεταί, 130
 θυμὸν ἀπὸ μελέων θύσαι δοκὸν Ἄιδου εἶσω

1 οὐμώφεια μεγ' ἐγχεῖσθαι μελέων γυῖον ἵππεσι Σαρπηδόνα.

now Menelaus would the end of life have appeared
 for thee at the hands of Hector seeing he was
 so great far had not the kings of the Argians
 moving up and laid head of thee. And Atreus son
 of Menelaus while ruling Agamemnon, caught him by
 the right hand and spake to him saying. Thou
 art mad, Menelaus, perturbed of fear and that thy
 madness becometh thee not. Hold back for all
 thy grief and be not minded in rivalry to fight
 with one better than thou even with Hector son
 of Priam of whom others besides thee are afraid.
 Even Achilles shuddereth to meet this man in battle,
 where men win glory, and he is better far than thou.
 Nay go thou for this present, and at times avoid
 the company of thy fellows. Against this man would
 the Argians raise up another champion. I mean
 though he be and rival of better men than he
 will be glad to bend his knees in fear. For he he
 escapeth from the fury of war and the dread conflict.

So spake the warrior and turned his brother's
 mind for he counselled right, and Menelaus
 obeyed. Then with gladness he quickly took his
 armour from his shoulders, and Nestor rose up and
 spake amid the Argives. Lie upon you. In
 great pain in great grief come upon the mind of
 Aeneas. Very much would not he can groan, the
 driver of chariots, greatly exultant and master
 of the Myrmidons, who at a time questioned me
 in his own house and treated greatly as he asked
 of the lineage and birth of all the Argives. If he
 were to hear that these were now answering before
 Hector then would he lift up his hands to the im-
 mortals in instant prayer that his soul might depart
 from his limbs into the house of Hades. I would,

αἱ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίῃ καὶ Ἀπολλῶνι,
 ἡβώμ' ὥς δ' ἐπ' ὠκυρόῃ Κελάδοντι μάχοντο
 ἀγροῖοι Πύλιοί τε καὶ Ἀρκαδὲς ἐγχεσίμωροι,
 Φειδῶς παρ' τειχεσσω, Ἰαρδανου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα. 135
 τοῖσι δ' Ἐρεϋθαλίῃ προμος ἴστατο, ἰσοθεὸς φῶς,
 τεύχε' ἔχων ὤμοισιν Ἀρη.θούῳ ἀνακτος,
 διου Ἀρη.θού, τὸν ἐπὶ κλήσιν κορυνήτην
 ἄνδρες κικλήσκον καλλιζωνοὶ τε γυναῖκες,
 οὐνεκ' ἄρ' οὐ τόξοισι μαχέσκετο δουρὶ τε μακρῷ. 140
 ἀλλὰ σιδηρεῖη κορυνὴ ῥιγνυσκε φαλαγγας
 τὸν Λυκοεργὸς ἔπεφνε δυλῷ, οὐ τι κρατεῖ γε,
 στενωπῷ ἐν ὁδῷ, ὅθ' ἄρ' οὐ κορυνὴ οἱ ὀλεθρον
 χραῖσμα σιδηρεῖη πρῶ γὰρ Λυκοεργὸς ὑποφθας
 δουρὶ μέσσην περονήσεν, ὃ δ' ὑπτιος οὐδεὶ ἐρευσθη 145
 τευχέα δ' ἐξενάρριξε, τὰ οἱ πόρε χάλκεος Ἄρης.
 καὶ τὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔπειτα φόρει μετὰ μῶλον Ἄρης.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Λυκοεργὸς ἐνὶ μεγαροῖσιν ἐγήρα,
 δῶκε δ' Ἐρεϋθαλίῃ φίλῳ θεραπευτῇ φορτῆναι.
 τοῦ δ' γε τευχέ' ἔχων προκαλιζέτο πάντας ἀριστοὺς 150
 οἱ δὲ μάλ' ἐτρόμον καὶ εἰδείδιον, οὐδέ τις ἔτλη.
 ἀλλ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἀνῆκε πολυτλημῶν πολεμίζειν
 θάρσει ᾧ γενεῇ δὲ νεώτατος ἴσκειν ἀπάντων
 καὶ μαχομένην οἱ ἐγὼ, δῶκεν δὲ μοι εὖχος Ἀθήνη
 τὸν δὴ μήκιστον καὶ κάρτιστον κτάνον ἄνδρα 155
 πολλὰς γὰρ τις ἔκειτο παρήγορος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.
 εἴθ' ὥς ἡβώοιμι, βίη δέ μοι ἔμπεδος εἴη·
 τῷ κε τάχ' ἀντήσῃσι μάχῃσι κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ.

¹ ὁποῖός τις ἐπαινεῖται Aristarchus.

O father Zeus and Athena and Apollo that I were young as when beside swift flowing Celadon the Pisians and Arcadians that rage with spears gathered together and fought beneath the walls of Phene about the streams of Iardanus. On their side stood forth Ereuthalion as champion, a glorious man, bearing upon his shoulders the armour of king Arethionus, formerly Arethionus that men and fair girdled women were wont to call the pacesman, for that he fought not with bow or long spear, but with a mace of iron brake the battalions. Him Lycurgus slew by guile and nowise by might, in a narrow way, where no mace of iron saved him not from destruction. For ere that might be Lycurgus came upon him at unawares and pierced him through the middle with his spear, and backward was he hurried upon the earth, and Lycurgus despoiled him of the armour that brazen Ares had given him. This armour he thereafter wore himself amid the turmoil of Ares, but when Lycurgus grew old within his halls he gave it to Ereuthalion, his dear square, to wear. And wearing this armour did Ereuthalion challenge all the bravest, but they trembled sore and were afraid, nor had any man courage to abide him. But me did my enduring heart set on to battle with him in my hardhood, though in years I was youngest of all. So fought I with him, and Athena gave me glory. The tallest was he and the strongest man that ever I saw—as a huge sprawling bull he lay stretched to a way and that. Would I were now as young and my strength as firm, then should Hector of the flashing helm soon find one to

ὁμείων δ' οἳ περ ἴασιν ἀριστῆες Παναχαῶν,
οὐδ' οἳ προφρονέως μεμαῶ' Ἑκτορος ἀντίον ἔλθειν " 100

"Ὡς νικέουσ' ὁ γέρας, οἳ δ' ἔννέα πάντες ἀνίσταν
ᾤρτο παλὺ πρῶτος μὲν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃς ᾤρτο κρατερός Διομηδῆς,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Αἴαντες, θυῶν ἐπιεμένοι ἀλκῆν,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Ἴδομενεὺς καὶ ὄπαιων Ἴδομενῆος, 105
Μηριόνης, ἀταλάντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρείφοντι,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,
ἂν δὲ Θοῶς Ἀνδραμονίδῃς καὶ διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς·
πάντες ἄρ' οἳ γ' ἔβελον πολεμίζειν Ἑκτορι δίῳ
τοῖς δ' αὖτις μετέειπε Γερηνῶς ἵπποτα Νέστωρ 170
" κλήρω νῦν πεπαλεσθε διαμπερές, ὅς κε λάχῃσιν
αὐτὰς γὰρ δὴ ὀνήσει ἐκνημιδάς Ἀχαιοῖς,
καὶ δ' αὐτὸς ἂν θυμὸν ὀήσεται, αἶ κε φύγῃσι
δῆλόν ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αὐτῆς δημοτῆτος "

"Ὡς ἔραβ', οἳ δὲ πλήρην ἐσημνηνάντο ἕκαστος, 175
ἂν δ' ἔβαλον κινῆν Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδου
λαοὶ δ' ἤρῃσαντο, θεοῖσι δὲ χεῖρας ἀνίσχον.
αὐδὲ δέ τις εἶπεσκεν ἰδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν
" Ζεῦ πατερ, ἤ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν, ἢ Τυδεὸς υἱόν,
ἢ αὐτὸν βασιλῆα πολυχρύσειο Μυκῆνης " 180

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφην, πάλιν δὲ Γερηνῶς ἵπποτα Νέστωρ,
ἐκ δ' εἴθορε κληρὸς κινῆς, ἂν ἄρ' ἤβελον αὐτοί,
Αἴαντος κῆρυξ δὲ φέρων ἂν ὁμίλον ἀπάντη
δείξ' ἐνδεξία πᾶσιν ἀριστήσασιν Ἀχαιῶν
οἳ δ' οὐ γαγνῶσκοντες ἀπητήσαντο ἕκαστος. 185

face him. Whereas ye that are chieftains of the whole host of the Achaeans, even ye are not minded with a ready heart to meet Hector face to face."

So the old man chid them, and there stood up nine in all. I pray for the first the king of men, Agamemnon, and after him Teucer son, mighty Thonodes, and after them the Aiantes, clothed in furious valour, and after them Idomeneus and Ithomeus, comrade Meriones, the peer of Pylas, a slayer of men, and after them Eurypylus, the glorious son of Euaemon, and upspring These, son of Andraemon, and goodly Ulysses: as these were minded to do battle with great Hector. Then among them spake again the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: "Cast ye the lot now from the first unto the last for him whom shall be chosen, for he shall very profit the well-greaved Achaeans, and himself in his own soul at all profit: so that if so he escape from the fury of war and the dread conflict."

So said he, and they marked each man his lot, and cast them in the helmet of Agamemnon son of Atreus, and the host made prayer, and lifted up their hands to the gods. And thus would one say with a glance up to the broad heaven: "Father Zeus, grant that the lot fall on Ajax or the son of Teucer, or else on the king himself of Mycenae rich in gold."

So spake they, and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, shook the helmet, and forth therefrom leapt the lot that themselves desired, even the lot of Ajax. And the helmet bore it everywhere throughout the throng, and showed it from left to right to all the chieftains of the Achaeans, but they knew it not, and denied it every man. But

ἔλλ' ὅτε δὴ τιν' ἴκασιν φέροντες ἀν' ὄμιλον ἀπάντη,
ὅς μιν ἐπιγρυπῶν κινεῖ βίβη, φαίμενος Ἀίας,
ἦ τοι ὑπεσχέσθαι χερσ', ὃ δ' ἄρ' ἐμβαλετο ἀγχι παρα-
στάς,

γυνὴ δὲ κλέρου σίμα ἰδὼν, γένετ' αἰ θυμῷ
τοῦ μιν παρ' ποδῶν χαμαθὲς βίβη φασγάνῳ τε 200
"ὦ φίλοι, ἦ τοι κλέρος ἐμὲ, γυνὴ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
θίμω, σπεί διπλῶν νεκρομένων Ἴκτορα δῖον
αἰε' ἀγέ'. ἄρ' ἂν σὺν πολέμῳ τειχεσὶ θύω,
τοφρ' ἐνέειρ εἵχεσθε Διὶ Κρονίῳσι ἀνάγχι,
συνῇ σὲ ὑμῶν, ἵνα μὴ Ἴωνες γέ περ κύνται;" 205
ἦε καὶ ἀμφαδόντι ἐπεί οὐ τινα δειδύμενος ἑωπῆς
οὐ γὰρ τις μὲν εἴη γέ ἔκωσ' ἀεκοῦντα θυγαῖ,
οὐδὰ τι ἔρειπ', σπεί οὐδ' ἐμὲ στίδα γ' οὕτως
ἔλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῶνι γενέσθαι τε τρέφειν τε"

"ἴε ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' εἵχοντο Διὶ Κρονίῳσι ἀνάγχι 210
ἦλε δὲ τις εἰπείεσθαι ὦνεν εἰς οἶκον αὐτοῦ

Λαὶνὸν πατέρα, Ἴοντες μέδων, ἐπιδόστοι μέγιστοι,
ὅς κεν πατρὶ Ἀλκῆ καὶ ἀγλαῶν εἵχος ἀρεσθῆαι
οἱ δὲ καὶ Ἴκτορα παρ' φιλέει καὶ κύνει αὐτοῦ,
ἴσπερ ἀμφοτέρωσι βίη καὶ κῆδος ὄνασσαν 215

"ἴε δὲ ἔφασκε, Ἀλκὴ δὲ κορυμνοῖτο κυρτοὶ χαλεπῷ
αὐτὰρ σπεί δὴ πατρὶ παρὶ χροῖ ἴσσαντο τείχεα,
σπείατ' ἴπειθ' οἷος τε πελιδνῶς ἔρχεται Ἄρης
ὅς τ' εἶον πελιδνοῦδε μοτ' ὤρας, οἷς τε Κρονίῳσι
θυμὰδ' ὀρθὸν ἑμῶς μῆνι φινετὴν μαχεσθαι 220
τοιοῦς δὲ Ἀλκὴ ὥρτα πελιδνός, ἔρνος Ἀχαιῶν,

* Lines 195-96 were rejected by Zephgrina, Aristarchus, and Aristar hia.

* ἴων: ἴων Aristarchus.

when in bearing it everywhere throughout the throng he was come to him that had marked it and cast it into the helm, even to glorious Aias, then Aias held forth his hand, and the herald drew near and laid the lot therein, and Aias knew at a glance the token on the lot, and waxed glad at heart. The lot then he cast upon the ground beside his foot, and spake: "My friends, of a surety the lot is mine, and mine own heart rejoiceth, for I deem that I shall vanquish gladly Hector. But come now, while I am doing on me my battle gear, make ye prayer the while to king Zeus, son of Cronos, in silence by yourselves, that the Trojans learn naught thereof: nay, or openly, if ye will:—since in any case we fear no man. For by force shall no man drive me in flight of his own will and in despite of mine, nor yet by stealth, since as no unknown wight methinks was I born and reared in Hæmum."

So spake he, and they made prayer to king Zeus, son of Cronos, and thus would one speak with a glance up to the broad heaven: "Father Zeus, that rulest from Ida, most glorious, most great, vouchsafe victory to Aias and that he win his glorious renown, or if so be thou lovest Hector too, and carest for him, vouchsafe to both equal might and glory."

So they spake, and Aias arrayed him in gleaming bronze. But when he had clothed about his flesh all his armour, then sped he in such wise as huge Ares goeth forth when he enters into battle amid warriors whom the son of Cronos hath brought together to contend in the fury of soul-devouring strife. Even in such wise sprang forth huge Aias, the bulwark of the Achæans, with a shield on his

μειδιῶν βλασυροῖσι προσώπασι νέρθε δὲ ποσσὶν
 ἦμα μακρὰ βιβάς, κραδάων δολιχοσκιον ἔγχος.
 τὸν δὲ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι μὲν ἐγῆθειον εἰσορώωντες,
 Τρῶας δὲ τρομος αἶνος ὑπηλυθε γυῖα ἕκαστον, 218
 Ἑκτορί τ' αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι πάτασεν.
 ἀλλ' οὐ πως ἐτι εἶχεν ὑποτρέσαι οὐδ' ἀναδύναι
 ἄψ λαῶν ἐς ὄμιλον, ἐπεὶ προκαλέσσατο χάρμη
 Αἴας δ' ἐγγυθεν ἦλθε φέρων σάκος ἥντε πύργον,
 χάλκεον ἑπταβόειον, ὃ οἱ Τυχίος κάμε τεύχων, 220
 σκυτοτομῶν δ' ἄριστος, Ὑλῆ ἔτι οἰκία καίων,
 δεσφ' ἐποίησεν σάκος αἰόλον ἑπταβόειον
 ταύρων ζατρεφείων, ἐπὶ δ' ὄγδοον ἤλασε χαλκόν
 τὸ πρόσθε στερνοῖο φέρων Τελαμωνίος Αἴας
 στή ρα μάλ' Ἑκτορος ἐγγύς, ἀπειλήσας δὲ προσ-
 πύδα 222
 "Ἑκτορ, νῦν μὲν δὴ σάφα εἴσεαι οἴοθεν οἶος
 οἶοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀριστῆες μετέασι,
 καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα ῥ' ἔξήνορα θυμολέοντα
 ἀλλ' ὃ μὲν ἐν νήεσσι κορωνίσι ποντοπόροισι
 κεῖτ' ἀπομηψισας Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν 226
 ἡμεῖς δ' εἰμὲν τοιοῖοι οἳ ἂν σέθεν ὠπτιάσαιμεν
 καὶ πολέες ἀλλ' ἄρχε μάχης ἡδὲ πολέμοιο"
 Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαῖολος Ἑκτωρ·
 "Αἶαν διογενὲς Τελαμωνίε, κοῦραν λαῶν,
 μὴ τί μιν ἥντε παῖδος ἀφαιροῦ περὶήτιζε, 228
 ἡδὲ γυναικός, ἥ οὐκ οἶδεν πολέμη' ἔργα
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν εὖ οἶδα μάχας τ' ἀνδρὸς ἀσπίδας τε.
 οἶδ' ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, οἶδ' ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ νεμῆσαι βῶν
 ἀζαλέην, τό μοι ἔστι ταλαύρῳσιν πολέμιζεν·
 230

grim face, and he went with long strides of his feet beneath him, brandishing his far-shadowing spear. Then were the Argives glad as they looked upon him, but upon the Trojans crept dread trembling on the limbs of every man, and Hector's own heart beat fast within his breast. Howbeit in no way could he any more flee or shrink back into the throng of the host, seeing he had made challenge to fight. So Aias drew near bearing his shield that was as a city wall, and set out of fence with sevenfold bulwark, the which Teichus had wrought with toil, he that was far best of workers in hule, having his home in Ilie who had made him his flashing sword of seven hules of sturdy bulwark and thereover had wrought an eighth layer of bronze. Thus Teuchemonian Aias bare before his breast, and he came and stood close by Hector, and spoke threatening.

Hector now verily that thus know of a surer, man to man, what manner of chieftains there be harnessed among the Danaans, even after Achilles, breaker of the ranks of men, the lion-hearted. Howbeit he smilith amid his beaked seafaring ships in utter wrath against Agamemnon, Atreus son, shepherd of the host, yet are we such as to face thee, yea, full many of us. But begin thou war and battle."

To him then made answer great Hector of the flashing helm. Aias sprung from Zeus, thou son of Teichemon, captain of the host in no wise make thou trial of me as of some puny boy or a woman that knoweth not deeds of war. Nay, full well know I battles and slayings of men. I know well how to wield to right, and well how to wield to left my shield of swarmed hule, which I deem a sturdy thing to

ἄλλο δ' ἐπὶ φρεσὶ καὶ ἰσχυρὸν ἔπεισεν
 ὅτ' αἰετὸς οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπων μέλισσας ἄρ' 245
 ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ σ' ἐπέωδον καὶ τὸν τοῦτον ἐπέω
 ἅπαντες ἀλλ' ἀμφὶς αἰετὶ τήνδε
 "ὦ καὶ καὶ ἀπεσταλκὸς ὅρ' αἰετὶ λυγρὸν εἰς χεῖρας
 καὶ δαίμων ἅπαντες δύνανται σέθεν ἐπὶ στήθεσιν
 ἀμείβεσθαι σὸς γὰρ ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἔξ' οὗ καὶ ἐγὼ σέθεν ἔλαβον χεῖρας ἀνέστη
 ἐν τῇ δ' ἐλπίδι μὲν στήθεσσι δυνάμενος αἰετὶ
 ἅπαντες δύνανται ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων ἅπαντες δύνανται σέθεν ἐπὶ στήθεσιν 250
 δαίμων σέθεν ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων σέθεν ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἀμείβεσθαι σὸς γὰρ ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἔξ' οὗ καὶ ἐγὼ σέθεν ἔλαβον χεῖρας ἀνέστη
 ἐν τῇ δ' ἐλπίδι μὲν στήθεσσι δυνάμενος αἰετὶ
 ἅπαντες δύνανται ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων ἅπαντες δύνανται σέθεν ἐπὶ στήθεσιν 255
 δαίμων σέθεν ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων σέθεν ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἀμείβεσθαι σὸς γὰρ ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἔξ' οὗ καὶ ἐγὼ σέθεν ἔλαβον χεῖρας ἀνέστη
 ἐν τῇ δ' ἐλπίδι μὲν στήθεσσι δυνάμενος αἰετὶ
 ἅπαντες δύνανται ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων ἅπαντες δύνανται σέθεν ἐπὶ στήθεσιν 260
 δαίμων σέθεν ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων σέθεν ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἀμείβεσθαι σὸς γὰρ ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἔξ' οὗ καὶ ἐγὼ σέθεν ἔλαβον χεῖρας ἀνέστη
 ἐν τῇ δ' ἐλπίδι μὲν στήθεσσι δυνάμενος αἰετὶ
 ἅπαντες δύνανται ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων ἅπαντες δύνανται σέθεν ἐπὶ στήθεσιν 265
 δαίμων σέθεν ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων σέθεν ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἀμείβεσθαι σὸς γὰρ ἔστιν ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 ἔξ' οὗ καὶ ἐγὼ σέθεν ἔλαβον χεῖρας ἀνέστη
 ἐν τῇ δ' ἐλπίδι μὲν στήθεσσι δυνάμενος αἰετὶ
 ἅπαντες δύνανται ὅς τοι δίδωκεν ἅπαντα
 καὶ δαίμων ἅπαντες δύνανται σέθεν ἐπὶ στήθεσιν

¹ Lines 245-251 were rejected by Irenaeus.

² The line is obscure, and perhaps corrupt. It may also be removed, that is a line only to give an example of the length of line to give the part of line removed.

wield in fight, and I know how to charge into the
 midway of chariots drawn by swift mares and I
 know how to come hither to tread the measure of
 furious Ares. Yet am I not minded to smite thee,
 being such a one as thou art, by spying thee at
 unawares, but rather openly, if so be I may hit
 thee."

He spoke, and poised his far-shadowing spear,
 and lo! did it, and he smote Aias dread-stirred of
 sevenfold bulwark upon the outermost bronze,
 the eighth layer that was therein. Though his
 foemen were the stubborn bronze, but in the seventh
 hide it was stayed. Then in turn Zeus-born Aias
 hurled his far-shadowing spear, and smote upon
 the son of Priam's shield that was well balanced
 upon every side. Though the bright shield went
 the mighty spear and through the corner entry
 did it, did it force its way, and straight on beside his
 flank the spear shone through his tunic, but he
 bent aside, and escaped back fate. Then the twain
 both at one moment drew forth with their hands
 their long spears, and fell to, in semblance like
 raving lions or mad boars whose is no weakening
 strength. Then the son of Priam smote full upon
 the shield of Aias with a thrust of his spear, howbeit
 the bronze brake not through: for its point was
 turned, but Aias leapt upon him and pierced his
 buckler and clean through went the spear and
 made him reel in his onset, even to his neck it
 made its way, and gashed it, and the dark blood
 welled up. Yet not even so did Hector of the
 flashing helm cease from fight, but giving ground
 he seized with stout hand a stone that lay upon
 the plain, black and jagged and great, threw it

τῷ βάλεν Αἴαντος δεινὸν σάκος ἑταβόειον
 μέσσην ἐπομφάλιον περιήχτησεν δ' ἄρα χαλκός.
 δεύτερος αὖτ' Αἴας πολὺ μείζονα λίσαν ἄερας
 ἦκ' ἐπιδιήσας, ἐπέρισε δὲ ἐν' ἀπέλεθρον,
 εἶσω δ' ἄσπιδ' ἔαφε βαλὼν μυλοειδὲ πετρῷ. 276
 βλαύει δὲ οἱ φίλα γούναθ' ὁ δ' ὑπὸς ἐξεταύσθη
 ἄσπιδι ἐγχοιμῶθεις τὸν δ' αἰψ' ὤρθωσεν Ἀπολλών
 καὶ νῦν κε δὴ ξιφίεσσ' αὐτοσχεδὸν αὐταΐζοντο,
 εἰ μὴ κηρυκεῖ, Διὸς ἀγγελοι ἠδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
 ἦλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρωικῶν, ὁ δ' Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων, 278
 Τάλθιβιος τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένῳ ἀμφὺ
 μέσσην δ' ἀμφοτέρων σκῆπτρα σχεθόν, εἰπέ τε μῦθον
 κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μῆδεα εἰδώς
 "μηκέτι, παῖδε φίλῳ, πολεμιζέτε μῆδε μάχεσθαι
 ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶϊ φιλεῖ κεφαλὴ κέρτα Ζεὺς, 280
 ἀμφὺ δ' αἰχμητὰ τό γε δὴ καὶ ἰῶμεν ἅπαντες
 νύξ δ' ἤδη τελεθεῖ ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθεσθαι."
 Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Τελαμωνίος Αἴας·
 "Ἰδαί", ἔκτορα ταῦτα κελεύετε μυθήσασθαι
 αὐτὸς γὰρ χαρμῇ προκαλέσσατο πάστας ἀριστοὺς 282
 ἀρχέτω· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μάλ᾽ ἐπίστωμαι ἢ περ ἂν οὗτος·
 Τὸν δ' εὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ·
 "Αἴαν, ἐπεὶ τοι δῶκε θεὸς μέγας τε βίην τε
 καὶ πύρην, περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι,
 νῦν μὲν παυσσάμεσθα μάχης καὶ θηϊότητος 284
 σήμερον ὑστερον εὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς δ' κε δαίμων
 ἄμμε διακρίνη, δῶν δ' ἐτέρωσί γε νικῇ
 νύξ δ' ἤδη τελεθεῖ ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθεσθαι,
 ■■■

he smote Aias dread shield of sevenfold bull-hide
 full upon the bum, and the bronze rang about it.
 Then Aias in turn lifted on high a far greater stone,
 and swung and hurled it, putting it to the east
 measureless strength, and he burst the buckler
 inwards with the cast of the rock that was set
 upon a run-stone and beat down Hector's knees, so he
 was stretched upon his back gathered together under
 his shield, howbeit Apollo straightway raised him
 up. And now had they been sinning with their
 swords in close fight but that the herald-messengers
 of Zeus and men came, one from the Ionians and
 one from the brazen-coated Achæans, even Tal-
 tivious and Idaeus men of prudence both. Between
 the two they held forth their staves, and the herald
 Idaeus, skilled in prudent counsel, spake, saying
 ' Fight ye no more, dear sons, neither do battle,
 both ye twain are loved of Zeus the cloud-gatherer,
 and both are spear-men, that verily know we all.
 Moreover sight is now upon us, and it is well to
 yield obedience to night's behest.

Then in answer to him spake Telamonian Aias:
 " Idaeus, had ye Hector speak these words, for it
 was he who of himself challenged to combat all our
 best. Let him be first and I verily will be second
 even as he shall say."

Then spake unto him great Hector of the flashing
 helm. Aias, seeing God gave thee stature and
 might, eye, and wisdom, and with the spear thou
 art pre-eminent above all the Argæans, let us now
 cease from battle and strife for this day, hereafter
 shall we fight again until I find judge between us,
 and give victory to one side or the other. Howbeit
 sight is now upon us, and it is well to yield obedience

to night's behoof that these marvellous gods all
 the Achaean leaders that sit in and stand in all the
 host in and outside that are here and I thought-
 out the great city of Troy from when these gods
 the Trojan men and Trojan women with their
 wives, who because of me will enter the gateway
 of the gods with their husbands. But none let us
 both give each to the other precious gifts to be and
 that marry a son of Achaean and I have a son
 that thus say. The Trojan were I fought in rivalry
 of unbecoming strife but I now have made them a
 conquest and were parted in friendship.

When he had thus said he brought and gave
 him his sword and sword with its scabbard and
 without hilt and Aeneas gave him his bright with
 arrows. As they parted and one went his way to
 the host of the Achaeans and the other betook him
 to the tiring of his clothes. And these words
 god when they saw Hector coming to join them and
 when he escaped from the fury of Aeneas and his
 men or hands and they brought him to the city
 scarce dreaming that he was safe. And Aeneas on his
 part was told of the over-greaved Achaean who
 greatly Agamemnon killed one of the victors.

And when they were now come to the halls of
 the son of Atreus then did the king of men Aga-
 memnon, say there is but a space of two years for
 the son of Leda, Eurydice in night. Thus they
 dared and dived and cut up his ribs. Then
 they laid them cunningly and buried them and
 reaped them carefully and drew all of the spoils.
 But when they had reaped from these labours and
 had made ready the morsel they feasted nor did
 their hearts were augured for equal feast. And unto

αὐτοῖσιν δ' ἄλσπε διπτακίσσον ὑπέραιον
 ἔρως Ἀργείων, σὺν κείνῳ Ἀγαμέμνων
 αὐτὰρ σὺν πόσιν καὶ εὐρυπύρρῳ ἐξ ἰδῶν ἔπει-
 ον· ὃ γάρ κ' ἐμπερικύβητος ἰφίτατος ἦν ποτὶ μέγαν
 Ἄλκον· οἱ καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἀριστὴν φαίετο βουλὴν. 229
 ὃ σφω εἰ φεύγετε· οὐ ποτ' ἔτι καὶ μετ' ἔσται
 "Ἄργεε· οὐ καὶ εὖ κ' ἐμὲ ἀριστὸς Πηλεΐδης,
 παῖς γὰρ τοῖσιν κατὰ σπουδαίους Ἀχαιοί,
 τῶν γὰρ εὖ κ' ἐκείνῳ εἰρήνην εὖ κ' Ἰφιδάμαντα
 ἐσκέδαο· ἔκ μ' ἄρ' ἐστι, φίλοι δ' Ἰλίου πύργῳ 230
 τῶν τε γὰρ σπείραντες μὲν ἐμὲ πύκναι Ἀχαιοί,
 οὐτοὶ δ' ἐλθόμενοι σὺν ἱπποσύνῃσι περὶ τὴν
 βουτὴν καὶ τιμοσύνῃσι σὺν ἀπ' ἑλπίσιν αὐτοῖς
 τῶν τε σπουδῶν γε, ὥς κ' ἔσται παλαιὸν ἱερὸς
 οἶκός· ὃ δ' ἐπ' αὐτὴν κειμένη περὶ δὲ γαίῃ 235
 τῶν τε δ' ἀμφὶ σπῆναι ἔτα γένεον ἐξ ἀναγοντες
 ἐκείνῳ ἐκ σπείραν· ποτὶ δ' αὐτοῖς διμῶναι ἔτα
 σπῆναι σπῆναι· εἴλας τῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν
 δὲ δ' αὐτοῖς σπῆναι σπῆναι· εἴλας τῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν,
 ὅρα δὲ αὐτοῖς σπῆναι σπῆναι· εἴλας τῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν 240
 ἐκείνῳ ἐκ σπείραν· εἴλας τῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν
 ὃ κ' ἔσται σὺν ἑλπίσιν αὐτοῖς σπῆναι σπῆναι,
 μὴ ποτ' ἐκείνῳ σπῆναι σπῆναι σπῆναι σπῆναι
 "Ἰδὲ δὲ σπῆναι, οὐ δ' ἔτα αὐτοῖς σπῆναι σπῆναι
 Τρῶν αὐτ' ἀναρῆ γένε· Ἰδὲ δὲ σπῆναι σπῆναι, 245
 ὅρα δὲ αὐτοῖς σπῆναι σπῆναι σπῆναι σπῆναι
 τῶν τε δ' Ἀργείων σπῆναι σπῆναι σπῆναι σπῆναι

¹ I have this line omitted by Aristarchus.

² αὐτοῖς δὲ σπῆναι σπῆναι σπῆναι σπῆναι.

³ The meaning of σπῆναι is perhaps not fixed by Theocritus. Aristarchus has the word to mean "watching out."

Also for his honour was the long chine given by the
 warrior son of Atreus, while ruling Agamemnon.
 But when they had put from them the desire of
 food and drink first of all the old man began to
 weave the web of counsels for them, even Nestor,
 whose year had of old ever seemed the best. He
 with good intent addressed their gathering and
 spake among them. "Son of Atreus and ye other
 princes of the hosts of Achaea, lo, full many long-
 haired Achaeans are dead whose dark haired brethren
 Arms hath now spit about fair flowing Peasander and
 their souls have gone down to the house of Hades,
 therefore were it well that thou make the battle
 of the Achaeans to cease at daybreak, and we will
 gather to have hither on carts the corpses with
 oxen and mules and we will burn them a noble way
 from the sea, so that each man may bear their bones
 home to their children, when we return again to
 our native land. And about the pyre let us heap a
 single barrow rearing it from the plain for all alike,
 and thereto build with speed a lofty wall, a defence
 for our ships and for ourselves. And therein let
 us build gates come fastening that through them
 may be a way for the driving of chariots, and
 without let us dig a deep ditch hard by which shall
 intervene and keep back chariots and footmen, lest
 ever the battle of the lordly Trojans press heavily
 upon us."

So spake he and all the kings assented thereto.
 And of the Trojans likewise was a gathering held
 to the citadel of Ilios, a gathering fierce and
 tumultuous beside Priam's doors. Among them
 was Antenor was first to speak, saying "Hearken

" ἀδελυτὲ μέν, Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδάνιοι καὶ Ὀπικουροί,
 ἴδω' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κέλεται
 δεῖν' ὅ,τι 'Αργεῖοις ἔλκετο καὶ σπέρμαθ' ἀμ' αὐτῇ 304
 δῖος μιν 'Α-ρεΐ' οὐδ' ἔνεα· εἴν' δ' ὄραται πρῶτα
 φεισάμενοι μάχ' ἔμελλε· τῷ οἱ τε τι κείλην ἡμῖν
 εἴποιμαί τετελεσμέναι, ἵνα μὴ ῥίξ' ἔμεν ὦν."

" Ἡ τοι ὅ γ' ὡς εἶπες κατ' ἄρ' ἔλκετο τοισι δ' αὖτις ἦεν
 ἄος 'Αλεξάνδρου, ἔλκετος ποσσὶς ἑκατομῶν, 316
 ὅς μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεια στερρόν τε προσεΐπας
 " Ἄσπερος σὺ μὲν οὐκ εἶ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ'
 ἀγορεύεις·"

οἶδ' αὖ καὶ ἄλλων μῆλον ἀμειβόμενος τοιῶδε κοῖσας
 εἰ δ' ἔπεια βῆ ταῦτον ἀπὸ σποιδῆς ἀγορεύεις,
 ἐξ ἔρε βῆ τοὶ ἴππετα θεοὶ φέροντες ὤλεσαν αὐτοὶ 308
 οἵ τ' αὖ τῷ Τρῶεσσι μὲν ἵπποδάμοις ἀγορεύουσιν
 αὐτάρ' ὅ δ' ἀπ' ὄφρ' ἐμὴ γυναῖκα μὲν οὐκ ἀποδώσω
 κτήματα δ' ὅσα' ἂ οἴμην ἐξ 'Αργείας ἑταίρων διδῶ
 πάντ' ἐτίμω ἡμίονοι καὶ οἰκόνων ἀλλ' ἐπὶ δαίμονα."

" Ἡ τοι ὅ γ' ὡς εἶπες κατ' ἄρ' ἔλκετο τοισι δ' αὖτις καὶ
 Δαρδανίης Πριάμος θεοῖσιν μίστῳρ ἐταλάντος,
 δ' αὖτε εἰ φρονέω ἀγορεύοντα καὶ μετέειπε
 " πέλιντε μοι, Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδάραι καὶ Ὀπικουροί,¹
 ἴδω' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κέλεται
 νῦν μιν ὀρθρὰς ἔτασθε κατὰ πτόλιν ὥς το παρὸς πορ, 310
 καὶ φιλακτὴς μετρώσθε καὶ ἑγρήγορθε ἰεστός
 ἦλθεν δ' ἰομένης ἰὼ καὶ λῶς ἐπὶ νηῖς
 εἰσέμεν 'Ατρεΐδης, Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ Νέστορ,
 μέσσην Ἀλεξάνδρον, τὸν εἶπεκα νεκρὸς δαῖμον
 καὶ οἱ τοῦ εἰρημῶναι πνεύματος ἔπος, αἰ' α' ἐσέλθωσι 318

¹ Line 317 was rejected by Anstett and...

² Lines 316-17 are omitted in some MSS.

³ πέλιν· στρατὸν.

to me ye Trojans and Dardanians and all, so that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Come ye now, let us give Argive Helen and the treasure with her unto the men of Atræus to take away. Now do we fight after proving false to our oaths of faith, where ye have I no hope that aught will come to our profit if we do not this."

When he had thus spoken he sat him down, and among them uprose grand Alexander, lord of far-haired Helen: he made answer and spake to his winged words: "Antenor, thou that I have loved is no longer to my pleasure: yea thou knowest how to devise better words than these. But if thou verily meanest this in earnest, then of a sorry have the gods themselves destroyed thy wits. Howbeit I will speak amid the gathering of horse-tacking Trojans and declare our gift: my wife will I not give back: but the treasure that I brought from Argos to our home, all this now I intended to give and to add thereto from mine own store."

When he had thus spoken he sat him down, and among them uprose Pyrrhus son of Læodæus, peer of the gods in counsel. He with good intent addressed these gathering and spake among them: "Hearken to me ye Trojans and Dardanians and all, so that I may say what the heart in my breast biddeth me. For this present take ye your oaths throughout the city, even as of old, and take heed to keep watch, and be wakeful every man, and at dawn let Idaeus go to the law, so ye to declare to Atræus now Agamemnon and Menelaos, the word of Alexander for whose sake strife hath been set afoot. And let him furthermore declare to them this word of wisdom, whether they are minded

παύσασθαι πολέμου θυογχοις εἰς δ' αὖ νεοκλήν
 στήθεσσι ἵπτατο αἶψ' ἐμψυχομένη· εἰς δ' αὖ βαλὼν
 ἔρπεθ' ἀνέριον δ' αὖ δ' ἐστερνιστὶ γὰρ ταῦτο

ἴδε δ' αὖτ', αἰ δ' ἄρα τὸν μάλ' ἐπεὶ κλυτὰ τεύχεα
 ἐπίθοντο,

διόσσω δ' αὖτ' εἴλητο αὐτὰ σπράσας ἐν τελευτῇ· 200
 οὐδ' αὖ δ' ἴδμεν ὅτ' αὖτις ἐπὶ γῆνι

οὐκ ἔσθ' αὖ αὖτις Δαρειὺς θεροσσάων· Ἄρτος
 σὴν παρὰ πρηνεὶ Ἀγαμέμνονος αὐτὰρ δ' ἰταὶ
 στας αὖ μέσσοισι μεταφύσσας ποταμὸν εἰσὶν

Ἄρτος· ἦ τοι καὶ δῖος ἀμύμονες Πάριον· 205

ἔρποντο Πάριον τοι καὶ δῖος Ἴριον· ἀνὰ
 εἴποι αἰ κε παρ' ἔρπεθ' ἔλθω καὶ αὖ γόνυ
 μέγα Ἀλκιόχοιο, τὸν εἰσὶν οὐκ ἔρποντο

σπράσας μετ' ἔσθ' Ἀλκιόχοιο σπράσας αὖτις
 αὖτις Ἴριον· ἦ τοι παρ' ἔρπεθ' ἔλθω 210

αὐτὰρ εἰσὶν ἔλθω καὶ δ' αὖτις αὖτις ἐπὶ
 σπράσας δ' ἔλθω Μενέλαον σπράσας

αὖτις αὖτις ἔλθω ἢ μετ' Ἴριον γὰρ ταῦτο

αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις, αἰ αὖ αὖτις
 παύσασθαι πολέμου θυογχοις εἰς δ' αὖ νεοκλήν 215

σπράσας ἵπτατο αἶψ' ἐμψυχομένη, αἰ δ' αὖ βαλὼν
 ἔρπεθ' ἀνέριον δ' αὖ δ' ἐστερνιστὶ γὰρ ταῦτο

ἴδε δ' αὖτ', αἰ δ' ἄρα πάντες αὐτὰ σπράσας αὖτις
 αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις Διομήδης·

μετ' ἔσθ' αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις
 αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις

αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις
 αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις

¹ I am not sure that the text is correct here.

² I am not sure that the text is correct here.

to cease from dolorous war till we have burned the dead, thereafter shall we fight again until I and judge between us, and give victory to one side or the other."

So spake he, and they readily hearkened to him, and obeyed: then they took their supper throughout the host by companies, and at dawn Ilium went his way to the houses of pe. There he found in the place of gathering the Danaans, wives of Ares, beside the stern of Agamemnon's ship, and the loud voiced herald took his stand in the midst and spoke among them: "Son of Atreus, and ye other princes of the hosts of Achaea, Priam and the other lovely Trojans bade me declare to you, if haply it be your wish and your good pleasure the setting of Alexander for whom some strife hath been set about. The treasure that Alexander brought to Troy in his hollow ships—would that he had perished first—aid it is he is minded to give, and to add thereto from his own store, but the wedded wife of glorious Menelaus, he declares he will not give, though verily the Trojans bid him do it. Moreover they bade me declare unto you this word also, whether ye be minded to cease from dolorous war till we have burned the dead, thereafter shall we fight again until I and judge between us and give victory to one side or the other."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence. But at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war cry: "Let no man now accept the treasure from Alexander, nay nor Helen, known is it, even to him who hath no wit at all, that now the evils of destruction are made fast upon the Trojans."

So spake he, and all the sons of the Achaeans

μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομηδεὸς ἵπποδάμοιο
 καὶ τὸγ' ἄρ' Ἰδαίων προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων ■
 "Ἰδαί', ἧ τοι μῦθον Ἀχαιῶν αὐτὸς ἀκούεις,
 ὥς τοι ὑποκρίνεται ἔμοι δ' ἐπιδιδάνει οὕτως
 ἀμφὶ δὲ νεκροῖσιν κατακαίμεν οὐ τι μεγαίρω
 οὐ γάρ τις φειδῶν νεκύων κατατεθνηωτων
 γίγνεται, ἐπεὶ κε θάνωσι, πυρὸς μελισσόμεν ὦκα 410
 ὄρκια δὲ Ζεὺς ἰστω, ἐρίγδουπος πόσις Ἴλρις."
 ὣς εἰπὼν τὸ σκῆπτρον ἀνέσχεθε πᾶσι θεοῖσιν,
 ἄφορρον δ' Ἰδαῖος ἔβη προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρήν.
 οἱ δ' ἔατ' εἰς ἀγορῇ Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδανίωτες,
 πάντες ὁμηγερέες, ποτιδεγμένοι ὀππότε' ἄρ' ἔλθοι 415
 Ἰδαῖος ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἦλθε καὶ ἀγγελίην ἀπέειπε
 στὰς ἐν μέσοισιν τοὶ δ' ὀπλίζοντο μάλ' ὦκα,
 ἀμφοτέρων, νέκυάς τ' ἀγέμεν, ἕτεροι δὲ μεθ' ὕλην
 Ἀργεῖαι δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐυσσέλμεν ἀπὸ νηῶν
 δεικνύοντο νέκυες τ' ἀγέμεν, ἕτεροι δὲ μεθ' ὕλην 420
 Ἥλιος μὲν ἔπειτα νέον προσεβαλλεν ἀρούρας,
 ἐξ ἀκαλαρρεΐτας βαθυρόου Ὠκεανοῖο
 οὐρανὸν εἰσαυῶν· οἱ δ' ἦντεον ἀλλήλοισιν,
 θῆθα διαγνῶναι χαλεπῶς ἦν ἄνδρα ἕκαστον
 ἀλλ' ὕδατι νίζοντες ἀπο βρότον αἵματοςεντα, 425
 δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντες ἀμαξάων ἐπάειραν
 οὐδ' εἴα κλαίειν Πρίαμος μέγας· οἱ δὲ σιωπῇ
 νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπετήμεον ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ,
 ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρησάντες ἔβαν προτὶ Ἴλιον ἱρήν.
 ὥς δ' αὐτῶς ἐτέρωθεν ἐυσσέλμεδες Ἀχαιοὶ 430

shouted aloud, and the king of Dardania,
 father of horses. Then to Iliacus spoke and Agamemnon.
 Iliacus verily of blessed things hearest
 the word of the Achæans: how they make answer
 to thee, and mine own pleasure is even as theirs.
 But as touching the dead I in no wise grudge that ye
 hurt them: for to dead corpses should no man
 grudge, when once they are dead, the speedy
 consummation of life. But to our own let Zeus be
 witness, the lord of the entering word of Hera.

So saying he lifted up his staff before the face
 of all the gods, and Iliacus went his way back to
 sacred Ius. Now they were sitting in assembly,
 Trojans and Dardanians alike, as gathered in one
 body waiting until Iliacus should come, and he
 came and stood in their midst and delivered his
 message. Then they made them ready with an
 effort for either task, some to bring the dead and
 others to seek for wood. And the Argives over
 against them hastened from the benches to rise, some
 to bring the dead and others to seek for wood.

The sun was now just straying on the beds as
 he rose from his wing, deep flowing Oceanus,
 and embowed the heavens, when the two hosts met
 together. Then was it a hard task to know each
 man again: howbeit with water they washed from
 them the catted blood, and lifted them upon the
 waggons, shedding hot tears the while. But great
 Priam would not suffer his folk to wait abroad, so
 in silence they heaped the corpses upon the pyre,
 their hearts sore stricken: and when they had burned
 them with fire they went their way to sacred Ius.
 And in like manner over against them the well-
 grained Achæans heaped the corpses upon the

νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπιπύκνουν ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ,
 ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρησάντες ἔβαν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας
 Ἥμος δ' οὐτ' ἄρ' ἔω πῶ ηῡς, ἔτι δ' ἀμφιλυπῆ κίξ,
 τῆμος ἄρ' ἀμφὶ πυρὴν κριτὸς ἔγχετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν,
 τυμβὸν δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὴν ἔπα ποιεον ἐξαγαγοντες 443
 ἀκριτον ἐκ πεδίου,¹ ποτὶ δ' αὐτὸν τεῖχος ἔδειμαν,
 πυργούς θ' ὑψηλοὺς, εἰλαρ νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν.
 ἐν δ' αὐτοῖσι πυλάς ἐνεποιέον εἰς ἀραρυίας,
 δόρα δι' αὐτῶν ἱππηλασίῃ ὁδὸς εἴη
 ἔκτασθεν βε βαθείαν ἐπ' αὐτῷ τάφρῳ δρυζαν. 444
 εὐρείαν μεγάλην, ἐν δὲ σκολοπας κατεπύξαν
 Ὡς οἱ μὲν ποιεόντο καρῇ κομούωντες Ἀχαιοί·
 οἱ δὲ θεοὶ παρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἀστεροπητῇ²
 θηκύντο μέγα ἔργον Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
 τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἤρχε Προσείδων φροσιχθῶν· 445
 "Ζεὺ πάτερ, ἡ γὰρ τις ἐστὶ βροτῶν ἐπ' ἀπειρονα γαίαν
 ὅς τις ἔτ' ἀθάνατοις νοσῶν καὶ μῆτιν ἐνίψει,
 οὐχ ὅραας ὅτι δὴ αὐτὲ καρῇ κομούωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
 τεῖχος ἐτειχίσσαντο νηῶν ὑπὲρ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον
 ἤλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοῖσι δόσαν κλειτάς ἐκατόμβας, 446
 τοῦ δ' ἢ τοι κλέος ἔσται ὅσον τ' ἐπικιδνάται ἡῡς
 τοῦ δ' ἐπιλησόνται δ' τ' ἐγὼ καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
 ἦρω Λαομέδοντι πολισσάμεν ἀθλήσαντε."
 Τοῦ δὲ μεγ' ὀχθήσας προσεφθ νεφέληγερά τε Ζεὺς
 "ὦ πόποι, ἐννοσιγαί' εὐρυσθενές, οἷον εἰπες. 447
 ἄλλος κέν τις τοῦτο θεῶν δαίσειε νοήμα,

¹ ἐκ πεδίου ἢ ἐκ τῆς Ἀριστοφάνους 157 2371.

² Lines 443-444 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

pyre, their hearts were stricken and when they had burned them with fire they went their way to the hollow ships.

Now when dawn was not yet, but night was still 'twixt light and dark, then was there gathered about the pyre the chosen host of the Achæans, and there made about it a single barrow, rearing it from the plain far all alike, and thereby they built a wall and a lofty rampart a defence for their ships and for themselves. And therein they made gates, close fastening, that through them might be a way for the driving of chariots. And without they dug a deep ditch hard by, wide and great, and therein they planted stakes.

Thus were they toiling the long-haired Achæans, and the gods, as they sat by the side of Zeus, the lord of the lightning, marvelled at the great work of the brazen-cased Achæans. And among them Poseidon, the Shaker of Earth, was first to speak. "Father Zeus, is there now anyone of mortals on the face of the boundless earth, that thou art more dear to the immortals his mind and counsel? Nest thou not that now again the long-haired Achæans have buried them a wall to defend their ships, and about it have drawn a trench, but gave not glorious hecatombs to the gods? (If a sure y shall the fame thereof reach as far as the dawn spreadeth, and men will forget the wall that I and Phœbus Apollo built with toil for the warrior Laomedon."

Then greatly troubled, Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, spake to him. "Ah me, thou Shaker of Earth, wide of sway what a thing thou hast said. Another of the gods might haply fear this device, whose was

δε σὺ πολλὸν ἀφαιρούτερος χεῖρας τε μένος τε
 σὺν δ' ἢ τοι κτεῖς ἔσται οὐκ ἔ' ἐπιβήσεται πῦρ.
 ἄρ' οἱ μὲν, ὅτ' ἐν αἴθερ κορυμνότες Ἄχαιοι
 αἰχμηταὶ σὺν κούρῃ φέτογ' ἐκ πατρὶδος γαίης, 640
 τεῖχος ἀδραρυΐας το μὲν οὖς ἄλκιρα παρ' ἀσπίδι,
 αἴτῃ δ' ἢ καὶ μεγάλα φεμύθησιν καὶ νῆα,
 ὥς κεν τοι μέγα τε χεὶρ ἀμείβετ' ἄχαιῶν."
 "ὦς αἰ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀοοῖον,
 δῖοτε δ' ὅτελιν, τετελεστο δὲ κρηὶς Ἄχαιων, 645
 βοῦφινος δὲ κατὰ κλισίας καὶ δῖον Ἴωλυ
 σπῆς δ' ἐκ Ἀλκίονος ἐπιστάσαν οἷον ἄγονσαι
 παλλὰς, τὰς πάντας Ἰουπιδὸς ἑυκτιος
 τὸν β' ἔταχ' Ἰουπιδὸς ἔνθ' ἰόοντι, πύμνη λαμν
 χεῖρας δ' Ἀτρεΐδης, Ἄγαμέμνον καὶ Ἰφιδάμν, 650
 δῖον Ἰφιδάμν ἀγμέν μόνν, χεῖρα μέγα.
 ἴπτεν οὐκίοντο παρ' κορυμνότες Ἀχαιοί,
 ἄλλοι μὲν χαλῶ, ἄλλοι δ' αἰχμῇ σιόφρῃ,
 ἄλλοι δὲ ρυτίς ἄλλοι δ' αἰχμῇ ἔκασον,
 ἄλλοι δ' ἐλκροπόδοις τιέντο δὲ δαυτὰ βάλαν' 655
 πάντας μὲν ἴπτετα παρ' κορυμνότες Ἄχαιοι
 δαυτῷ, Ἰφιδὸς δὲ κατὰ πτολὴν τῷ ἔτιο ροί
 πάντας δὲ σφῆν κακὰ μέγατο μύτιοτα λυγ
 σμερδύλλας πύμνην τοῖς δὲ χεῖρας δαυτ' ἴπαι
 οἶον δ' ἐκ δαυτῶν χαμαῖς χεον, σφῆν τῇ ἐπὶ λῃ 660
 πῶν πύμνη, πῶν λαμναι ὑπερμῆναι ἡρωῖαι
 κορυμνόντ' ἄρ' ἴπτετα καὶ ὑπὸν δῖον ἑλκρο

¹ Line 678 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

² Line 680 was omitted by Zenodotus.

feebler far than those in hand and might, whereas
 thy fame shall if a storm's reach as far as the dawn
 spreadseth. So to now, when once the long-haired
 Achaean have gone with their ships to their dear
 native land, then do thou burst apart the wall and
 sweep it all into the sea, and cover the great beach
 again with sand, that so the great war of the
 Achaean may be brought to naught of thee.

On this was answer given one to the other, and the
 sun set, and the work of the Achaean was accom-
 plished, and they laughed and sang and went about the
 bats and took supper. And so in the morn'g were at
 hand from Lemnos, bearing wine, sent forth by
 Jason's son, Euneus, whom Hypocleides bore to Jason,
 shepherd of the fount. And for themselves alone unto
 the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus, had
 Euneus given wine to be brought them, even a
 thousand measures. From these ships the long-
 haired Achaean brought their wine, some for wine,
 some for gadding men, some for babies, some for
 whole cattle, and some for slaves, and they made
 there a rich feast. So the whole night through the
 long-haired Achaean feasted, and the Trojans
 haggard in the city, and there a lion, and all night
 long Zeus the counsellor desired them, not allowing
 in his mind was. Then past fear gat hold of
 them, and they let the wine flow from their cups
 upon the ground, neither durst any man drink until
 he had made a drink-offering to the son of Cronos,
 supreme in might. Then they laid them down, and
 took the gift of sleep.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Θ

Ἦώς μὲν κροκοπέπλος ἐκίδνατο πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν,¹
 Ζεὺς δὲ θεῶν ἀγορῇν ποιήσατο τετυκέραινος
 ακροατῇ κορυφῇ παλιδειριδος Οὐλυμποιο
 αὐτὸς δὲ σφ' ἀγόρευε, θεοὶ δ' ὑπὸ πάντες ἄκουον.
 "κέκλυτέ μεν, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θείωναι, #
 ὁδρ' εἶπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει."²
 μήτε τις οὖν θήλεια θεὸς τό γε μήτε τις ἀρσὴν
 πειράτω διακέρσαι ἔμον ἔπος, ἀλλ' ἅμα πάντες
 εἵνεϊτ', ὅρα ταχίστα τελευτήσω τάδε ἔργα
 ὃν δ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἀπαινεύθῃ θεῶν ἐθέλοντα κησῶ 10
 ἔλθοιτ' ἢ Τρώεσσιν ἀρηγέμεν ἢ Δακταίοισι,
 πηγήεις οὐ κατὰ κόσμον εἰκνύεται Οὐλυμπόνδε·
 ἢ μὴ ἔλωρ ῥίψω ἐς Τάρταρον ἡεροιντα,
 τῆλε μάλ', ἥχι βαθίστον ὑπο χθονος ἔστι βέρεθρον,
 ἦθα σιδηρεῖαι τε πυλαὶ καὶ χαλκεὸς οἶδος, 15
 τοσσόν ἐνερθ' Ἀΐδεω ὅσον οὐρανὸς ἐστ' ἐπο γαίης
 γνωσέτ' ἐπειθ' ὅσον εἰμὶ θεῶν καρτίστος ἀπάντων
 εἰ δ' ἄγε πειρήσασθε, θεοὶ, ἵνα εἶδτε πάντες
 σείρη χρυσίην ἐξ οὐρανοθεν κρεμασάντες
 πάντες τ' ἐξαπτεσθε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θείωναι 20
 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἐρίσαιντ' ἐξ οὐρανοθεν κεδνόνδε
 Ζῆν' ὑπάτων μῆστορ', οὐδ' εἰ μάλα πολλὰ καμνοίτε.

¹ Thus line was placed by Zenodotus after 22.

² Line 4 is omitted in many mss.

BOOK VIII

Now Dawn the saffron-robed was spreading over the face of all the earth, and Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt made a gathering of the gods upon the topmost peak of many-ridged Olympus, and himself addressed their gathering, and all the gods gave ear. Harken unto me, all ye gods and goddesses, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Let not any goddess nor yet any god essay this thing, to thwart my word, but do ye all assent thereto, that with all speed I may bring these deeds to pass. Whomsoever I shall mark minded apart from the gods to go and bear aid either to Trojans or Danaans, smitten in no seemly wise shall he come back to Olympus, or I shall take and hurl him into murky Tartarus, far, far away, where is the deepest gulf beneath the earth the gates whereof are of iron and the threshold of bronze, as far beneath Hades as heaven is above earth. Then shall ye know how far the mightiest am I of all gods. Nay, come, make trial, ye gods, that ye all may know. Make ye fast from heaven a chain of gold, and lay ye hold thereof, all ye gods and all goddesses, yet could ye not drag to earth from out of heaven Zeus the counsellor most high, not though ye laboured sore. But whence I were minded to

αἰὲν ὅτε δὴ καὶ ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἔσθ' ἔμελλε, ποτα
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα γὰρ ἡ δεινότης ἦν ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως
 ποτα ἡ μέγας καὶ ἐκείνη ποτα ἡ ἡ μέγας
 ὁ βασιλεὺς ὅς ἐστι καὶ αὐτὸς μετὰ τοῖς ποτα ἡ ποτα
 ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ἡ ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ἡ ποτα
 θρόνον.

Ἰὼν δὲ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς ἐκείνη ποτα
 ἡ ποτα ἡ ποτα ἡ ποτα ἡ ποτα ἡ ποτα
 ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα

ἡ ποτα ἡ ποτα ἡ ποτα ἡ ποτα ἡ ποτα
 ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα
 αἰὲν ὅτε δὴ καὶ ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἔσθ' ἔμελλε
 οἱ ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα
 αἰὲν ὅτε δὴ καὶ ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἔσθ' ἔμελλε
 ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα
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Ἰὼν δὲ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς ἐκείνη ποτα
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ἡ ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα ὅς ἐστι ποτα
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¹ Lines 88-9 were re-acted by Demosthenes.

² Lines 90-9 were re-acted by Demosthenes.

³ Lines 91-9 were re-acted by Demosthenes.

draw off a ready heart, then with earth itself should I draw you and with sea and air, and the rope should I thereafter bind about a peak of Olympus and all these things should hang in space. By so much am I above gods and above men.

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marveling at his words, for full masterfully did he address their gathering. But at length there spake among them the goddess, basileg-eyed Athena. Father of us all, thou son of Cronos, high above all words, we know we of ourselves that thy might is unyielding, yet even so have we pity for the Danaan spearmen who now shall perish and fall an evil fate. Yet verily will we refrain us from battle, even as thou dost bid, howbeit counsel we offer to the Argives which shall be for their profit, that they perish not all by reason of thy wrath.

Then with a smile spake to her Zeus the cloud-gatherer. 'Be of good cheer, Ithigenia, dear child. In no wise do I speak with foul purpose of heart, but am minded to be kindly to thee.

So saying he set harness beneath his ear his bronze-hooved horses, swift of flight with flowing manes of gold, and with gold he clad himself about his body and grasped the well-wrought weapon of gold, and stepped upon his car and touched the horses with the lash to start them, and nothing loath the pair sped onward midway between earth and starry heaven. To Ithia he fared, the many-fountained, mother of wild beasts even to Ligerus, where is his demesne and his fragrant altar. There did the father of men and gods stay his horses, and loose them from the car, and shed thick mist upon

αὐτὸς δ' ἐν κορυφῇσι καθίζετο κυδῆϊ γαίῃ,
εἰσὸρρων Τρωῶν τε πολὺν καὶ ἰῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα δειπνῶν ἔλονται κερη κομοῦντες Ἀχαιοὶ
ῥίμφα κατὰ κλισίας, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρησσονται.
Τρῶες δ' αἰθ' ἐτερύθεν ἀνὰ πτολὴν ὀπλιζόντο, 65
παυρότεροι μέμασαν δὲ καὶ ὡς ἰσχυρὸν μαχεσθαι,
χρηιοὶ ἀναγκαιή, προ τε παιδῶν καὶ προ γυναικῶν.
πασαὶ δ' ὠϊγύνοντο πυλαί, ἐκ δ' ἔσονται λαός,
πεζοὶ θ' ἱππῆές τε πολὺς δ' ὄρυμαγδὸς ὄρωρει

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐς χώρον ἔνα ξυνιόντες ἴκοντο, 70
σὺν ῥ' ἐβαλον ῥυοῖσι, σὺν δ' ἔγχεα καὶ μένε' ἀνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρηκῶν ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλοεσσοῖ
ἐπληντ' ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δ' ὄρυμαγδὸς ὄρωρει.
ἔνθα δ' ἄμ' οἰμωγὴ τε καὶ εὐχολὴ πέλων ἀνδρῶν
ἀλλύντων τε καὶ ὀλυμένων, ῥεε δ' αἵματι γαῖα. 75

Ὅφρα μὲν ἤως ἦν καὶ ἀέξετο ἥρον ἥμαρ,
τοφρα μάλ' ἀμφοτέρων βελὲ' ἤπτετο, πῖπτε δὲ λαός.
ἥμος δ' Ἥλιος μέσσην οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβέβηκει,
καὶ τότε δὴ χρυσεία πατήρ θύττανε ταλάντα
ἐν δὲ τιθεὶ δυο κῆρε ταυτλεγίος θανάτοιο, 79
Τρῳῶν θ' ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
ἔλκε δὲ μέσσα λαβὼν ῥίπε δ' αἴσιμον ἥμαρ Ἀχαιῶν.
εἰ μὲν Ἀχαιῶν κῆρες ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ
ἔξισθην, Τρωῶν δὲ πρὸς οὐρανὸν εὐρὴν δερθεῖν.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐξ Ἴδης μεγάλ' ἔκτυπε, θαυόμενον δὲ 78
ἦκε σέλας μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες
θαμβήσαν, καὶ πάντας ὑπὸ χλωρῶν δῖος εἶλεν.

¹ Lines 73 & 74 were rejected by Aristarchus.

THE DEAD WILL LIVE

them and himself out amid the perpetual pains resulting in his great suffering upon the cure of the Iranian and the cause of his fate.

But the long haired Astorians took their usual habit of running through the hole and as they ran up therefrom arrived there in groups and in like manner the 1x and 2x's to get the themselves through the hole from there they were but once as were they eager to entered in battle through after need for this : from a hole and then were And all of gates were closed and the long haired folk, Indians as we said are here and a great distance

But when they were met together and stood up
one place for another they threw sticks and
spurs and the fury of those armed warriors
and the blood of the dead each with each and a
great din arose. Then were heard also the cries
of grieving and the cry of triumph of the victors
and the war and the earth & sea with blood.

Now as my soul was shown and the sacred day was waiting to bring the mission of my life which I have now the full light of. But when the sun had reached that horizon from over the Fatherland which he had given and set there the fate of my soul and for the new day I saw, and now for the new day I saw, then he granted the answer by the spirit and raised it, and down came the day of death of the Achanon. In the Achanon fate, which came upon the town, then our hand and those of the Achanon were raised as if toward the heaven. I saw myself he thought of me from his and with a burning flash, and the best of the Achanon, and at my side they were placed with wonder and our feet got out of it.

ἡσυχάζει δὲ καὶ τοὶ θορύβῳ βράδυνος δὲ τοὶ ἵπποι
 αἰὶ δὲ φέρον ὄχλῳ ἐπὶ πτόσσι, ἄλλοι δ' ἴπποι 106
 οἷα Τρώων ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πτόσσι καὶ
 πρῶτα μὲν ἔθλη καὶ ἔθλη θυμῶντος ἐν φέρονται,
 αἶψά ποτ' ἀπ' Ἀχαιῶν εἰσὶν, μύστωρ δ' ἔκαστος
 τούτων μὲν θορύβῳ πτοῖται, τῶν δὲ καὶ ἡ
 Τρώων ἐφ' ἵππων καὶ ἄλλων ὄρεα καὶ ἔκαστος 110
 εἰσὶν αἰ καὶ ἵπποι δὲ καὶ μάλιστα ἐν πτοῖται
 "ὦς ἔφαθ'· οἷδ' ἀπ' ἡρώων Γερηνὸς ἵπποιο Νεστωρ
 Νεστωρὶς μὲν ἵππων ἵπποι θορύβῳ πτοῖται,
 ἰφθίμοι δ' ἄλλοι τε καὶ ἡ πτοῖται πτοῖται
 τῶν δὲ εἰς ἀμφοτέρω δίκῃ καὶ ὄρεα πτοῖται 115
 Νεστωρ δ' ἐν γένεσι καὶ ἔκ τῶν πτοῖται,
 μάλιστα δ' ἵπποι τὰ καὶ ἔκ τῶν πτοῖται
 τοῦ δὲ καὶ μάλιστα πτοῖται ἡ δὲ καὶ
 καὶ τοὶ μὲν δ' ὄρεα, ὁ δὲ ἵππων θορύβῳ,
 καὶ πτοῖται καὶ πτοῖται ἡ δὲ πτοῖται 120
 ἵππων καὶ ἵππων πτοῖται πτοῖται καὶ
 ἵππων δ' ἐφ' ὄρεα, πτοῖται καὶ αἱ ἵπποι
 πτοῖται τῶν δὲ αἶψα αἶψα πτοῖται καὶ
 ἔκ τῶν δ' αἶψα ὄρεα πτοῖται πτοῖται
 τῶν μὲν ἵππων αἶψα, καὶ πτοῖται πτοῖται, 125
 πτοῖται ὁ δὲ ἵππων πτοῖται πτοῖται αἶψα
 ἵππων πτοῖται πτοῖται αἶψα γὰρ αἶψα
 ἔκ τῶν Ἀργεῶν πτοῖται πτοῖται καὶ αἱ ἵπποι
 πτοῖται πτοῖται αἶψα καὶ αἱ ἵπποι
 ἔκ τῶν αἶψα πτοῖται καὶ αἶψα πτοῖται, 130

* ἡ δὲ πτοῖται πτοῖται πτοῖται πτοῖται
 * ἡ δὲ πτοῖται πτοῖται πτοῖται πτοῖται
 * ἡ δὲ πτοῖται πτοῖται πτοῖται πτοῖται

broken and grievous old age attends thee, and the
 squire is a weakling and thy horses slow. Nay,
 come, mount upon my car, that thou mayest see of
 what sort are the issues of Troy, well as I led to
 reverse fleetly hither and thither over the plain
 whether in pursuit or in flight, even thus that once I
 took from Aeneas drivers of war. Thy horses shall
 our two squires tend, but these twain shall thou and
 I drive straight against the horse-taking Trojans,
 that Hector too may know whether my spear also
 rageth in my hands."

So spake he and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia,
 fainted not in hearken. So the steeds of Nestor
 were led by the two squires, valiant Nibomeus
 and Eurmedon the kindly, and the other twain
 mounted both upon the car of Diomedes. Nestor
 took in his hands the shining reins and touched the
 horses with the lash, and speedily they drew nigh to
 Hector. Upon him then as he charged straight at
 them the son of Lydeus made a cast. Turn he turned,
 but his squire that drove the chariot Eupipeus son
 of Iphiclus high of heart, even as he was hunting
 the reins he smote on his breast beside the nipple.
 So he fell from out the car, and the swift-footed
 horses swerved aside thereat, and there his spirit
 and his strength were unshorn. Then was the soul
 of Hector roused with dread sorrow for his charioteer.
 Yet left he him to be there, albeit he sorrowed for
 his comrade, and sought him a bold charioteer,
 nor did his horses twain long lack a master for
 straightway he found Iphiclus son, bold Archi-
 polisius, and made him mount behind his swift-
 footed horses and gave the reins into his hands.

Then had ruin come and deeds beyond remedy

καὶ νῦν κε σῆκασθ' ἐν κατὰ Ἴλιον ἤϊτε ἄρνεε,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὄξυ νοσος πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε
 βροτῆσας δ' ἄρα δαίμων ἀφ' ἡκ' ἀργήτα κεραυνόν,
 καὶ δὲ προσθ' ἵππων Διομίδης ἦκε χαμαί·
 δαμῆ δὲ φλέξ' ὤρτο θεοῖον καίόμεναι, 139
 τῶ δ' ἵππων δαίσαντε καταπτήτην ἵπ' ὄχεσφι
 λίστορα δ' ἐκ χειρῶν φύγον ἄντα πιγυλόντα,¹
 δεισε δ' ὁ γ' ἐν θυμῷ, Διομίδην δὲ προσεειπε
 "Τυδείδῃ, ἀγε δὴ αἶτε φυβανὸν² ἔχε μινυχῆς ἵππους
 ἢ οὐ γιγνώσκεις ὁ τοι ἐκ Διὸς νύχ' ἔπετ' ἀλκῇ, 140
 κῦν μὲν γὰρ τούτῳ Ἡρακλῆϊ Ζεὺς κῦδος ὀπαίνει
 σήμερον ὑπέρων αὐτὸ καὶ ἡμῖν, αἶ κ' ἐδείλῃσι,
 θώσῃ· ἄντρ' δέ κεν οὐ τι Διὸς κλον εἰρυσσαιο
 οὐδὲ μάλ' ἰφθίμος, ὅπῃ ἢ πολὺ φερτερός ἐστι
 Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῆν ἀγαθὸς Διομίδης 145
 "καὶ δὴ ταῦτα γέ πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν εἶπες
 ἄλλα τυδ' αἶνον ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἱκάνει
 Ἐκτωρ γὰρ ποτὲ φήσει ἐν Τρωσσ' ἀγορεύων
 'Τυδείδης ὑπ' ἐμείῳ φυβευμένος ἵκετο νῆας
 ὥς ποτ' ἀπειλήσει τότε μοι χάρις εὐρείᾳ χερσὶν 150
 Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερηνίος ἵππυτα λίστωρ
 "ὦ μοι, Τυδίδος υἱὲ δαΐφρονος, αἶον εἶπες
 εἰ περ γὰρ σ' Ἐκτωρ γέ κακὸν καὶ ἀναλκίδα φήσει,
 ἀλλ' οὐ πείσονται Ἰρῶες καὶ Δαρδανίωνες
 καὶ Τρωῶν ἄλοχοι μεγάθυμοι ἀσπίσταυ, 155
 ταῦν ἐν κοιήσιν βάλες θαλεροὺς παρακοίτας·
 ἴδ' ἄρα φωνήσας φυγαδὲ τραπὲ μινυχῆς ἵππους

¹ στεγνόντα. φανερόντα.

been wrought and they had been perished in this
 his death, and not the father of men and gods
 been quick to see. He thundered terribly and let
 fly his wide-aching bolt, and down before the
 horses of Demodrus he hurled it to earth, and a
 terrible flame arose of burning sulphur, and the two
 horses, as dead with terror, covered beneath the
 car. Then from the hands of Nestor slipped the
 shining reins, and he wavered afraid at heart, and
 spake to Demodrus: "Son of Iphidamas, come now,
 turn thou in flight thy single-hooved horses. Hast
 thou not? At victory from Zeus waited not on thee?
 Now to thy man doth Zeus, the son of Cronos,
 requite, for thy life this day, hereafter shall he
 grant it also to us, if so be he will. But a man may
 do no wise to wait the purpose of Zeus, he be never
 so valiant, for in such he may grieve far."

And in answer to him spake Demodrus, glad at
 the war cry: "Yea, verily, old sir, all this hast
 thou spoken according to right. But herein dread
 grief cometh upon my heart and soul, for Hector
 will some day say as he speaketh in the gathering
 of the Ilians: 'Iphidamus son, didst thou in flight before
 me betook him to the ships? No, shall he some day
 boast: on that day let the wide earth gape for me!'

And in answer to him spake the horseman Nestor
 of Gerenia: "Ah me, thou son of wise-hearted
 Iphidamus, what a thing hast thou said! For though
 Hector shall call thee coward and wailing, yet
 would not the Trojans or the Dardanians be wroth to
 him, nor the wives of the great-minded Ilians,
 bearers of the shield, thy whose lusty husbands thou
 hast turned in the dust."

So spake he, and turned in flight his single-

hundred horses back through the tumult, and the
 Teuclis and Hector with wooden-shielded peers
 forth upon them their massive might with grim rage.
 Three him then shouted amid great Hector of the
 flashing beam. "Son of Iphidamant, above all others
 were the Danaans with your steeds went to harass
 mine with a host of horses and men and full rage,
 but now when they seem like those art I apprehend,
 no better than a woman. Against women's pursuit
 since through no shrinking of mind shall I now mount
 upon our wall and carry away our women to the
 ships, ere that will I do, then the doom."

So spoke he, and the son of Iphidamant was dashed
 in courses whether he should not wheel his horses
 and to it him face to face. There he hovered in
 part and now and then from the mountains of
 his Teuclis the rumour thundered going to the
 Teuclis a sign and victory to turn the tide of battle.
 And Hector shouted amid and came to the Teuclis.

O Teuclis and Iphidamant and Iphidamant, that
 fight in combat he men my friends and brethren
 you of famous name. I perceive that of a man's
 heart the son of Iphidamant has given unto me victory
 and great grief, and to the Danaans too. For
 they are that returned from the wall weak
 and of some account. I see that not with and not
 might, and our horses shall lightly wrap over the
 dug ditch. But when I be at length come amid
 the horse ships, then are ye that consuming fire be
 not forgotten, that will fire I may burn the ships
 and far further stay the men even the Argives
 break these ships, dashing it by reason of the
 smoke."

So saying he shouted to his horses, and said

"Xanthus and thou Palæmus and Aethon, and goodly Lamprus, now pay me back your tending where-with in absolute Antimache daughter of great hearted Eetion set before you honey hearted wheat, and mingled wine for you to drink when your morn bids you, supper: as for me that avow me to be her steward husband. Nay haste ye in pursuit that we may take the shield of Hector the fame whereof now reacheth up to heaven, that it is all of gold, the make alike and the shield like: and may take moreover from the shoulders of horse-taming Diomedes his breastplate for your sight, which Hepæsus wrought with tin. Could we but take these twins, then might I hope to make the Achæans this very night embark upon their swift ships.

So spake he vauntingly and queerly Hera had indignation thereof, she shook herself on her throne and made high Olympus to quake, and to the mighty god Poseidon she spake saying. Ah me thou Shaker of Earth, wide of sway not even hath the heart in thy breast pity of the Danaans that are perishing. Yet in thine honour do they bring to Hector and Aegæa offerings many and gracious and hitherto thou dost wish them victory. I would we but win, all we that are aiders of the Danaans, to drive back the Trojans and to wit and Zeus whose voice is borne afar, then in vexation of spirit, would he sit alone there upon Ida.

Then his heart was troubled, the lord, the Shaker of Earth, spake to her. Hera, restrain thy speech, what a word hast thou spoken! It is not I that were fain to see us all at strife with Zeus, son of Cronos, for he verily is mightier far."

ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀνέειπον
 τίς δ' ὅσον ἐκ νηὶν ἀπὸ πύργου ταφύρος ἔειπε,
 πλεῖστον ὁμῶς ἔπειθε τε καὶ αἰδούῃσιν ἀσπίδαυσι
 εὐλομένῃσι· αἶψα δὲ θιψὶ ἐπὶ πλάτος Ἄρης 219
 ἔκτισσε Πριαμίδην, ὅτε οἱ ἔλκετο κῆδος ἔδωκε
 καὶ νῦν κ' ἐνεπρόκειτο πυρὶ κτελεῖν νῆας ἰήσας,
 εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ σῆε' Ἀγαμέμνονι πότνια Ἥρη
 αἰτῶ ποισινύσαντι θούῃσ' ὄρνυται Ἀχαιῶν 220
 βῆ δ' ἰέναι παρὰ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 πορφύρεον μὲν φάρος ἔχουσιν ἐν χερσὶ παχείῃ,
 στήθε' δ' ἐν ἑὶ δυσπῆτος μεγακτῆρι ἐνὶ μελαῳγῃ,
 ἧ ῥ' ἐν μεσσητῇ ἴσκει γεγυμένον αὐφοτέρωσιν,
 ἔμην ἐν Ἀϊάντος κλισίας Τελαμονοπαῖδας¹
 ἰδὲ ἐν Ἀχιλλεύῳ, τοὶ ῥ' ἴσχευατο νῆας ἰήσας 221
 εἰρύσας, ἥτορ ἐπὶ πύργῳ καὶ καρτεῖ χερσὶν
 ἦσαν δὲ διαπρυοῖσιν Δαναοῖσι γεγυμένῳ
 "αἰεὶς, Ἀργεῖοι, κακ' ἐλεγχέα, εἶδος ἀγῆστοι
 πρὶ ἔτιαν ευχόμενοι, ὅτε δὴ φέμεν εἶναι ἀρίστοι,
 ἔς ὅπου' ἐν Ἀττικῇ πεναιχέες ἡγορασσθε, 222
 ἰσθόοντες ἀρεὰ πολλὰ βουὴν ὀρθοκράτουν,"
 πύοντες κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφίας αἰνέον,
 Τρωῶν δὲ θ' ἑκατόν τε δι' ἐκαστῶν τε ἑκάστος
 σπῆσαιθ' ἐν πολέμῳ· νῦν δ' οὐδ' ἔπος ἀφίει εἴμεν
 Ἑκτορος, ὅς τ' αὖ νῆας ἐνέπρηνετο πυρὶ κτελεῖν² 223
 Ζεὺ πάτερ, ἦ ῥα τῶν ἔσθ' ὑπερμύθεω βασιλῆυν
 τῆδ' ἄτην ἔδωκε καὶ μὴ μεγάρον κῆδος ἀπῆρας,
 εὐ μὲν δὴ ποτὶ φέγγ' ἔσαν περικαλλέα βυμβῶν

¹ ἐπὶ: καὶ Zenodotus.

² Lines 221-222 are omitted in the best ms.

³ Line 221 was rejected by Aristarchus.

⁴ Line 222 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

On this one space they came to the other, and now was at the place that the coast of the wall encompassed on the side of the wall filled also with ramparts and a wall bearing even I called together and looked they were by Hector's power soon the piece of earth I was sure that Zeus would have given. And now would he have burned the ships & ships with burning fire had not queenly Helen put it in Agamemnon's mind counsel to betray him, and speaking ruses on the Achæans. So he went his way along the walls and tops of the Achæans, bearing his great purple cloak in his stout hand and his hand held by his sword mark deep huge of hurt, that was in the midst so that a small counsel reach to it and lead him to the walls of his own of Ithaca, and to those of Achæans for these had drawn up their ships & ships at the furthestmost ends trusting in their valor and in the strength of their hearts. I was uttered he a piercing shout calling aloud to the Danaans. For ye Argives have things of shame, fast in sentimentation ye. Matters are great our beatings when Hector's we decamped that we were bravest the leaders that when ye were in Ithaca ye uttered vain things as ye stood amidst flesh of strong-towered men and drew him from his of war saying that each man would stand to face in battle as hundred are two hundred I saw whereas now as we make not even one the Hector, that now we burn our ships with burning fire. For ye have seen there ever are now one among mighty kings when you, then didst hand with Ithaca such as this and rob him of great glory. Yet of a secret do I deem that never in my bravest ship did I pass by four miles of them on my way

νηϊ πολυκλήϊδι παρελθίμεν ἐνθάδε ἔρρων,
 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πᾶσι βουὴν δημόν και μηρὶ ἔκτα, 240
 ἱέμενος Τροίην εὐτείχεον ἐξάλαπαξαι
 ἀλλά, Ζεῦ, τοδε περ μοι ἐπικρήνηον ἐέλδωρ
 αὐτοὺς δὴ περ ἔασον ὑπεκφυγεῖν καὶ ἀλυξαι,
 μηδ' οὔτω Τρωέσσιν εἶα δαμνασθαι Ἀχαιοὺς.

Ὡς φάτο, τον δὲ πατὴρ ὀλοφύρατο δακρυ χέοντα, 245
 νεῦσε δέ οἱ λαὸν σόον ἔμμεναι οὐδ' ἀπαλεσθαι.
 αὐτίκα δ' αἶετον ἦκε, τελειωτάτον πετεηνῶν,
 νεβρον ἔχοντ' ὀνύχεσσι, τέκος ἑλαφοιο ταχείης·
 παρ δὲ Διὸς βωμῷ περικαλλεῖ καθέβαλε νεβρόν,
 ἔνθα πανομφαίῃ Ἰηνὶ ῥέζεσκον Ἀχαιοὶ 250
 οἱ δ' ὥτ' οὖν εἶδονθ' ὁ τ' ἄρ' ἐκ Διὸς ἤλυθεν ὄρνις,
 μᾶλλον ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι θορον, μῆσαντο δὲ χάρμης

Ἐνθ' οὐ τις πρότερος Δαναῶν, πολλῶν περέοντων,
 εὖξάτο Τυδείδῃαο παρὸς σχέμεν ὠκίας ἵππους
 τάσρου τ' ἐξέλασαι καὶ ἐναντίβιον μαχίσσασθαι, 255
 ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρῶτος Τρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα κορυστήν,
 Φραδμονίδην Ἀγέλαον. ὁ μὲν φύγαδ' ἔτραπεν ἵπ-
 πους

τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφθέντι μεταφρένῃ ἐν δόρῳ πῆξεν
 ὦμων μεσσηγίς, διὰ δὲ στηθεσφῶ ἔλασεν·
 ἦριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀραβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ 260

Τὸν δε μετ' Ἀτρεΐδαι, Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ Μενέλαος,
 τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Αἰῶντες θοῦρων ἐπιεμμενοι ἀλκίῃ,
 τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὅπῃων Ἰδομενῆος
 Μηριόνης, ἀταλάντος Ἐκναλίῳ ἀνδρεϊφοντῇ,
 τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός· 265
 Τεῦκρος δ' εἵνατος ἦλθε, παλαιοτάτα τοῖα τιταίνων,
 356

starred way h they, but upon all I burned the fat and the thighs of bulls, in my eagerness to lay waste well-wanted Troy. Nay, Zeus, this desire fulfil thou me : ourselves at least do thou suffer to flee and escape, and permit not the Achaeans thus to be vanquished by the Trojans."

So spake he, and the father had pity on him as he wept, and vouchsafed him that his folk should be saved and not perish. Forthwith he sent an eagle, surest of omens among winged birds, holding in its talons a fawn, the young of a swift hind. Beside the fair altar of Zeus he let fall the fawn, even where the Achaeans were wont to offer sacrifice to Zeus from whom all omens come. So they, when they saw that it was from Zeus that the bird was come, scapt the more upon the Trojans and be-thought them of battle.

Then might no man of the Danaans, for all they were so many, vaunt that he before the son of Lydeus guided his swift horses to drive them forth across the trench and to fight man to man; nay he was first by far to say a mailed warrior of the Trojans, even Agelaus, Phradmon's son. He in sooth had turned his horses to flee, but as he wheeled about Thomeles fixed his spear in his back between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast; so he fell from out the car, and upon him his armour clanged.

And after him came the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus, and after them the Aiantes, clothed in furious valour, and after them Idomeneus and Idomeneus comrade, Meriones, peer of Eryahus, slayer of men, and after them Eurypylos, the glorious son of Eusemon, and Teucer came as the

οὐδ' ὅτ' ἄρ' ἔν' Ἀλκίονος παρὰ Τηλεμαχίδαο
 ἐνδ' Ἀΐε μεν ὑπερφρονέει σάκος αἶψα δ' ὕ' ἦτορ
 παύσσας, εἴπει ἄρ' αὖτ' αἰστέουσιν ἐν ἡμίῳ
 βεβήκασι, ὃ μὲν εἴθε πέσσει ἀπὸ θυμοῦ Ἀλκίονος, 270
 αἶψα δ' αἴτιε μεν ποιεῖ ὡς ὑπὸ μπτέρεθ' ὀφείκει
 εἰς ἄλυσθ' ὃ δὲ μὲν σάκει κριττάσας φασίην

Ἔπειτα τὴν σφύρα Τρωὶν ἐπὶ Τευκρὸς ἀνέμεινε,
 ἑρπύχων μὲν σφύρα καὶ ἑλόμενος ἧδ' Ὀφει-
 λιστήν.

Δαίτορα τε Χρόμιον τε καὶ ἀντ.β.ε.σ. Ἰκαροφάντην 275
 καὶ Παλιναιμονίην Ἀμοσάρην καὶ Νηλεΐδην
 πάντας ἐκαστίοντες σάκος χυῖον ποικιλοτάτην¹
 τοὺς δὲ ἴδμεν γένησθαι ἀπὸς αἵματος Ἀγαμέμνωνος,
 τῆς δ' ἀπὸ κριτεροῦ Τρωὶν ἀλεπούτα φιλάντας
 σφύρῃ παρ' αὐτῶν ἵκαται μὲν πρὸς μύθον δειπνῶν 280
 Ἱ Τευκρὸς, φίλῃ κεφαλῇ, Τηλεμαχίῃ, σφύρῃ λαῶν,
 βεβήκει εἴτ' αὖτ' αἴ κεν τι φάμεθ' Ἀνακτορὶ νύκτα
 πατρὶ τε σὺ Τηλεμαχί, ὃ σ' ἔτρεφε τυτθὸν εὐνῇ,
 καὶ σὺ κήδων περ εὐνῇ καμώσαστο ὦ σφ' εἰς αἶψα²
 τοὺς καὶ τὰ λ' ἦ εὐνῇ δεικνύεις ἐπὶ δ' ὄσον 285

σφύρῃ δ' ἐν τῷ εἰσελθῶν ὡς καὶ τετελεσμένον ἵσται
 αἴ κεν μοι θυτ' εἴπῃς τ' ἐρπύχων καὶ Ἀθήνη
 Ἰλίον ἐξαλαφάσαι σισυμμενον πταλιέθρον,
 σφύρῃ τοι μὲν ἄμ' ἐρεσθ' ἵον ἐν χερσὶ θυγατρὸς,
 ἥ τρεσθ' ἥ δὲ θυγατρίσιν αὐτίκῃσιν ὀρεσθ' 290
 ἥ νύκτ' ἔσθ' ἥ κεν τοι σμῶν λόχος εἰσπαταβαίνοι.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφημι Τευκρὸς ἀνέ-
 μων.

¹ Line 277 is omitted in most MSS.

² Line 284 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

³ γένος : ἴσον Zenodotus.

ninth stretching his back bent bow and took his stand beneath the shield of Aias son of Laertes. Then would Aias move his shield aside from over him, and the warrior would give his chance, and when he had shot his bolt and had written one in the throng, then would that man fall where he was and give up his life, and Teucer would hit him back and as a child beneath his mother so bring him for shelter to Aias, and Aias would ever hide him with his shining shield.

Whom first then of the Troans did peerless Teucer slay? Phronimus first and Omerus and Cyphestrus and Hector and Crenaeus and great as Iphiclus was and Amphiphan, Eurymachus' son, and Menelaus. And these, one after another he brought down to the dusty earth. And at sight of him Agamemnon, king of men, was glad, as with his mighty bow he made havoc of the host-talents of the Trojans, and he came and stood by his side and spoke to him saying, "Teucer beloved, son of Laertes, captain of hosts, stand on in this war if so be thou mayest prove a light of deliverance to the Danaans and a glory to thy father Laertes, who reared thee when thou wast a babe, and for a while thou wast a bastard cherished thee in his own house, him, far away though he do thou bring to honour. Moreover, I will declare to thee as it ever shall be brought to pass. If Zeus that beareth the eagle, and Athena shall vouchsafe me to lay waste the well-housed city of Ilium in the hands first after mine own and will I place a meed of honour either a tripod or two horses with their car or a woman that shall go up into thy bed."

Then in answer to him spoke peerless Teucer

“ Ἀτρεΐδῃ κῦδ’ οἶσι, τί με σπενδοῖντα καὶ αὐτὸν
 ὄτριναις, οὐ μὲν τοι ὅση δυνάμει γε παρῆστι
 παύομαι, ἀλλ’ ἐξ οὐ προῦτι Ἴλιον ὠσαμένθ’ αὐτούς, τοῖς
 ἐκ τοῖς δὴ τριζοῖσι διδρυγμένους αἰδῶρας ἐναίρω.
 ὅππῃ δὴ προῖτκα τανυγλωχίνας αἰστοῖσι,
 πάντες δ’ ἐν χορῇ ππχθεν ἀρηθῶσιν αἰζήτων·
 τοῖτον δ’ οὐ δύναμαι βάλλειν κύνα λυσσητῆρα ”

“ Ἢ ῥα, καὶ ἄλλον οἶστον ἀπο νευρῶν ἰάλλεν Διὶ
 Ἑκτορος ἀντικρου, βάλλειν δέ μ’ ἴστο θυμός
 καὶ τοι μὲν ῥ’ ἀφάρμαθ’, ὁ δ’ ἄμμονα Γοργυθίῳ
 νῖον ἐν Πρωϊμοῖσι κατὰ στήθεος βάλεν μιν,
 τὸν ῥ’ ἐξ Αἰσυνίθην ὀπυκμένη τέκε μήτηρ
 καλὴ Ἥσστιαικίρα δέμας ἐκὺῖα θέτοι 308
 μήκω δ’ ὡς ἐτέρωσσε κερὴ βάλεν, ἥ τ’ ἐνὶ κτήφιν,
 καρπῷ βριθομένη κοίτησ’ ἐκείνησιν,
 ὡς ἐτέρωσ’ ἔμισε κερὴ πηληκεῖ βαρυνθέν

Τεύκρος δ’ ἄλλον οἶστον ἀπο νευρῶν ἰάλλεν
 Ἑκτορος ἀντικρί, βάλλειν δέ μ’ ἴστο θυμός. 310
 ἀλλ’ ὁ γὰρ καὶ τοῦτ’ ἄμαρτε παρῖσθηεν γὰρ Ἀπολλῶ-
 λων·

ἀλλ’ Ἀρχεπτολεμόν, θρασὺν Ἑκτορος ἡμιοχῆα,
 ἰέμενον πολεμῶνδε βάλε στήθεος παρὰ μαῖον
 ἤριπε δ’ ἐξ ὄψεως, ὑπερωπσας δὲ αἱ ἵπποι
 ὠκυπόδας τοῦ δ’ αἰθεὶ λιπὴ ψυχὴ τέ μένος τε 315
 Ἑκτορα δ’ αἶνον ἔχον πυκασε φάινας ἡμιοχίῳ
 τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ’ εἶασε καὶ ἀγρυμνός περ ἑταῖρον,
 Κεβριάντῃ δ’ ἐκάλευσεν ἀδελφεόν ἐγγυς ἔοντα
 ἵππων ἥν’ ἔλειν ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ οὐκ ἀπιθῆσεν ἀκούσας
 αὐτός δ’ ἐκ διόφοιτο χαμαὶ θορὰ παμφανόωντος 320
 σμερδαλέα ἰαχῶν ὁ δὲ χερμαδίων λαρεὶ χερσὶ,

"Most glorious win of Atrides, why regret thou me on that of mixed aim rages? Verily I have not so far as might is in me, but from the time when we drove them toward Ilios even from that moment I be in wait with my bow and aim the men. Eight long barded arrows have I now let fly, and all are lodged in the flesh of youths swift in battle, only the mad dog can I not smite."

He spoke and shot another arrow from the string straight against Hector, and his heart was fain to smite him. Howbeit he missed, but peerless Gergythos he smote in the breast with his arrow. He was a valiant son, for at a mother's wedding from Argos had been even fair castaments in form due to the goddesses. And he bowed his head to one side as a poppy that in a garden is laden with its first and the richest of spring, so bowed he to one side his head laden with his wound.

And lesser sped another arrow from the string straight against Hector, and his heart was fain to smite him. Howbeit he missed him once again, for Apollo made his dart to swerve, but Achilles' plot was the bad character of Hector as he aimed it to be, for he smote on the breast because the night was. So he fell from out the car, and the swift barded horses swerved aside to one side, and there his spirit and his strength were withered. Then was the soul of Hector troubled with dread sorrow for his character. Yet still he him to see there though he perished for his comrade and had to let loose, his own hand or that was right at hand take the reins of the horses, and he heard and failed not to hearken. And hushed Hector said to the ground from his gleaming car crying a terrible cry, and

βῆ δ' ἰθὺς Τεύκρου, βάλλειν δέ ἑ θυμὸς ἀνάγει.
 ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν φάρετρες ἐξείλετο πικρὸν ὀιστόν,
 θῆκε δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ τὸν δ' αὖ κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ
 αὐερύοντα παρ' ὤμον, ὅθι κληῖς ἀποέργει 328
 αὐχένα τε στῆθός τε, μάλιστα δὲ καρδίον ἔστι,
 τῇ ῥ' ἐπ' οἱ μεμαῶτα βάλεν λίθῳ ὀκρίοντι,
 ῥῆξε δὲ οἱ πευρὴν· νάρκησε δὲ χεὶρ ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
 στῆ δὲ γυυξ ἐριπύων, τόξον δὲ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.
 Αἴας δ' οὐκ ἀμέλησε κασιγνήτοιο πεσόντος, 330
 ἀλλὰ θεῶν περίβη καὶ οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε.
 τὸν μὲν ἔπειθ' ὑποδύντε δύνω ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι,
 Μηκιστεὺς Ἐχίωιο πᾶις καὶ δῖος Ἀλάστωρ,
 νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυρὰς φερέτην βαρέα στενάχοντα.
 Ἄψ δ' αὖτις Τρώεσσι· Ὀλύμπιος ἐν μίνος ὤρσεν 338
 οἱ δ' ἰθὺς τάφρῳ βαθείης ὤσαν Ἀχαιοὺς
 Ἴκτωρ δ' ἐν πρώτοισι κίε σθένει βλεμμαίνων.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τε κύων συνὸς ἀγρίου ἢ λέοντος
 ἀπτηται κατόπισθε, ποσὶν ταχέεσσι διώκων,¹
 ἰσχία τε γλοντούς τε, ἔλισσόμενόν τε δοκεύει, 340
 ὥς Ἴκτωρ ὦπαζε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 αἰὲν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὀπίστατον οἱ δὲ φέβοντο
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ διὰ τε σκόλοπας καὶ τάφρον ἔβησαν
 φεύγοντες, πολλοὶ δὲ δάμει Τρώων ὑπὸ χερσίν,
 οἱ μὲν δὴ παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐρητύοντο μένοντες, 348
 ἀλλήλοισι τε κεκλόμενοι καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖσι
 χεῖρας ἀνίσχοντες μεγάλ' εὐχετόωντο ἕκαστος·

¹ διώκων τιμᾶται.

seizing a stone in his hand made right at Teucer, and his heart bade him smite him. Now Teucer had drawn forth from the quiver a bitter arrow and laid it upon the string, but even as he was drawing it back Hector of the flashing helm smote him beside the shoulder where the collar-bone parts the neck and the breast, where is the deadly spot, even there as he aimed eagerly against him he smote him with the jagged stone, and he brake the bow-string, but his hand grew numb at the wrist, and he sank upon his knees and thus abode, and the bow fell from his hand. Howbeit Aias was not unmindful of his brother's fall, but ran and bestrode him and flung before him his shield as a cover. Then two trusty comrades stooped beneath him, even Mecisteus, son of Eolus, and good y Aias, and bare him, groaning heavily, to the hollow ships.

Then once again the Olympian aroused might in the hearts of the Trojans, and they thrust the Achaeans straight toward the deep ditch, and amid the foremost went Hector exulting in his might. And even as a hound purveth with swift feet after a wild boar or a lion, and snatcheth at him from behind either at flank or buttock and watcheth for him as he wheel eth, even so Hector pressed upon the long haired Achaeans, ever saving the hindmost, and they were driven in rout. But when in their flight they had passed through stakes and trench, and many had been vanquished beneath the hands of the Trojans, then beside their ships they halted and abode, calling one upon the other, and lifting up their hands to all the gods they made fervent prayer each man of them. But Hector

Ἐκτωρ δ' ἀμφιπεριστραφεὶ καλλίτριχος ἵππους,
 Ἰοργοῦς ὄμματ' ἔχων ἠδὲ βροταλοιοῦ Ἄρης.

Τοὺς δὲ ἰδοῦσ' ἔλεησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη. 350

αἶψα δ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεια πτεροεντα προσηῦδα·

“ὦ πόποι, αἰγιοχοῖο Διὸς τέκος, οὐκέτι νῦν
 ὄλλυμένων Δαναῶν κεκαδησομαι¹ ὑστάτιόν περ·
 οἳ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἶτον ἀναπλησάντες ὤκυνται
 ἀνδρὸς ἑνὸς ῥιπῇ, ὃ δὲ μαίνεται οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς 355

Ἐκτωρ Πριαμίδης, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ θυρεῖ”

Τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·

“καὶ λην οὗτος γε μένος θυμόν τ' ὀλέσσει,
 χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων φθιμένος ἐν πατρίδι γαίῃ·
 ἀλλὰ πατήρ οὔμος φρεσὶ μαίνεται οὐκ ἀγαθῇ, 360

σχέτλιος, αἶν ἀλιτρος, ἐμῶν μένειν ἀπερνώς
 οὐδέ τι τῶν μέμνηται, ὃ οἳ μαλα πολλακίς υἱὸν
 τεφόμενον σώεσκον ὑπ' Εὐρύσθης αἰθλῶν.

ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν κλαίεσκε πρὸς οὐρανόν, αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ Ζεὺς
 τῷ ἐπαλεψήσουσαν ἀπ' οὐρανοθεν προΐαλλεν 365

εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ τὰδε ᾗδε² ἐνὶ φρεσὶ πευκαλμῆσω,

εἴτε μιν εἰς Ἀἶδαο πυλάρτας προῦπεμψεν

ἔξ Ἑρίβεις ἄζοντα κύνα στυγεροῦ Ἀἶδαο,

οὐκ ἂν ὑπεξέφυγε Στυγὸς ὕδατος αἶψά ῥεῖσθρα.

νῦν δ' ἐμὲ μὲν στυγείη, Θετιδὸς δ' ἐξήνυσσε βουλὰς, 370

ἣ οἳ γούνατ' ἔκυσσε καὶ ἔλλαβε χειρὶ γυνείου,”

λίσσομένη τιμῆσαι Ἀχιλλῆα πτολιπυρθόν

ἔσται μὲν ὅτ' ἂν αὖτε φίλην γλαυκῶπιδα εἴπῃ.

¹ ὄμματ' ὄματ' Aristarchus.

² Lines 371 f. were rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus, 364

wheeled this war and that his farmaned horses, and his eyes were as the eyes of the Gorgon or of Arès, bane of mortals.

Now at sight of them the goddess, white-armed Hera, had joy, and for her to spare winged words to Athene—'That upon it, thou child of Zeus that beareth the aegis, shall not we twain any more take thought of the Danaans that are perishing, even for this last time.' Now with it he up the measure of evil doom and perish before the onset of one single man, even of Hector Priam's son, who now rageth past all bearing, and lo, hath wrought evil manifold.'

Then spake unto her the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene—'Yea, verily fain were I that thou shouldst see strength and life again beneath the hands of the Argives in his own native land, howbeit mine own father rageth with evil mind, cruel that he is, ever froward, a thwarter of my purposes, neither hath he any memory of this that full often I saved his son when he was forlorn by reason of Eurythios' tasks. For verily he would make lament toward heaven and from heaven would Zeus send me forth to succour him. Had I but known all this in the wisdom of my heart when Eurythios sent him forth to the house of Hades the Warier, to bring from out of Erebus the hound of hatched Hades, then had he not escaped the sheer fating waters of Styx. Howbeit now Zeus hateth me and hath brought to fulment the counsels of Thetis, that kissed his knees and with her hand clasped his chin, beseeching him to show favour to Achæa, sacker of cities. Verily the day shall come when he shall again call me his flashing-eyed darling

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν εἴω κίω ἐνέστις μινύχας ἴσθουσι,
 ὅφρ' ἐν εἴω πατάσῃσι Διὸς θυμὸν ἀνιγχοῖο 375
 τευχέσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρηξέμεναι, δόνα ἰδυίης
 ἢ τινα Πριάμοιο παῖς ποιεῖται, λυγρὸν
 γῆθησι προφαιέντε ἀνὰ πτολίεθρον γαφύρας
 ἢ τίς περ Τρώεσσι κορίσι πινυας ἢδ' οἰκονοῖ
 θημῶν καὶ παρὰ τοῖσι, πρὶν ἔτι νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν 380
 ἢ μὲν ἐπαυγομένη χρυσάεσσαν ἐστὶν ἴσθουσι
 Ἥρη, πρὶν ἂν θεῶν θυγάτηρ μεγαλοῖο Κρονίου,¹
 αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη κοῦρῃ Διὸς ἀνιγχοῖο
 πολλὸν μὲν κατέχευε δάκρυα πατρός ἔν' οὔδει 385
 ποικίλον, ἐν δ' αὐτῇ ποιεῖσθαι καὶ παρὰ χερσὶν,
 ἢ δὲ χιτῶν' ἐνδύσθαι Διὸς πεφληνέρεος
 τευχέσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρηκτοῖσι δακρυόεντα
 ἐς δ' ὅρκα φέροντα ποσσὶ βύσσον, λαχέτω δ' εὖχος
 βροτῶν μὲν στυγέεσσι, τῶν δὲ μνηστῶν στίχας αἰδῶν 390
 τρώεσσι, τρώεσσι τε ποτὶσσεται ὁ λυσιπτορῆν
 Ἥρη δὲ μαστιγὴ θοῶν ἐπεμαίνετ' ἄρ' ἴσθουσι
 αὐτομάται δὲ πύλαι μυκᾶσσι οὐρανοὶ ἐς ἔχον Ὀρέαι,
 τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας οὐρανὸς ἰσχυρὸς τε,
 ἥμιν ἀνακλῆσαι πύκνωσεν ἄλγος ἢδ' ἐπιβόηται 395
 τῇ περ δὲ αὐταῖσι πεντηρεκείας ἔχον ἴσθουσι
 Ζεὺς δὲ πατέρ' ἰδὼν φωνεῖ ἰδὼν χυσοῖν ἄρ' αὐτοῖς,
 ἴαυ δ' ὥρην χρυσόπτερον ἀγγελεύουσιν
 ἢ μιν ἴθι, ἴρεται χεῖρα, πάλω τέρεν μὲν δὲ ἐντην
 ἰρχοῖτο, σὺ γὰρ καλὰ σπουδασμένοιο πτολίεθρον 400

¹ Line 387 is omitted in some mss.

² Lines 385-387 were rejected by Lascabutus, Annotaphorus, and Annotaphorus.

³ Lines 388, 1 (= 388 f.), were rejected by Annotaphorus.
380

But now make them ready for us train our single-
homed horses, the wham I enter into the palace of
Zem that beareth the eagle and array me in armor of
his battle in the end that I may see whether Pharaoh
son, Master of the flaming bow, will require when
we three appear to view along the dunes of battle.
Not of a surely meet a one of the [] and of all
glut the dogs and lions with his fat and flesh when
he is slain at the wing of the Archers."

So spake she and he proffered white armed Hera,
faced and to harness. So they went to and fro
harnessing the hundred golden frontlets even Hera,
the queen's golden, daughters of great Iphigeneia, but
Athena daughter of Zeus that beareth the eagle,
bids upon her to wear this her soft robe, may
be entered that would and bring it to thee hastened
fashioned and put it on the turned down the robe
go there and arrayed her in armor for battle war.
Then she stepped upon the flaming car and grasped
her spear, bow and huge and strong when with she
vanquished the ranks of men of warriors with whom
she is worth she the daughter of the eagle to see.
And Hera and he turned the horses with the yoke,
and redoubtful gathered upon their lungs the gates
of heaven, when the horses had in their harnessing,
to whom are entrusted great heaven and Olympus,
whether to leave open the doors closed or shut it
to. Thence through the gate they drove these horses
patient of the goad.

But when father Zeus saw them from his
walled woodland north, and sent forth golden-
winged Iris to bear a message. "Up ye, swift
Iris, turn them back and bid them not to come
face to face with me seeing it will be an unhappy

ὦδε γὰρ ἐξερύω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται
 γυνωσω μὲν σφῶν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους,
 αὐτὰς δ' ἐκ διφρὸν βαλέω κατὰ θ' ἄρματα ἄξω·
 οὐδέ κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
 ἔλκε' ἀπαλθήσεσθαι, ἃ κεν μαρπητησι κεραυνός· 408
 ὁφρα ἰδῇ γλαυκῶπις ὅτ' ἂν ὦ πατρί μάχῃται.
 "Ἦρῃ δ' οὐ τι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι οὐδὲ χολοῦμαι·
 αἰεὶ γάρ μοι ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅττι κεν εἴπω."

"Ἦς ἔφατ', ὥρτο δὲ "Ἴρις ἀελλόπος ἀγγελίουςα,
 βῆ δ' ἐξ "Ἰδαίων ὀρέων ἐς μακρόν "Ολύμπου· 410
 πρῶτησιν δὲ πύλῃσι πολυπτύχου Οὐλύμπου
 ἀντομένη κατέρυκε, Διὸς δὲ σφ' ἐννεπε μῦθον·
 "πῇ μέμασσι; τί σφῶν ἐν φρεσὶ μαίνεται ἦτορ,
 οὐκ ἑάει Κρονίδης ἐπαμυνέμεν "Αργείοισιν
 ὦδε γὰρ ἠπέυλῃσι Κρονου παῖς, ἧ τελείη περ, 415
 γυνώσκει μὲν σφῶν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους,
 αὐτὰς δ' ἐκ διφρὸν βαλέειν κατὰ θ' ἄρματα ἄξειν
 οὐδέ κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
 ἔλκε' ἀπαλθήσεσθαι, ἃ κεν μαρπητησι κεραυνός
 ὁφρα ἰδῇς, γλαυκῶπι, ὅτ' ἂν σφ' πατρί μάχῃται· 420
 "Ἦρῃ δ' οὐ τι τόσον νεμεσίζεται οὐδὲ χολοῦται
 αἰεὶ γάρ οἱ ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅττι κεν εἴπῃ·
 ἀλλὰ σὺ γ' αἰσάσῃ, κύων ἀδελός, εἰ ἐτέον γε
 τολμήσεις Διὸς ἄντα πελωρίων ἔγχεος ἀείραι."

¹ see also Aristarchus: note on 4/ 422).

² Line 410 is omitted in some mss.

³ Lines 420-424 were rejected by Aristarchus.

⁴ see also note on 4/ 422.

wise that we shall join in combat. For thou wilt I speak and yet y^e thing shall be brought to pass. I will maim their swift horses beneath the chariot, and thence ye will I hurl from out the car, and will break in pieces the chariot. Now in the space of ten circling years shall they heal them of the wounds wherewith the thunderbolt shall smite them: that she of the flashing eyes may know what it is to strive against her own father. But against Hera have I not so great indignation nor wrath, seeing she is ever wont to thwart me in whatsoever I have decreed."

So spake he, and stern-fouled Iro hastened to bear his message, and went forth from the mountains of Ida to high Olympus. And even at this entering in of the gate of many-floored Olympus she met them and stayed them, and declared to them the saying of Zeus: "Wherefore are ye twain hastening? Why is it that the hearts are mad within your breasts? The son of Cronos suffereth not that ye give succour to the Argives. For on this wise he threateneth, even as he will bring it to pass: he will maim your swift horses beneath your chariot, and yourselves will be hurl'd from out the car, and will break in pieces the chariot, now in the space of ten circling years shall ye heal you of the wounds wherewith the thunderbolt shall smite you, that you mayest know, thou of the flashing eyes, what it is to strive against thine own father. But against Hera hath he not so great indignation nor wrath, seeing she is ever wont to thwart him in whatsoever he hath decreed. But most dread art thou, thou bold and shameless thing: if in good sooth thou wilt dare to raise thy mighty spear against Zeus."

Ἡ μὲν δρ' ὡς εἰποῖς' ἀπέβη ποδας ὠκεία Ἴρις, 429
 αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίην Ἥρη πρὸς μῦθον εἶπεν
 "ὦ πόποι, αἰγλόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, οὐκ ἐτ' ἐγὼ γε
 πῶς ἐγὼ Διὸς ἄντα βροτῶν ἔνεκα πτολεμίζω·
 τῶν ἄλλος μὲν ἀποφθίσσω, ἄλλος δὲ βιωτῶ,
 ὃς κε τύχη κείνος δὲ τὰ δ' φρονέω ἐνὶ θυμῷ 430
 Τρῳά τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι δικάζεται, ὡς ἐπεισες "

Ἰὲς ἄρα φωτῆσασα πάλιν τρέπε μωνυχὰς ἵππους
 τρῶν δ' ἴβραι μὲν λῦσας παλλίτριχας ἵππους,
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέδθησαν ἐπ' ἀμβροσίῃσι καπνῶν,
 ἄρματα δ' ἐκλιναν πρὸς ἐνώπια παμφανόωντα 435
 αὐταὶ δὲ χρυσοῖον ἐπὶ κλισμοῖσι καθίζον
 μεγδ' ἄλλοισι θεοῖσι, φίλον τετιμημέναι ἦτορ

Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ ἴδ' ἔθεν ἰθιτροχὸν ἄρμα καὶ ἵππους
 Οὐλύμπουδ'ε δωκε, θεῶν δ' ἐξίκετο θωκούς
 τῷ δὲ καὶ ἵππους μὲν λῦσε κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος, ■■■
 ἄρματα δ' ἄμ βωμικῇ τιθεῖ, κατὰ λίτα πετασσας
 αὐτὸς δὲ χρυσοῖον ἐπὶ θρόνον εὐρύσσω Ζεὺς
 ἔζετο, τῷ δ' ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μεγάς πελεμίζετ' (Οὐλύμπος
 αἰ δ' οἶαι Διὸς ἄμφε Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη
 ἦσθη, οὐδέ τι μὲν προσεφωτῆεν οἷδ' ἔραοντο 445
 αὐτὰρ δ' ἐγὼν ἦεν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φωτῆσέν τε
 "τιφθ' οὕτω τετιμηθῶν, Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη,
 αὐτὸς μὲν θῆν κάματος γε μάχῃ ἐνὶ κυδανίῳ
 ἄλλυσαι Τρῶας, τοῖσιν' ὀπὸν αἶνον ἐθείσθε
 πάντως, οἷον ἐμὸν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρες δαπταί, ■■■
 οὐκ ἄν με τριφύειαν ὅσαι θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
 σφῶν δὲ πρῶν περ τρομος ἔλλαβε φαίδιμα γυῖα,

¹ τῶν : τῶν Ἀριστάρχεια.

When she had thus spoken swift-footed Iris departed, but Hera spake to Athene saying "Out upon it, thou child of Zeus that beareth the ægis! I verily will no more suffer that we twain seek to wage war against Zeus for mortals' sake. Of them let one perish and another live, even as it may befall; and for him, let him take his own counsel in his heart and judge between Trojans and Danaans, as he meet."

So spake she, and turned back her single-hooved horses. Then the Hours unyoked for them their fair-maned horses, and tethered them at their ambrosial mangers, and leaned the chariot against the bright entrance wall, and the graces sat them down upon golden thrones amid the other gods, with sore grief at heart.

But farther Zeus drove from Ida his well-wheeled chariot and his horses unto Olympus and came to the session of the gods. And for him the famed Shaker of Earth both unyoked his horses and set the car upon a stand, and spread thereover a cloth, and Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, himself sat upon his throne of gold, and beneath his feet great Olympus quaked. Only Athene and Hera sat apart from Zeus, and spake no word to him nor made question. But he knew in his heart and spake, saying "Why are ye thus grieved, Athene and Hera? Surely ye twain be not grown weary with making havoc of the Trojans in battle, wherein men win glory, seeing ye cherish against them wondrous hate! Come what will, seeing I have such might and hands irresistible, all the gods that are in Olympus could not turn me, and for you twain, trembling gat hold of your glorious limbs or ever

ποῖς πολέμοις τε ἰδοῖς πολέμοιο τε μερίμενα ἔργα.
 αἶψα γὰρ εἴρεω, τὸ δὲ πέν τετελεσμένον ἦεν
 οἷς ἂν εἴθ' ἡμετέρων οὐρανὸν πληνέμεν παραυτῷ
 αἶψ' ἔς τ' ἰκνέμεν ἰστέον ἔξ' ἀσμάτων ἔδης ἐστίν
 ἔλκε δ' αὖθ'· αἰεὶ δ' ἔσται ξυρ' Ἀχαιῶν τε καὶ Ἴλλῃ
 πλησίαι αἰ' γ' ἔσθ'· ἐπεὶ, πᾶσα δὲ Γραικὸς μάδεσθ'·
 ἢ τοι Ἀθηναίῃ αἰεὶ καὶ τοῖς οἷσιν τι εἴπῃ,
 σκεῖζέμεν γὰρ πατρί, χ' ἄλκιος δὲ μὲν ἄνθρωπος ἦναι
 Ἴφρ' δ' οἷς ἐχθρὸς στίχθος χ' ἄλκιος, αἷμα προσήδα
 ἄσπετατ' Ἑκκλῆη, ποῖον τὸν μὲν εἴπῃς
 εὖ νῦν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἔμεν δ' τοι σέβειν οἷα ἀλιπαδόντα·
 ἀλλ' ἔμπετος Ἰφαιῶν ἀλκιφ' ὀρμεῖται εἰς ἡντιμῶν,
 οἳ πέν δ'· πᾶσιν οὔτις ἀνὰ πᾶσι πάντες ἴμενται
 ἢ τ' ἢ τοι πολέμου μὲν οὐκ ἐμὲθ'· εἰ σὺ πολέμου
 βούλει δ' Ἀργείοις ἰστέον μὲθ', ἢ τις οἴσῃ,
 ὥς μὴ πάντες ἴμενται οὐκ ἀσπετατόιο τέλοιο
 Ἴφρ' δ' ἀπομαίε' μενὸς προσέειπ' ἠδ' Ἀθηναίῃσι
 ἢ πῶς δὴ καὶ μάλλον ὑπερμῆκεν ἔκρουσεν
 δύναι αἰεὶ εἰς ἔλκεσθ' ἀνὰ πᾶσι πότνια Ἴλλῃ,
 αἰεὶ νῦν Ἀργείοισιν ποῖον στρατὸν εἰς χυττάων
 οἳ γὰρ πᾶσι πολέμου ἀποπαύονται ἴ' ὅμιος ἔκτωρ,
 πρὶν ὄρ' αἰ παρὰ νειφὶ πολέμου Ἰπλῆϊκτα,
 ἔμπετος γὰρ ὅτ' ἂν οἳ μὲν ἴπῃ πρὶν ἡμῶν μαχόμενται·
 οἳ σέβειν δὲ ἀσπετατ' ἔπειτα Ἰφαιῶν κλοῖον βασιλῆος,
 ὥς γὰρ θεοφάτος ἐστὶ σέβειν δ' ἔγωγε οἷα ἀλιπῶν
 χυττάων, οἷς αἰεὶ καὶ τα νειφά σκερὰ ἴπῃσι
 γαίῃ καὶ πόσσῳ, ἔξ' Ἰφαιῶν τε ἑκτόρος τε

¹ June 4, 1964 is our third in service year.

² ἀλατῶδες, ἐπιευτὸν.

* [Items 44-46 are not filed as matter with

* Lines 4 & 5 were repeated by Aratan once.

ye had sight of war and the grim deeds of war. For thus will I speak, and verily this thing had been brought to pass: not upon your ear, once ye were smitten by the thunderbolt, would ye have fared back to Olympus, where is the abode of the immortals."

No spake he, and therewith murmured Athene and Hera, that sat by his side and were devising: is for the Trojan. Athene verily heal her peace and said naught, wroth though she was with father Zeus, and fierce anger gat hold of her; howbeit Hera's breast contained not her anger, but she spake to him saying: "Most dread son of Cronos, what a word hast thou said! We know we of ourselves that thou art no weakling strength; yet even so have we pity for the Danaan spearman who now shall perish and fulfil an evil fate. Yet verily will we restrain us from battle, if with a sudden swoonest thou wilt we off to the Argives which shall be for their profit, that they perish not all by reason of thy wrath."

Then in answer spake to her Zeus the cloud-gatherer: "At dawn shalt thou behold, if so list thou wilt, O ox-eyed, queenly Hera, the most mighty son of Cronos making yet more grievous havoc of the great host of Argive spearman; for dread Hector shall not refrain him from battle until the swift-footed son of Peleus be uprisen beside him again on the day when at the sterns of the ships they shall be fighting in grimmost strife about Patroclus fallen: for thus it is ordained of heaven. But of thee I seek not in thine anger: no, not though thou shouldst go to the uttermost bounds of earth and sea, where abide Iapetus and Cronos, and have

joy neither to the rays of Helios Hyperion nor to
any breeze but deep Tartarus is round about them.
Though thou shouldst fare even thither in thy
wanderings yet rock I not of thy wrath, seeing there
is naught more atrocious than thou.

So said he: howbeit white-armed Hera spake
no word in answer. Then into Oceanus fed the
light as it of the sun drawing black night over the
face of the earth the green grain: swiftly against
the will of the Trojans came the darkness but over
the Achaeans welcome, eye twice peered he, came
the darkness of night.

Then did give to Hector make a gathering of
the Trojans, leaving them apart from the sea
beside the rushing river in an open space, where
the ground showed clear of dead: far from their
chariots they stepped upon the ground to hearken to
the word that live so dear to him spake among them.
In his hand he held a spear of seven cubits, and
before him lusted the spear-point of bronze, around
which ran a ring of gold. Thereon he leaned,
and spake his word among the Trojans: Harken to
me ye Trojans and Dardanians and all ye: I deemed
but now to mass have of the ships and all the
Achaeans, and so return back again to windy Ilios,
but darkness came on ere that might be, the which
above all else hath now saved the Argives and their
ships upon the beach of the sea. So then for this
present let us yield to black night and make ready
our supper, leave ye from the cars your fair-manned
horses, and cast fodder before them, and from
the city bring ye oxen and goats sharp with speed,
and get you honey-brained wine and bread from
your houses, and furthermore gather abundant

wood that all night long until early dawn we may
 burn fires for many and the gleam thereof may
 reach to heaven, lest haply even by night the long-
 haired Achaean make haste to take flight over
 the broad back of the sea. Nay verily not without
 a struggle let them board their ships nearer at
 their ease. But we too that many a one of them has
 a number to board over us, all four being upon
 either with an arrow or sharp-pointed spear as he
 leapt upon his ship, that no others may dread to
 bring fearful war against the horse-taming Trojans.
 And let here be, dear to Zeus, mine proclamation
 through out the city that strong boys and old
 men of every tribe and gens of them round the city
 upon the battlements armed of the gods, and for
 the women let us let them burn each one a great
 fire in her house and at a dog's head water be kept
 let an antelope enter the city while the host is
 absent. Thus be it great-hearted Trojans even as
 I prophesied of course, good and sound for the
 present be this enough, but more will I prophesy at
 dawn and the horse-taming Trojans. I pray in
 high hope to Zeus and the other gods to drive out
 from hence these dogs borne by the fates whom
 the fates bear on their black wings. Doubtless for
 the night will we guard our own selves, but in the
 morning at the coming of dawn arrayed in our
 armour let us arouse sharp battle at the harbour
 side. I shall know whether the son of Idæus,
 mighty Hector, will thrust me back from the
 ships to the wall or whether I shall slay him with
 the bronze and bear off his bloody quiver. To-
 morrow shall he come to know his valour, whether
 he can stand the oncoming of my spear. Nay,

κείσεται οὐτηθείς, πολλές δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι,
 ἡελίου ἀνιόντος ἐς αὔριον. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν ὥς
 εἶην ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀγήραος ἥματα πάντα,
 τιωμην δ' ὥς τίετ' Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,¹ 540
 ὥς νῦν ἡμέρη ἦδε κακὸν φέρει Ἀργείοισιν."

"Ὡς Ἐκτωρ ἀγόρευ', ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶες κελάδησαν.
 οἱ δ' ἵππους μὲν λῦσαν ὑπὸ ζυγοῦ ἰδρώοντας,
 δῆσαν δ' ἰμάντεσσι παρ' ἄρμασιν οἷσιν ἕκαστος·
 ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἄξοντο βόας καὶ ἱφία μῆλα 545
 καρπαλίμως, οἶνον δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζοντο,
 σίτον τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ ξύλα πολλὰ λέγοντο,
 ἔρδον δ' ἀθανάτοισι τεληέσσας ἑκατόμβας·
 κνίσην δ' ἐκ πεδίοι ἀνεμοὶ φέρον οὐρανὸν εἰσω
 ἥδεϊαν· τῆς δ' οὐ τι θεοὶ μάκαρες दाτέοντο,² 550
 οὐδ' ἔθελον· μάλα γάρ σφιν ἀπήχθετο Ἴλιος ἱρή,
 καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐυμμελίῳ Πριάμοιο

Οἱ δὲ μέγα φρονέοντες ἐπὶ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας
 ἦτο παννύχιοι, πυρὰ δὲ σφισι καίετο πολλὰ
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄστρα φαεινὴν ἀμφὶ σελήνῃν 555
 φαίνεται ἄριπρεπέα, ὅτε τ' ἄπλετο νήνεμος αἰθήρ·
 ἔκ τ' ἔφανεन πᾶσαι σκοπιαὶ καὶ πρῶνες ἄκροι³
 καὶ νάπαι· οὐρανόθεν δ' ἄρ' ὑπερράγῃ ἄσπετος αἰθήρ,

¹ Line 540 was apparently not read by Aristarchus.

² Lines 548 and 550-559, not found in the *mm.* of the *Iliad*, are found in [Plato.] *Alcib. II.* 149 D.

³ Lines 557 f. were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

amid the foremost, methinks, shall he lie smitten with a spear thrust, and full many of his comrades round about him at the rising of to-morrow's sun. I would that mine own self I might be immortal and ageless all my days, and that I might be honoured even as Athene and Apollo, no surer as now this day bringeth evn upon the Argives.

So Hector addressed their gathering, and thereafter the Trojans shouted aloud. Their sweating horses they unloosed from beneath the yoke, and tethered them with thongs, each man beside his own chariot; and from the city they brought oxen and goodly sheep with speed, and got them honey hearted wine and bread from their houses, and furthermore gathered abundant wood, and to the immortals they offered becatonials that bring fruitment. And from the plain the winds bore the savour up into heaven—a sweet savour—but thereof the blessed gods partook not, neither were minded therein, for uttery hated of them was sacred Ilus, and Priam, and the people of Priam with goodly spear of ash.

These then with high hearts abode the whole night through among the dykes of war, and their fires burned in multitudes. Even as in heaven about the gleaming moon the stars shine clear, when the air is windless, and forth to view appear all mountain peaks and high headlands and glacies, and from heaven breaketh open the infinite air,* and

* The meaning of *κελεύειν* is clearer in the parallel passage *xx. 78* where clouds hanging over a mountain peak are as it were rent asunder thus admitting a burst of light from the highest heavens. In the present passage the fact that *Ilus* should be noted where *γῆ* the earth has "from heaven, where we should say 'into heaven."

HOMER

πάντα δὲ εἶδεται ἄστρο, γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα ποιμήν·
 τόσσα μεσηγνὴ νεῶν ἤδ' Ἐάνθοιο βόσων 580
 Ἰρῶων καίωντων πυρὰ φαίνεται Ἰλιόθι προ.
 χίλι' ἄρ' ἐν πεδίῳ πυρὰ καίετο, παρ δὲ ἐκάστω
 ἦτο πεντήκοντα σέλα πυρὸς αἶθομένοιο.
 ἵπποι δὲ κρὶ λευκὸν ἑρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας
 ἑσταότες παρ' ὄχεσφιν εὐθρόνον Ἠῶ μένον. 585
 ἡ χίλι' : μὴδ' Zschodorus.

all stars are seen, and the shepherd joyeth in his heart, even in such multitudes between the ships and the streams of Xanthus shone the fires that the Trojans kindled before the face of Ilios. A thousand fires were burning in the plain and by each sat fifty men in the glow of the blazing fire. And their horses, eating of white barley and spelt, stood beside the cars and waited for fair-throned Dawn.



ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ι

Ὡς αἱ μὲν Τρῶες φίλῃσιν ἔχον· εὐτάρ Ἀχαιοὶς
 θυσίῃσιν ἔχε φίλα, φέρου πρῶτοντος σταυρῇ,
 πείθει δ' ἀτλήτω βροβυλῆατο πάντες ἄριστοι
 ὥς δ' ἄνεμοι δυοῖ ποταμῶν ὀρεῖσσιν ἰχθυόντα,
 Βισρῆς καὶ Ζεφυροῦ, τῷ τε ὕρκει· 8
 εἰσὶν τ' ἐξ ἰκνυτὲς ἀμύδης δὲ τε κίχια πελαγῶς
 πορθέμεναι, πολλοὶ δὲ παρὶξ ἅλα φίλος ἔχουσιν
 ὥς ἰδοίητο θυμὸς ἐνι στέρσῃσιν Ἀχαιῶν·
 Ἄτρείδης δ' εἰσι μετὰ τῷ βροβυλῆατος ἦτορ
 φοῖτα προέκεσσι λυγροτέρησιν κελύων 10
 κλυτὰν εἰς αγοράν πελάσσεν ἄνδρα ἑκάστον,
 μῦθε βῶαν· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πρῶταυτι ποσειτο
 ἱόν δ' εἰς αγοράν τετιγότες ἄν δ' Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἰστάτο βαρὺν χεῖρ ὥς τε κρήνη μελανύδης,
 ἣ τε κατ' αἰγυλῶς πέτρῃς ἀναφέρει χεῖρ ἵωσιν 16
 ὥς δ' ἔβαν στεναχῶν ἔπε' Ἀργεῖοισι μετῆυδα
 "ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργεῖοι, ἡγήταρες τινὲς μέδοντες,
 Ζεῖτε με μέγας ἥκω· ἴδω δὲ ἄτη φεομένη βαρύνει,
 σχετλῆς, ὅς ποινὴν μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατέκλυσεν
 ἴλῳ ἀπαρσάντ' εὐτε· χεῖρ ἀποκτείνουσι, 20
 νῦν δὲ κακῇ ἀπάτῃ βουλεύοντα, καὶ με κελεύει

1 In the original text, Zephyrus was supposed to be the wind which
 and for the purpose of the wind, as it is the wind which

2 The original text is: "The wind which is the wind which"

BOOK IX

Thus kept the Trojans watch, but the Achæans were holden of wondrous Panic, the handmaid of numbing fear and with grief intolerable were all the noblest stricken. Even as two winds stir up the teeming deep, the North Wind and the West Wind that blow from Thrace, coming suddenly, and forthwith the dark wave reareth itself in crests and casteth much tangle out along the sea; even so were the hearts of the Achæans rent within their breasts.

But the son of Atreus, stricken to the heart with sore grief, went thus way and that, bidding the clear-voiced heralds summon every man by name to the place of gathering, but not to shout aloud; and himself he toiled amid the foremost. So they sat in the place of gathering, sore troubled, and Agamemnon stood up weeping even as a fountain of dark water that down over the face of a beetling cliff poureth its dusky stream, even so with deep groaning spake he amid the Argives, saying "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, great Zeus, son of Cronos, hath ensnared me in grievous blindness of heart, cruel god seeing that of old he promised me, and bowed his head thereto, that not until I had sacked well-walled Ilios should I get me home; but now hath he planned cruel deceit, and biddeth

δυσκλία Ἄργος ἱκίσθαι, ἔπει πολὺν ὤλεσα λαόν,
 οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμανεῖ φίλον εἶναι,¹
 ὅς δ' ἡ πολλὰν πόλιν κατέλυσε κερηνα
 ἡδ' ἔτι καὶ λυσεὶ τοῦ γὰρ κρατος ἔστι μέγιστον 23
 ἀλλ' ἀγεθ', ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ εἴπω, πειθόμεθα πάντες·
 φεύγωμεν σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἰρήσομεν εὐρυαγίαν
 "ὤς ἔφαθ'", οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγενοντο σιωπῇ
 θνὴ δ' ἀνὴρ ἦσαν τετιηότες υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν 30
 ὅτε δέ ἡ μετσίειπε βυτὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 " Ἀτρεΐδῃ, σοὶ πρῶτα μαχησομαι ἀφραδέοντι,
 ἢ θέμις ἔστω, ἀναξ, ἀγορῇ σὺ δέ μ' ἢ τι χολωβῇς.
 ἀλκὴν μὲν μοι πρῶτον ὀνειδίσας ἐν Δαναοῖσι,
 φας ἔμεν ἀπτολεμον καὶ ἀναλκίδα ταῦτα δε πάντα 35
 ἴσασ' Ἀργεῖων ἡμὲν νέοι ἦδ' αὖ γέροντες·
 σοὶ δέ βιαδίχα δῶκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀκυλομήτεω
 σκῆπτρῳ μὲν τοι δῶκε τετιμῆσθαι περὶ πάντων,
 ἀλκὴν δ' οὐ τοι δῶκεν, ὃ τε κρατος ἔστι μέγιστον
 βαμονί', οὕτω που μαλα ἔλπειαι υἱὰς Ἀχαιῶν 40
 ἀπτολεμοὺς τ' ἔμεναι καὶ ἀναλκίδας, ὡς ἀγορεύεις,
 εἰ δέ τοι αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται ὥς τε νεεσθαι,
 ἔρχεο πάρ τοι ὁδός, νῆες δέ τοι ἄγχι θαλάσσης
 ἰστάσ', αἶ τοι ἔποντο Μυκῆνηθεν μαλα πολλὰι·
 ἀλλ' ἄλλοι μενεαοὺσι κερὴ κομοῶντες Ἀχαιοὶ 45
 εἰς δ' ἐπὶ περ Τροίην διαπύρομεν εἰ δέ καὶ αὐτοὶ
 φευγόντων σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν

¹ Lines 22-23 were directed by Arist. rhapsodes and Aristarchus, in place of 23-24 Zenodotus gave.

Ἔπει δ' ὡς εἶπεν εἰς ἐξ ἑνὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀγρίου,
 ταῦτα δ' ἀντιτάσσας μετὰς στρατοῦ διακρίβει·

me return to Argos when I have but much to requite. No I ween must be the good pleasure of Zeus supreme in might, who hath laid low the heads of many cities yea and this lay low for his power is above all. Nay come even as I shall bid let us do other: let us fire our ships to our dear native land: for in none is there hope that we shall have unwarded Troy.

So spoke he and they all became hushed in silence. Long time were they silent in their grief, the sons of the Achaeans: but at length there spake among them Thymoetes good at the water-cry. Son of Atreus, when thou first wast exiled in thy folly, where it is meet to keep even in the power of gathering and be not thou anywise wroth: I great thy valour dost thou revere at the first and the Danaans, and askest that I was no man of war but a weakling, and as thou know the Achaeans both young and old. But as for thee the son of counsel-counseling Cronos hath endowed thee in divined wise: with the sceptre hath he granted thee to be honoured above all: but valour he gave thee not wherein is the greatest might. Strange thing dost thou indeed deem that the sons of the Achaeans are thus unwearied and wearied as thou sayest? Nay of mine own heart am eager to return, get thee gone, before thou lose the war: and thy ships stand beside the sea, and the many ships that followed thee from Mycenae. Howbeit the other wing-haired Achaeans will abide here until we have laid waste Troy. Nay let them also flee in their ships to their dear native land: yet will we twain strive us and

¹ *ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ οὐκ ἔτι οὐκ ἔχοντες ἀλλήλους ἰονόβουλος*

² Line 46 was rejected by Aristarchus.

πῶς δ', ἐγὼ Σθένελος τε, μαχησόμεθ' εἰς ὃ κε τέκμαρ
 Ἴλιον εὐρωμεν· σὺν γὰρ θεῶ ἐληλυθόμεν."

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπιαχον υἱες Ἀχαιῶν, 60
 μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἵπποδαμοιο
 τοῖσι δ' ἀνισταμενος μετεφώνηεν ἵπποτα Νέστωρ·
 "Τυδείδῃ, περὶ μὲν πολέμῳ ἐκὼν καρτερός ἐσσι,
 καὶ βουλῇ μετὰ πάντας ὁμήλικας ἐπλεον ἄριστος
 οὐ τίς τοι τὸν μῦθον ἀνοσσηται, ὅσοι Ἀχαιοί, 65
 οὐδέ πάλιν ἔρπει ἄταρ οὐ τέλος ἴκεο μύθων
 ἥ μὲν καὶ νῶς ἐσσι, ἔμος δέ κε καὶ παῖς εἴης
 ἐπλοτάτος γενεῇφω ἄταρ πεπνυμένα βαλεῖς
 Ἀργεῖω βασιλῆας, ἔπει κατὰ μοῖραν εἰπες
 ἀλλ' ἄγ' ἐγὼν, ὃς στίο γεραίτερος εὐχομαι εἶναι, 70
 ἐξεῖπω καὶ πάντα βιζομαι οὐδέ κέ τις μοι
 μῦθον ἀτιμήσει, οἶδε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 ἀφρήτωρ ἀβέμωτος ἀνεστιάς ἐστω ἐκαῖνος
 ὃς πολέμου ἔραται ἐπιδημίου ἀκρυόεντος
 ἀλλ' ἥ τοι νῦν μὲν πειθωμένα νυκτὶ μελαίνῃ 75
 δόρπα τ' ἐφοπλισομεσθα φυλακτῆρες δέ ἕκαστοι
 λαξασθῶν παρὰ ταφρον ὀρυκτὴν τειχεὸς ἔκτος.
 κούρουσιν μὲν ταῦτ' ἐπιτελλομαι αὐταρ ἔπειτα,
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ, σὺ μὲν ἄρχε· σὺ γὰρ βασιλευτάτος ἐσσι,
 δαῖνυ δαῖτα γεροισιν δοικέ τοι, σὺ τοι αἰεκές, 79
 πλείαί τοι οἶκον κλισίαι, τὸν νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
 ἡμάται· ἄρκεται δ' ἐπ' εὐρέα πόντον ἀγούσι·
 πᾶσέ τοι ἐσθ' ὑποδείξῃ, πολέεσσι δ' ἀνέσσει.
 πᾶλλῳ δ' ἀγρομέων τῷ πείσσει ὃς κεν ἄριστῳ
 βουλὴν βουλευσῇ· μάλα δέ χρεὼ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς τῷ
 ἐσθλῆς καὶ περικυῆς, ὅτι δῆλοι ἐγγυθὶ νηῶν

THE ILLAD IX 40-76

I fight on until we win the game of Iove, for with
the aid of heaven are we sure.

No wonder he and all the sons of the Achæans
shouted aloud, exulting the word of Iove's decree,
father of men, when uprose and spoke among them
the brave man Nestor, son of Ixion, old yet a
man as true as steel in battle, and in council art
the best amid all those of their own age. Not one
of all the Achæans was made right of what Nestor
saith, neither gave heed it, yet Nestor thus not reached
a fain end of words. Moreover Nestor art in death
but young, thou mightest even be my son, my
youngest born, yet thou great prudent counsel
to the princes of the Argives, seeing Iove squared
according to right. But counsel I that exhort me to
be wiser than thou wilt, when forth and will declare
the word, neither shall any man scorn my words,
neither even old Agamemnon. A certain lawless,
heartless man is he that saith broad state among
his own folk. Hinder for this present let us
yield to black night and make ready our spears,
and let ourselves put ourselves severally along the
dug ditch without the wall. To the young men
give I this charge, but thereafter do thou, son of
Atreus, have the word, for thou art most expert. Make
thou a frost for the Argives, thou were but light and
scarcely for thee. But as for husbands wise that the
ships of the Achæans bring thee each day from
Troy over the wide sea, as manners of entertain-
ment best thou art hard, seeing thou art bring over
many. And when many are gathered together thou
shalt know them to be such, to be the worst customs.
And sure need have all the Achæans of courtesies
both good and prudent, seeing that Iove's hand be

καίουσιν πυρὰ πολλὰ τίς ἄν ταδε γηθήσει;
 κίχ' δ' ἔδ' ἤε διαρραΐσει στρατὸν ἤε σπαισει."

"ὣς ἔφαθ'", οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλ' ἀνὰ κλυτὰν θῆδ'
 ἐπύθοντο.

ἔκ δ' ἐφυλακτῆρες οὐκ ἐπύθοντο ἰσοεικόντο 20
 ἄμφω τε Λεστοριδῆν Θρασυμπόδα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 καὶ ἄμφω Ἀσκαλάφον καὶ Ἰαλμεινόν, υἱὰς Ἄρτος,
 ἄμφω τε Μηριόνην Ἀφάρηα τε Διόπυρον τε,
 ἔδ' ἄμφω Κρείωντος υἱὸν Ἰνκομηδέα διόν
 ἔπ' ἔσαν ἡγεμόνες φυλακῶν, ἑκάστον δὲ ἑκάστη 25
 κοῖραι ἄμ' ἰστέιχον δολιχ' ἐγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες
 καὶ δὲ μέσσην τάφρου καὶ τεύχεος ἴσος ἦσαν
 ἐνθα δὲ πυρ κπαντο, τιθέντο δὲ δῖοντα ἑκάστος¹

Ἄτρεΐδης δὲ γέροντας² ἀλλήλας ἔγχε' Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐς κλισίην, παρὰ δὲ σφίσι τιθεὶ μενοεικέα δοῖτα 30
 οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὄνειαθ' ἐποίημα προκειμένα χεῖρας ἱάλλον.
 αὐτὰρ ὅτε ποσιος καὶ δῖοντος ἐξ ἔδρου ἔντο,
 τοῖς ὁ γέρων παμπρωτος ἴφαικον ἔρχετο μήτην.
 Λεστωρ οὐδ' αὖτε προσθεν ἀριστη φαίνεται βουλῇ
 δ' σφίσι εὖ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν 35
 "Ἄτρεΐδης κυδιστά, ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνον,
 ἐν σοὶ μὲν λίσσω, σέο δ' ἀρξομαι, οὔτεκα πολλῶν
 λαῶν ἴσοι ὥσπερ καὶ τοὶ Ζεὺς ἐγγυαλίξει
 σκηπτρον τ' ἢ πρὸς θεμόντας, ὥς σφίσι βουλευέσθαι
 νῦν σε χρὴ περὶ μὲν φασθαι ἔπος καὶ ἐπακούσαι, 40
 κρητῆναι δὲ καὶ ἄλλω, ὅτ' ἂν τινα θυμὸς ἀνώγει
 εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν· σέο δ' ἐξέτασται ὅττι κεν ἀρχῇ.

¹ δῖοντα ἑκάστος δῖοντα δῖοντα Zenodotus.

² γέροντας ἀνδρῶν Ἀχαιῶν.

the ships are kindling their many watchfires, what man could refuse to eat? This night shall either bring to ruin or save our host."

So spake he, and they readily hearkened to him and obeyed. Forth hasted the sentinels in their harness around Nestor's son Thrasymedes shepherd of the host, and Aralophus and Laemenus, sons of Atreus, and Meriones and Aplainus and Desjorus, and the son of Erion, good Lycomedes. Seven were the captains of the sentinels, and with each faced an hundred youths bearing long spears in their hands, then they went and sat them down midway betwixt trench and wall, and there they kindled a fire and made ready each man his meal.

But the son of Atreus led the course boys of the Achaians all together to his hut, and set before them a feast to satisfy the heart. So they put forth their hands to the good cheer lying ready before them. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, first of all the old man began to weave the web of counsel for them, even Nestor, whose rede had of old ever seemed the best. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men with thee will I begin and with thee make an end for that thou art king over many hosts, and to thee Zeus hath vouchsafed the sceptre and judgments, that thou mayest take counsel for thy people. Therefore it becometh thee above all others both to speak and to hearken, and to fulfil also for another whatsoever his heart may bid him speak for our profit, for on thee will depend whatsoever any man may begin. So will

αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἱρέω ὥς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα
οὐ γάρ τις νοσὼν ἄλλος ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοήσει,
οἷον ἐγὼ νοέω, ἡμὲν πάλαι ἦδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν, 108
ἐξ ἔτι τοῦ ὅτε, Διογενὲς Βρισηΐδα κούρην
χωρόμενον Ἀχιλλῆος ἔβης κλισίῃθεν ἀπούρας
οὐ τι καθ' ἡμετερόν γε νόον· μαλα γάρ τοι ἐγὼ γε
πόλλ' ἀπεμυθεόμην· σὺ δὲ σῶ μεγαλήτορι θυμῷ
εἶσας ἄνδρα φεριστον, ὃν ἀθάνατοί περ ἔτισαν, 110
ἠτίμησας· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχεις γέρας· ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν
φραζώμεσθ' ὥς κέν μιν ἀρεσσάμενοι πεπίθωμεν
δῶροισίν τ' ἀγανοῖσιν ἔπεσσί τε μελιχίοισι."

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
"ὦ γέρον, οὐ τι ψεῦδος ἐμὰς αἴτας κατέλεξας 118
ἄσασμην, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἀναινομαι ἀντί νυ πολλῶν
λαῶν ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ὃν τε Ζεὺς κῆρι φιλῆσῃ,
ὥς νῦν τοῦτον ἔτισε, δάμασσε δὲ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.
ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἄσασμην φρεσὶ λευγαλέῃσι πιθήσας,
ἂψ ἐθέλω ἀρίσται δόμεναί τ' ἀπηρεῖσι' ἄποινα. 120
ὑμῖν δ' ἐν πάντεσσι περικλυτὰ δῶρ' ὀνομήνω,
ἔπτ' ἀπύρους τριποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσαῖο τάλαντα,
αἶθωνας δὲ λήβητας ἐξίκουσι, δωδεκα δ' ἵππους
πηγούς τε ἀθλοφόρους, οἳ ἀέθλια ποσσὶν ἄρουντο.
οὐ κεν ἀλγίος εἴη ἀνὴρ ᾧ τόσσα γένοιτο, 124
οὐδέ κεν ἀκτῆμων ἐριτίμοιο χρυσοῖο,
ὅσσα μοι ἠνείκωντο ἀέθλια μωνυχες ἵπποι
δῶσω δ' ἐπτά γυναῖκας ἀμύμονα ἔργα ἰδυίας,
Λεσβίδας, ἃς ὅτε Λέσβον εὐκτιμένην ἔλεν αὐτὰς
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I speak what seemeth to me to be best. No man
 should shew desire a better thing it than this I
 have in mind from out even until now even since
 the day when thou thyself sprung from Leda,
 didst take from the hut of the Argive Atrides the
 damnest bridle and gaiter way in no wise according
 to our own. Nay for I, mine own self, urgently
 sought to dissuade thee but thou didst yield to
 thy sister's will and when a man must yield he whom
 the very immortals themselves didst thou put dis-
 honour for thou hastest away and acceptest his
 price. Hearest thou not even now take thought
 how we may make amends and persuade him with
 kindly gifts and with gentle words.

Thou hast been scarce in answer the king of men,
 Agamemnon. But art in no fairer wise hast thou
 returned the tale of my evil folly. And I was,
 would I deny it not. In the wrath of many hearts
 is the man whom Leda loveth in his heart even as
 now he humblyeth this man and darest with the trust
 of the Atrians. Yet wrong I was to do and yielded
 to my miserable passion. I am minded to make
 amends and to give requital past counting. In the
 market of you all let me make the gift of fifty
 seven talents at the least both out of gold and ten
 talents of good and twenty gleaming courtesans and
 twelve strong horses, withers in the race that have
 won prizes by their feetness. Not without booty
 were a man, not unquench'd of passion and whose
 had wealth as great as the price my magic words
 should have won me. And I will give seven women
 skilled in fine handiwork, women of Leda,
 whom on the day when I heard her I won by
 Leda's claim me from out the spouse, and that is

beauty surpass all women folk. These will I give
 him, and send them on the way that thou I
 took about the daughter of Priamus, and I will
 furthermore send a great gift that never went I
 up into his hand neither had dealings with her as
 in the appointed way of men and even of men and
 women. As these things that he ready to be heard
 forthwith, and if he would as it be to give the gift
 as to be waste the great city of Priamus, it were an
 error in that time we Achaeans be doing the
 open and heap up in ships with stored gold and
 bronze and brass and silver many things which
 that is fastest at the Argive house. And I will return
 to Argos Argos, the richest of lands, he shall
 be my son, and I will become him even as Priamus
 that a reward in a multitude my son will I reward.
 These daughters are I to my well beloved had
 Chromione and Laodice and Iphigenia, of these
 let him lead to the house of Iphigeneia which now he
 will without gifts of wedding, and I will furthermore
 give a dowry rich out as he has ever yet gave
 with his daughter. And seven we prepared to see
 will I give him Cardamone bronze and grass horse,
 and a red Pegasus and Anthusa with deep mane,
 and four Argos and seven and Pedaneus. As are
 high to the sea on the uttermost border of sandy
 Parnassus and in there dwell men rich in flocks and rich
 in wine men that of all houses I am with gifts as
 things he were a god and beneath his scepter of all
 being his subjects to persequer in his court. At
 this will I bring to pass for him, if he but come from
 his wrath. Let him send Ilioneus, I ween, is not
 to be mistook, neither overcome, therefore he is
 most hated by mortals of all gods. And let him

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1 The dual number is occasionally used of the actors,
 so that Iliad's cannot be regarded as strictly a monody
 of the dragon. Iliad's is not to be taken as a
 monody of the actors of Iliad's and Iliad's as
 Aristarchus.

submit himself unto me, seeing I am more kingly,
and avow me his ruler in years.

Then made answer the horseman, Nestor of
Gereneia: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon,
king of men, the gifts that thou offerest
the prince Achilles may no man any more contend.
Come therefore let us send forth chosen men to go
forthwith to the hut of Peleus son Achilles. Nay,
rather, whosoever I shall choose, let them consent.
First of all let Phoenix, dear to Zeus, lead the way,
and after him great Ajax and greatly Odysseus; and
of the herds let Odus and Euryhates attend them.
And now bring ye water for our hands, and bid keep
holy silence that we may make prayer unto Zeus,
son of Cronos, if so be he will have compassion
upon us."

So said he, and the words that he spake were
pleasing unto all. Then herakles poured water over
their hands, and youths filled the bowls brimful
of drink, and served out to all pouring first drops
for libation into the cups. But when they had
made libation and had drunk to their hearts content,
they went forth from the hut of Agamemnon, son
of Atreus. And the horseman Nestor of Gereneia,
laid strict command upon them with many a glance
at each, and chiefly upon Odysseus, that they should
make essay to persuade the peerless son of Peleus.

So the twain¹ went their way along the shore of
the loud-remounding sea, with many an instant
prayer to the god that buildeth the earth and
shaketh it that they might essay persuade the great
heart of the son of Aeacus. And they came to the
huts and the slopes of the Myrmidons, and found
him delighting his soul with a exalted lyre, for

καλῇ θαιδαλέῃ, ἐπὶ δ' ἀργύρεον ζυγὸν ἦεν,
 τὴν ἀρετ' ἐξ ἀνάντων πολλῶν ἠετιώωντος ἀλεσσας.
 τῇ δ' γε θυμὸν ἔτερπεν, αἶδε δ' ἄρα κλῖα ἀνδρῶν
 Πατρόκλος δὲ οἱ οἶος ἐναντίος ἦτο σιωπῇ, 190
 δευμένος Αἰακίδην, ὅποτε λῆξειεν αἰδῶν
 τῷ δὲ βᾶτην προτέρῳ, ἤγχετο δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
 στὰν δὲ προσθ' αὐτοῖς ταφῶν δ' ἀνόρουσεν Ἀχιλλεύς
 αὐτῇ σὺν φορμυγῇ, λιπὼν ἔδος ἐνθα θάσσεν
 ὡς δ' αὐτως Πατρόκλος, ἔπει ἴδε φῶτας, ἀνίστη 105
 τῷ καὶ δευκνύμενος προσεφθῆ ποδας ὤκυς Ἀχιλλεύς.
 "χαίρετον· ἦ φίλοι ἄνδρες ἱκανέων—ἦ τε μάλα
 χρεώ—"

οἱ μοι σκυζομένοι περ Ἀχαιῶν φίλτατοί ἐσσιον"
 "Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας προτέρῳ ἄγε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
 εἶσιν δ' ἐν κλισμαῖσι ταπησί τε πορφυρέοισιν 200
 αἵψα δὲ Πατρόκλον προσεφώνεον ἔγγυς ἶοντα
 "μεῖζονα δὴ κρητήρα, Μεινοῖτιον υἱέ, καθίστα,
 ζωροτερον δὲ κεραμε, δέπας δ' ἐντιπὼν ἑκάστη·
 οἱ γὰρ φίλτατοι ἄνδρες ἐμῷ ὑπέασιν μελαθρῳ"

"Ἴς φασι, Πατρόκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπειθεθ' ἑταίρῳ 205
 εὔταρ δ' γε κρεῖον μάλα καββαλεν ἐν πυρὸς αὐγῇ,
 ἐν δ' ἄρα νῶτον ἔθηκ' ὀϊός τε πίονος αἵγος,
 ἐν δὲ σὺν σιαλοῖο ῥάχῳ τεθαλιῖαν ἀλοιφῇ
 τῷ δ' ἔχον Αὐτομέδων, ταμῆν δ' ἄρα δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς
 καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ μιστυλλε καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειρε, 210
 πῦρ δὲ Μεινοῖτιαδης βαῖεν μάλα, ἰσοθέος φῶς
 αὐτὰρ ἔπει κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη καὶ φλοξ ἑμαρᾶσθῃ,
 ἀνθρακίην στορέσας ὀβελοῖς ἐφύπερθε τάνυσσε,

¹ ἦ τε μάλα χρεώ: ἡμέτερόν τε Λεωπατρία.

and rich & wrought: whereon was a bridge of silver,
 that had he taken from the east when he did waste
 the city of Lyrans. Thereon he was he doing his
 song, and he sang of the glorious deeds of warriors,
 and Patroclus came sat over against him in silence,
 waiting until Achilles soon should cease from singing.
 But the twins came forward and goodly Odysseus
 led the way, and they took their stand before his
 face, and Achilles leapt up in amazement with the
 spear in his hand, and left the seat whereon he sat,
 and in like manner Patroclus when he beheld the
 men appear. Then swift-footed Achilles greeted
 the two and spoke saying: Welcome, yet & ye
 be friends that are come: we must the need be—
 ye that even in mine anger are to me the dearest
 of the Achaians.

So saying goodly Achilles led them in and made
 them sit on cushions and rugs of purple, and first
 with he spake to Patroclus that was near: set
 forth a banquet with the wine of Menoitius: mingle
 stronger drink and prepare each man a cup, for these
 be men must drink that are beneath my hand.

So he spake, and Patroclus gave ear to his dear
 comrade. He cast down a great flowering bush in
 the heart of the fire and laid thereon a sheep's back
 and a fat goat's, and thereon of a great hog withal,
 rich with fat. And Automedon held them for him,
 while goodly Achilles carved. Then he used the
 meat with care and spitted it upon spits, and the
 son of Menoitius, a guiding man, made the fire
 blaze high. But when the fire had burned down
 and the flame was quieted, he scattered the embers
 and laid thereover the spits, and sprinkled the

‘Fumby’—it is high time.

meats with holy salt when he had set them upon the fire-drugs. But when he had roasted the meat and laid it on platters, Patroclus took bread and dealt it both on the table in fair baskets, while Achilles dealt the meat. Himself he sat down close against graceful Chironides by the other wall and bade Patroclus his comrade offer sacrifice to the gods, and Patroclus cast burnt offering into the fire. So they put forth their hands to the good things lying ready before them. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, Achilles took to Phoenix, and graceful Chironides was wary thereof and taking a cup with wine he purged Achilles. He. (1) Achilles, of the great feast have we no story either in the hut of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, or now in time. For here is abundance that misleads the heart to feast without. Yet matters of the delicious feast are not in our song to say. Zeus-murdered one, it is utter ruin that we behold and see ahead. For it is in doubt whether we save the beached ships as they perish, except thou choose thee in thy might. Hard by the ships and the wall have the Trojans high of heart, and their far famed sire set their banner and kindled many fires throughout the host and they deem that they shall no more be stayed but sit upon our beach ships. And Zeus, son of Cronos, shows them signs with the right with his lightning and Hector exulting greatly in his might saith furiously trusting in Zeus and reckoneth not of such our gain, for his folly madness hath possessed him. He praves so that with all speed sacred Ilium may appear for he declareth that he will bow from the ships across the topmost ensigns, and burn the very house with

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[illegible]⁵ *Id.* at 1000 n. 1 (quoting *Id.* at 999 n. 1).

* *Agave americana* L. (Cult. for fiber) (Cult. for fiber) (Cult. for fiber)

consuming fire, and amidst them make havoc of the
 Achæans, distraught by reason of the smoke. This
 then is the great fear of my heart, lest the gods fulfil
 for him his destiny, and it be our fate to perish
 here in Troy far from horse-pasturing Argos. Nay,
 up then if thou art minded even at the last to save
 from the war-din of the Trojans the souls of the
 Achæans, that are sore beated. To thine own self
 shall sorrow be hereafter, nor can healing be found
 for ill once wrought—nay, rather ere it be too late
 bethink thee how thou mayest ward from the Danaans
 the day of evil. Good friend! sure 't was to thee that
 thy father Peleus gave command on the day when he
 sent thee to Agamemnon forth from Phthia. My
 son, strengthen Athene and Hera give thee if
 thou be unmindful, but do thou curb thy proud
 spirit in thy breast, for gentleness is the
 better part, and we draw thee from strife, con-
 triver of mischief, that so the Argives both young
 and old may honour thee the more. On this wise
 did that old man charge thee, but thou forgettest.
 Yet do thou cease even now and put from thee
 thy bitter wrath. To thee Agamemnon offereth
 worthy gifts, so thou wilt cease from thine anger.
 Nay come, hearken thou to me, and I will tell the
 tale of all the gifts that in his hut Agamemnon
 promised thee—seven tripods, that the fire hath
 not touched, and ten talents of gold and twenty
 gleaming cashions, and twelve strong horses winners
 in the race, that have won prizes by their docility.
 Not without bounty were a man nor unpurchased of
 precious gold, whom had wealth as great as the
 prizes Agamemnon's horses have won by their
 speed. And he will give seven women skilled in

Λεοβίδαρ, δε ὅτε Λεόβοι ἐκτιμέντην ἦλες αὐτὸς
 ἐξελεθ', αἱ τότε καλλεὶ δίκῃσι φιλα γυναικῶ
 ται μὲν τοι δώσει, μετὰ δ' ἔσονται ἦν τοτ' ἀπηρα,
 κουρη Βροσῆος ἐπὶ δὲ μέγαυ ὄρκον ὁμείται
 μή ποτε τῆς εἰνῆς ἐπιβ-μεται ἦδε μνηστῆρ, 275
 ἢ θεμις ἔστω, ἀναξ, ἢ τ' ἀνδρῶν ἢ τε γυναικῶν
 ταῦτα μὲν αὐτίκα πάντα παρεύσεται αἰ δὲ κεν αὐτὸ
 ἔστω μέγα Πριάμοιο θεοὶ δυνάσ' ἀλαπαφαί,
 νῆα ἄλῃς χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νηποασθαι
 εἰσελθῶν, ὅτε κεν δατεωμεθα λεῖδ' Ἀχαιοί, 280
 Τρωάδας δὲ γυναῖκας δεικνῶσι αὐτὸς εἰσελθαι,
 αἱ κε μετ' Ἀργεῖων Ἑλάντην καλλιστάς ἔωσι
 εἰ δὲ κεν Ἀργος ἴκοιμεθ' Ἀχαικόν, οἴβαρ ἀρουρη,
 γαμβρός κε κ' αἱ εἰσι τισὶ δε σε ἴσον Ἰριστή,
 ὅς αἱ τηλεγετος τρεφεταί θαλίῃ ἐνὶ πολλῇ 285
 ἐρῆς δὲ αἱ εἰσι θυγατρὲς ἐνὶ μεγάρῃ εὐπηκτῇ,
 Ληρσοθέμης καὶ Λαοδίκῃ καὶ Ἰφιδάμαντος
 ταῦτα ἦν κ' ἐβέλτοθα φίλην ἀναεῖνον δυνεσθαι
 πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος ὃ δ' αὖτ' ἐπὶ μύλια δώσει
 πολλὰ μάλ', ὅσος οὐ πῶ τις ἦν ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί 290
 ὅττα δὲ τοι δώσει ἐν καϊόμενα πτολιμῶρα,
 καρδαμύλην Ἑλόντην τε καὶ Ἴριον ποιησσαν
 Φηράς τε ζαθέας ἦδ' Ἀιθίαν βαθυλεῖπον,
 καλὴν τ' Αἰπίαν καὶ Πηδάσον ἀμπελοσσαν.
 πῶσαι δ' ἄγγυς ἄλος, νέσται Πύλου ἡμαθασσας 295
 ἐν δ' ἀνδρες κωνοὺς πολυερρηγας πολυβοῦται,
 αἱ κ' ἐπε δαυτοισι θεῶν ὡς τιμήσονται
 καὶ τοι ὑπὸ πηκτρῶν λιπαρὰς τελίους θεμισσας,
 ταῦτά κ' ἐπε τελίσσῃ μεταλλήξαντι χάλῳ.
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good's handwork women of Ictha, whom on the day when thou thyself trustest wilt build Ictha he chase him from the ship! and that in beauty surpassed all women this. These will he give thee and send them shall he and whom he then lead away the daughter of Boreas, and he will furthermore swear a great oath that never went he up into her bed, neither had he intercourse with her as in the accustomed way O king of men and women. All these things shall be ready to thy hand forthwith, and if hereafter it can be the gods grant as to my waste the great city of Priam, do thou then enter in, what time we Achaeans be dividing the spoil, and heap up the ship with stores of gold and bronze, and thitherif choose twenty Trojan women that be fairest after Argive Hiera. And if we return to Achaea Argus, richest of lands, thou shalt be his son, and he will honour thee even as Christos, that is reared in all abundance his son we believed. Three daughters has he in his well-bounded hall, Chrysothemos, and Ianthos and Iphianassa, of these choose thou lead to the house of Priam which one thou wilt, without gift of waring, and he will furthermore give a dowry full rich such as no man ever yet gave with his daughter. And seven well-packed stores will he give thee Carianio Ergos, and grey Hira, and silver Phoros and Anthos, with deep meadness, and fair Aspis, and vine-ciad Pedanos. All are nigh the sea, on the uttermost borders of sandy Pion, and in them dwell men rich in flocks and rich in land, men that shall honour thee with gifts as though thou wert a god, and breath thy sceptre shall bring thy ordinances to prosperous fulfilment. All this will he bring to pass for thee, if thou but choose

εἰ δέ τοι Ἀτρεΐδης μὲν ἀπηχθετο κερῶ, μᾶλλον 208
 αὐτὸς καὶ τοὶ δῶρα, σὺ δ' ἄλλους περ Παναχαιοὺς
 τειρομένους ἐλαίῃσι κατὰ στρατόν, οἳ σε θύον ὡς
 τίσουσ' ἥ γῆρ κε σφί μαλα μέγα κιδόεσθ' ἄρῃσι
 νῦν γῆρ χ' Ἑκτορ' ἐλαίῃσι, ἔπει δὲ μαλα τοὶ σχεδὸν
 ἰδούσιν

λίπσαν ἔχουσ' ἅλόντι, ἔπει οὐ τινὲς φησὶν ὁμοίον 209
 εἰ δέ μοι ναὶ Δαναῶν, οὐτ' ἀνθάδε νῆες ἐνείκων

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκίς
 Ἀχιλλεύς

“βιογενὲς Λαιρτιάδῃ, παλιμύχαν' (Ἰδυσσενῷ,
 χρῆ μὲν δὴ τὸν μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποκρίπειν,
 ἥ περ δὴ φρονέω¹ τε καὶ ὡς τετελεσμένον ἔσθαι, 210
 ὡς μὴ μοι τρυγίητε παρόντων ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος
 ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοι κείνός οἱ μὲν Ἀἰῶας πύλῃσι
 ὅς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κείθῃ ἐνὶ φρεσὶν, ἄλλο δὲ εἶπῃ
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀριστα
 οὔτ' ἐμὲ γ' Ἀτρεΐδης Ἀγαμέμνονα πείσειμεν οἶω 215
 οὔτ' ἄλλους Δαναοίς, ἔπει οὐκ ἄρα τις χροὺς ἔσθ'
 μαρνασθαι θύοισιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι θυλεμέσιν αἰεὶ
 ἦν μοι φρεσὶ μένοντι, καὶ εἰ μαλα τις πολεμίζῃ
 ἐν δὲ ἰὴ τιμῇ ἡμῶν πακὸς τὸς καὶ ἐσθλὸς
 κατθαν' ὁμῶς εἴ τ' ἀέργος ἀνὴρ ὃς τε πολλὰ ἰοργῶς 220
 οἶός τί μοι περιμείνεται, ἔπει παθὼν ἀλγέα θυμῷ,
 αἰεὶ ἐμὴν φυγὴν παραβαλλόμενος πολεμίζειν
 καὶ δ' ὅστις ἐπὶ τῇσι νεοσσόισι προσφερτοῖσι
 μαστὰς², ἐπεί τε λαβήσῃ, κακῶς δ' ἄρα οἱ πέλει αἰνῇ,
 ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ πολλὰς μὲν αὐτῶν τυκτὰς ἴαον, 225
 ἔματα δ' αἵματος ἐντα διέπρησσε πολεμίζων,
 ἀνδράσι μαρναμένοι φάρων ἐνεκα σφάττεταιν.

¹ φρονέωι κρατέω.

from thy wrath. But if the son of Atreus be too utterly hated by thee at heart, hurl him and his gifts, yet have thou pity at least on the rest of the Achæans that are now treated throughout the host; these shall honour thee as though thou wert a god, for very shall thou win great glory in their eyes. Now is good time nay Hector saying he would come very nigh thee in his hateful rage, for he deemeth there is no man here unto him among the Danaans that he will bring to light.

I am in answer to him again, as it should be.

Zeus hath one of his gifts, the ransom of many wars, needs must I needs speak my word outright, even as I am minded, and as I shall be bringing it to pass, that ye at not of me here on this side and on that and make excuses. But hateful in my eyes, even as the gates of Hades, is that man that telleth in his mind and saith another. Nay I would speak what seemeth to me to be best. Not me I ween shall Atreus son, Agamemnon persuade me yet shall the other Danaans seeing there were to be no thanks, it seemeth for warring against the Trojans ever without respite. Like periton hath he that sludgeth at home, and if one warreth no rest, and in one manner are he and both the coward and the brave. Death cometh alike to the idle man and to him that worketh much. Neither have I a gift of profit herein, that I suffer and ween at heart ever staking my life on fight. Even as a bird bringeth in her brood to her with-lyd chicks whatever she may find, but with her own self it groweth up, even so was I wont to watch through many a sleepless night, and battle days did I pass in battle fighting with warriors for their women's sake. I ween cities of

men have I had waste with my ships and by land
 chosen, I sawe throughout the fertile land of Troy,
 from out all these I took much speere and gunie, and
 all would I ever bring and give to Agamemnon, I am
 son of Atreus, but he staying behind, even braids
 his own ships, would take and appropriate some small
 part, but keep the most. Nowe he gave as price
 to chieftains and kings, and for them they abide
 unmolested, but from me asse of the Achaeans
 hath he taken and keepeth my wife, the darling of
 my heart. Let him be try her side and take his joy.
 But why must the Argives wage war against the
 Trojans? Why hath he gathered and led other his
 host, I am son of Atreus? Was it not for fair-haired
 Hector's sake? Do they then some of mortal men
 love their wives, these sons of Atreus? Nay for
 woman is a true man and sound of mind loves his
 own and cherisheth her even as I am united her
 with all my heart, though she was but the captive
 of my spear. But now seeing he hath taken from
 my arms my prize, and hath deceived me, let him
 not tempt me that know him well, he shall not
 persuade me. Nay Chironus, together with thee
 and the other princes let him take thought to ward
 from the ships concerning fire. Yet I full much
 hath he wrought without crime and so, he hath
 banded a wall and digged a ditch hard by wide and
 great, and therein hath he planted stakes, yet
 even so striveth he out to slay the might of man-
 slaying Hector. But so long as I was warring amid
 the Achaeans Hector had no mind to move battle
 far from the wall, but would come only so far as the
 Trojan gates and the oak-tree, there came he
 awaited me in single combat and hardly did he

νῦν δ' ἔπει σὺς ἐθέλει πολέμιζέμεν Ἑκτορι διφ,
 εὖριον ἱρὰ Διὶ ῥέξας καὶ πασι θεοῖσι,
 νῆσας εὐ νῆας, ἔπην ἄλαδε προερυσσω,
 ὄψεται, αἱ κ' ἐθέλῃσθα καὶ αἱ κεν τοι τὰ μεμνηθῇ,
 ἦρμ' ἄλλ' Ἑλίοποκτον ἐπ' ἰχθυοέντα πλεούσας 260
 νῆας ἑμας, ἐν δ' ἄνδρας ἐρεσσεμέναι μαμαῶτας
 εἰ δέ κεν εὐπλοῖτην διωῇ κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος,
 ἡματί κε τριτάτῃ Φθίην ἐριβώλων ἰκομένην
 ἵσσι δέ μοι μάλα πολλὰ, τὰ καλλιπὸν ἐθί· δεῖ ἔρρων
 ἄλλον δ' ἐνθεῖδε χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ ἐρυθροῦ 265
 ἡδὲ γυναῖκας ἐυζώνους παλῶν τε σιδήρου
 ἀφ' ὅμαι, ἄσπ' ἔλαχον γε γερας δέ μοι, ὅς περ ἔδωκεν,
 αὐτίς ἐφιβρίζων ἔλετο κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 Ἀτρεΐδης τῷ πάντ' ἀγορεύμεν, ὥς ἐπιτέλλω,
 ἀμφαδόν, ὅφρα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπισκίζωνται Ἀχαιοί, 270
 εἰ τινα ποῦ Δαναῶν ἐτι ἄλπεται ἑξαπατήσῃ,
 αἰὲν ἀκαίδεην ἐπιμύμενος οὐδ' ἂν ἑμοί γε
 τετλαῖ κινεῖος περ ἔωσ εἰς ὤπα ἰδεσθαι
 οὐδέ τι οἱ βούλας συμφράσσομαι, οὐδέ μεν ἔργον
 ἐκ γὰρ δὴ μ' ἀπάτησε καὶ ἤλεται οὐδ' ἂν ἔν' αὐτίς 275
 ἑξαπαφούν' ἐπείσσω αἶψ' ὅς οἱ. ἀλλὰ ἑτῆλος
 ἔρρεται ἐκ γὰρ οἱ φρένας εἴλετο μητίετα Ζεὺς
 ἐχθρὰ δέ μοι τοῦ διῶρα, τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ.
 οὐδ' εἰ μοι δεκάκις τε καὶ εἰκοσάκις τόσα βοῇ
 ὅσα τέ οἱ νῦν ἵσσι, καὶ εἰ ποθεν ἄλλα γένοιτο, 280
 οὐδ' ὅσ' ἐς Ὀρχομένον ποτιμύσεται, οὐδ' ὅσα θύβας
 Αἰγυπτίας, ὅθι πλεῖστα δομοίς ἐν κτημάτα κεῖται,

¹ The precise meaning of *εἰς* is uncertain, but connection with *τοῦ* is probable. The word does not occur

escape my onset. But now seeing I am not minded
 to be tie with gently Hector, to numerous will I do
 more too to Zeus and all the gods and heap well my
 spite to whom I have sworn and sworn on the sea, then
 shall thou see if so be thou wilt and carest aught
 therefore my ship at eve I down sail I go over the
 morning I mount and on board men I set to go
 to fight the war and if come the great danger of the
 earth grows me far dragging on the third day
 shall I reach deep-winded Phrygia. Perseus full
 many have I that I will on my starry way I take,
 and yet more than I long from home, good and
 richly bring and bring and women and give
 them all that fit to me by lot. Now that my pains
 have been that gave it me hence back in his arrogant
 pride, even now Agamemnon, son of Atreus. To
 him do we deliver all even as I bid, over to the
 end that other Achaeans also may be with it happy
 be he with to deliver yet some other of the Achaeans,
 seeing he is ever clothed in shamelessness. Yet not
 in my face would he dare to show, though he have
 the front of a dog. Neither counsel will I devise
 with him nor any work he utter with he devised
 me and smit against me. Never again shall he
 beguile me with words. The past is rearing for him.
 Not yet him go to his run in combat seeing that
 Zeus the ever-mighty hath utterly rid him of his
 wits. Hector in my eyes are his gifts I count them
 at a hair's worth. Not though he gave me ten
 times, are twenty times all that now he hath and
 if yet other should be added thereto I care not
 whence nor though it were all the wealth that grows
 in to the universe or to Ithaca (of Ithaca) were
 treasures in greatest store are laid up in their

αἶψ' ἴσπετορμπυλὰς εἶσι, διηκασίαι δ' ἐν' ἑσπετος
 αὐτοὶς ἐξήχτηται σὺν ἴσπεσσιν καὶ δρυόσιν
 οὐδ' αἶ μοι τόσα δοῖη ὅσα φυμαθὺς τε κοῦρ' ἐν, 295
 οὐδ' ἐν κεν ὡς ἐπὶ θήμιν εἰ.σὺ σὺ.σεί' ἄνακτεσσιν,
 ἔρως γ' ἀποσάσσει ἔρως δ' ἔμνησι θημάλγεια ἄλγος
 σπέρτε δ' οὐ γάρωσ' ἄνακτεσσιν ἄλγος, 300
 οὐδ' αἶ χροσσίη Ἀρσάνη καλλὸς ἐρ.σεί,
 ἔρως δ' ἄλγος γλαυκώσινδε κοῦρ' ἐν, 305
 οὐδ' ἐν κεν ὡς γάρωσ' δ' ἄλγος ἔρως ἐρ.σεί,
 δε.σεί αἶ τ' ἔρως καὶ δε.σεί βασιλευσσι δ' ἐν
 ἔρως γὰρ δε.σεί σάσσει θῆσι καὶ αἶσδ' ἔρως,
 Πύλιν θῆσι μοι ἔρως γάρωσ' γὰρ σάσσει' ἐν
 σάσσει ἄλγος ἐν κεν αἶσδ' ἔρως, 310
 κοῦρ' ἐν κεν αἶσδ' ἔρως, αἶ τ' ἐρ.σεί σάσσει,
 τῶσ' ἔρως αἶσδ' ἔρως σάσσει' ἐν
 δε.σεί δ' ἐν κεν αἶσδ' ἔρως σάσσει θῆσι δ' ἐν
 γάρωσ' σάσσει ἔρως, ἐν κεν αἶσδ' ἔρως,
 σάσσει τῶσ' ἔρως τῶσ' ἔρως Πύλιν 315
 οὐ γὰρ ἐν κεν σάσσει ἔρως οὐδ' ὅσα σάσσει
 ἔρως ἔρως τῶσ' σάσσει σάσσει, 320
 τῶσ' ἐν κεν αἶσδ' ἔρως τῶσ' αἶσδ' ἔρως ἄλγος,
 οὐδ' ὅσα ἔρως οὐδ' αἶσδ' ἔρως ἔρως σάσσει,
 σάσσει' ἄλγος, Πύλιν θῆσι σάσσει 325
 ἔρως μοι γὰρ τῶσ' ἔρως καὶ ἔρως ἔρως
 σάσσει δ' ἐρ.σεί τῶσ' καὶ ἔρως ἔρως σάσσει
 αἶσδ' ἔρως σάσσει αἶσδ' ἔρως αἶσδ' ἔρως
 οὐδ' αἶσδ' ἔρως, ἐν κεν αἶσδ' ἔρως ἔρως αἶσδ' ἔρως
 σάσσει γὰρ τῶσ' ἔρως δ' ἐν κεν αἶσδ' ἔρως 330
 δε.σεί αἶσδ' ἔρως σάσσει σάσσει τῶσ'

* γὰρ σάσσει ἔρως τῶσ' ἔρως τῶσ' ἔρως

* σάσσει ἔρως τῶσ' ἔρως

houses. There is which is a city of an hundred gates
 wherethrough every fourth through each two hundred
 warriors with horses and cars pass, not through he
 gave gifts to numbers as good and great not even
 as when Agamemnon saw these persons my soul,
 until he hath paid the full price of all the deaths
 that stings my heart. And the daughter of Aga-
 memnon, son of Atreus was I not wed, not though
 she was in beauty with golden Aphrodite and in
 handiwork were the peer of flax-eyed Athena
 not even so was I wed her. At home I am another
 of the Antares that is of his station with himself
 and more kingy than I. For if the gods preserve
 me, and I reach my home Peleus meeting with
 the father of himself and me a wife. Many
 Achaean maidens there be throughout Ilios and
 Phthia, daughters of rich men that guard the
 cities of these circumjacent provinces. I make my
 dear wife. Full often was my proud spirit laid to
 take me there a wedded wife a fitting husband,
 and to have joy of the possession that the old man
 Peleus won him. For in my eyes not of age worth
 with his is even as that was that even now I see
 possessed the well guarded estate of old in time of
 peace or even the sons of the Achaean name say,
 not all that the marriage threshold of the Atreus
 Peneleos Agamemnon in many Phthia. For by
 harrowing may cattle be had and goodly sheep and
 tripods by the winning and chestnut horses withal,
 but that the spirit of man should come again when
 once it hath passed the barrier of his teeth nor see
 harrowing without war winning. For my mother the
 goddess, ever-founted Leto, taught me that sor-
 rowful tales are bearing me toward the doom of death.

εἰ μὲν κ' αἶθι μένων Τρώων πόλιν ἀμφιμάχωμαι,
 ἄλτο μοι νοστος, ἅτ' ἀρ κλῖος ἀφθιτον ἔσται·
 εἰ δέ κεν οἴκαδ' ἵκωμι φιλὴν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν,
 ἄλτο μοι κλῖος ἰσθλόν, ἐπὶ δῆρον δέ μοι αἶων 412
 ἔσσεται, οὐδέ κέ μ' ὤκα τέλος θανάτοιο κιχείη¹
 καὶ δ' ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἔγω παραμυθησαίμην
 οἴκαδ' ἀποπλείω, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι δῆτε τέκμων
 Ὀϊου αἰπυυῆς· μάλα γάρ ἴθεν εὐρύπτα Ζεὺς
 χεῖρα ἔην ὑπέρσχε, τεθαρσηκασὶ δὲ λαοί 420
 ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς μὲν ἰόντες ἀριστήσων Ἀχαιῶν
 ἀγγελίην ἀποφασθε—τό γάρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερνῶν—
 ὄφρ' ἄλλην φραζώσται ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μήτεω ἀμύνω,
 ἧ καὶ σφιν νῆας τε σαῶ και λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
 νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆς, ἐπεὶ οὐ σφισιν ἦδε γ' ἐτύμην. 425
 ἦν νῦν ἐφρασσάμετο ἔμευ ἀπομνησάμενος
 Φοῖνιξ δ' αἶθι παρ' ἄμμι μένων κατακοιμηθῆναι,
 ὄφρα μοι ἐν νηυσὶ φιλὴν ἐς πατρίδ' ἔπηται
 εὐρίον, ἧν ἐθέλῃσι ἀνάγκη δ' οὐ τί μιν ἄξω."

"Ἰὼς ἔφαθ', αἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ 430
 μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι· μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἀπέειπεν.
 ὅψ' ἐδ' δὴ μετέειπε γέρον ἱππηλάτα Φοῖνιξ
 δακρυ' ἀναπρήσας· περὶ γὰρ διε νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν
 "εἰ μὲν δὴ νοστον γε μετὰ φρεσὶ, φαίδιμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
 βάλλεαι, οὐδέ τι πάμπαν ἀμύνειν νηυσὶ θοῆσι 435
 πῦρ ἐθέλεις ἀΐδῃλον, ἐπεὶ χολος ἐμπασε θυμῷ,
 πῶς ἂν ἔπειτ' ἀπὸ σείο, φίλον τέκος, αἶθι λιπομένη
 οἶος, σοὶ δέ μ' ἔπεμπε γέρον ἱππηλάτα Πηλεΐς

¹ Line 416 was rejected by Zschodius and Aristarchus.

If I abide here and war about the city of the Trojans, then lost is my home return, but my renown shall be imperishable; but if I return home to my dear native land, and then is my glorious renown yet shall my life long endure, neither shall the doom of death come soon upon me. Ave, and I would counsel you others also to sail back to your homes, seeing there is no more hope that ye shall win the goal of steep Ilium, for mightily doth Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, hold forth his hand above her, and her people are fild with courage. But go ye your way and declare my message to the councillors of the Achaeans: for that is the office of elders - to the end that they may devise some other plan in their minds better than this, even such as shall save their ships, and the host of the Achaean people the loss which is now being. Seeing this is not to be had for them, which now they have demanded by reason of the fierceness of my anger. H, when let Phoenix abide here with us, and lay him down to sleep that he may follow with me on my ships to my dear native land on the morrow if so he will, but perforce will I not take him."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marveling at his words, for with exceeding vehemence did he deny them. But at length there spake among them the old horseman Phoenix, bursting into tears, for that greatly did he fear for the ships of the Achaeans. "If verily thou avest up in thy mind, glorious Achilles, the purpose of returning, neither art mudded at all to ward from the swift ships consuming fire, for that wrath hath fallen upon thy heart: how can I then, dear child, be left here without thee, alone? It was to thee

ἡμετε τῷ ὅτε θ' ἐκ Φθιης Ἀγαμέμνωνι πέμπε
 νηπιον, οὐ πῶ εἶδοθ' ὁμοίου παλαιοιο, 440
 οἰδ' ἀγορέω, ἵνα τ' αἰῆρες ἀριπρεπεὲς τελεθούσι.
 τοῦνεκα με προετνε διδασκόμεναι ταδε πάντα,
 μῦθον τε ῥήτῃρ' ἔμεναι πρηκτῆρά τε ἔργον
 ὡς ἂν ἔπειτ' ἀπὸ σείο, φίλον τέκος, οὐκ ἐβέλομε
 λαιπεσθ', οἰδ' εἰ πέν μοι ὑποσταῖη θεὸς αὐτός 445
 γῆρας ἀποξυσας θῆσιν νέον ἠΐωοντα,
 οἷον ὅτε πρῶτον λιπὼν Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα,
 φεύγων κικέα πατρός Ἀμεινωτός Ὑρμηνίδαο,
 ὃς μοι παλλὰν δὸς περιχώσπετο καλλικυμοιο,
 τῆς αὐτὸς φίλεσσαν, ἀτιμαζέσκε δ' ἀκοῖτω, 450
 μήτ' ἔμην ἢ δ' αἰὲν ἐμὲ λισσέσκετο γούνασιν
 παλλακιδι προμυγῆναι, ἔν' ἐχθρεῖν γέροντα
 τῇ πιθομῃ καὶ ἐρίῃ πατὴρ δ' ἔμος αὐτίκ' ὀϊσθίῃς
 πολλὰ κατηράτο, στυγέρας δ' ἐπεκέκλετ' Ἐρινύς,
 μή ποτε γούνασιν οἷῳ ἐφίσσασθαι φίλον υἱόν 455
 ἐξ ἑμῖθεν γεγαῶτα θεοὶ δ' ἐτελείων ἑπαράς,
 Ζεὺς τε καταχθονίος καὶ ἑπαιῶν Περσεφονεία
 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ βούλευσα κατακτάμεν ὄφει χαλκῷ,¹
 ἄλλα τῷ ἀθανάτῳ παῖσιν χολόν, ὃς ῥ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ
 δόμου θύκε φάτω καὶ ὀνείδεα πολλ' ἀνθρώπων, 460
 ὡς μὴ πατροφόνος μετ' Ἀχαιοῖσιν καλεομένη
 εἶθ' ἔμοι οὐκέτι παμπαν ἐρητύετ' ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός
 πατρός χωρόμενός κατὰ μέγαρον στρωφᾶσθαι.
 ἣ μὲν πολλὰ ἔται καὶ ἀνέθιοι ἀμφὶς ἔοντες
 αὐτοῦ λισσομένην κατερήτουν ἐν μεγάροισι, 465

¹ Lines 454-461, not found in the text of the *Iliad*, are given by Pindar, *De met.* p. 262. 2.

that the old hero Priam sent me on the day when he sent thee to Agamemnon, both from Pitius a more cruel blessing than I am yet of evil was neither of gatherings wherein men was present. It is the cause sent he me to unfurl thee to all these things to be both a speaker of words and a doer of deeds. Wherefore dear child I am not minded hereafter to be left alone without thee, nor not though a god himself should purge him to step from his old age and render me strong in youth as in the day when first I left Home the house of fair women. Being from strife with my father Amintor son of Uimachus for he hated grievously with against me by reason of his fair loved marriage woman whom I ever cherished, and owned his wife my mother. So she brought me by my knees out of my house to have delight with that my first maid that the evil man might be hated in her eyes. I hurried to her and did the deed but my father was ware thereof forthwith and cursed me sorely and wished the dire pains that never should there sit upon his knees a dear child begotten of me, and the gods fulfilled his curse even Zeus of the better world and dread Poseidon. Then I took counsel to say him with the sharp sword, but some one of the immortals stayed mine anger bringing to my mind the voice of the people and the many revivings of men to the end that I should not be called a foer-warer amid the Achaeans. Then might the heart in my breast to me was by all more stirred to linger in the house of my angered father. My father came and my kind heart sent me about with many prayers and sought to stay me there in the hall, and many

πολλὴ δὲ ἰφία μ' ἔτα καὶ ὁ λιπὼν ἔλικας βούε
 ἰόφα, καὶ παλιν δὲ σιγῇ θύετο· πρὶν αἰεὶ
 αἰετοὶ ταχύντο διαφύγοντες Πύρρῳ σπῶν,
 πολλὰ δ' ἐκ περὶ πῶν μέν πρῶτον τοιοῦτος γότος
 εὐαγγυεῖ δὲ μοι αὐτῷ πῶν νύκτας ἰαυόν· 470
 οἳ μὲν αἰεὶ μετὰ φύλακας ἔχον, ὁ δὲ ποτ' ἐξ
 πρὶν ἔτρουσεν μεντὶν αἰθρῶν εὐρυφῶς αἰετῶν,
 ἄλλο δ' ἐν προθύμῳ, προσέειπε θαλάμῳ θ' ἔπειτα
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτῃ μοι ἐπὶ λήθε νύξ ἐφύκει
 καὶ ποτ' ἐν θαλάμῳ θύρας πυκνῶς ἀφίππευε 475
 ῥέξας ἐξ ἰδῶν καὶ νύκτ' ὅσῃ ἔρπον αἰετῶν
 ῥῆμα λαβὼν ὁ λακέρῃ· ὁ δ' ἔρπον ἄλκιμος τε γυναικῶν
 φειγὼν ἐπειτ' ἀπετίθει δι' ἐκκλῆδος εὐρυγύρου,
 ἔπειτα δ' ἐφίππευε ἐπὶ λήθε, μητέρα μύλων,
 ἐς Πύρρον ἀναχθ'· ὁ δὲ με προσέειπε νύκτατο 480
 καὶ μ' ἐφίππευ' ὡς εἴτε πατέρ' ἐν πατρὶ φιλίῃ
 μοῖον τελεῖσθαι παλαιοῖσιν ἐπὶ σπασίνοισι,
 καὶ μ' ἐφίππευ' ἔθηκε, παλιν δὲ μοι ὥπρην λαόν
 κείον δ' ἐσχετὴν φέρον, δαλοπύσσον ἀναπύον
 καὶ σε ταχύνον ἔθηκε, θεοῖς ἐπικέει· Ἄχιλλεῦ 485
 ἐκ θυμοῦ φέρον, ὅτε οὐκ ἐθέλῃς ἀμ' αἰετῶν
 οἷν' ἐξέδαι· νύκτα οἷν' ἐν μεγαροῖσι παρῆσθαι,
 πρὶν γ' ὅτε δὴ σ' ἐπ' αἰετοῖσιν ἐγὼ γούνοισι καθίσσας
 ὄφρον· τ' ἄσπετον προτάμνω καὶ αἶνον ἐπὶ σπῶν
 σάλλακι μοι παρῆσθαι ἐνὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνι 490
 οἷνον ἀποβλήζων ἐν σπῶνι ἄλογον
 ὡς ἐνὶ σοὶ μάλα πολλὴν ἔσθῃον καὶ πολλὴν ἐμὴν
 τὰ φρονέων· ὁ μοι εἶπε τι θεοὶ γότος ἐφύκειον
 ἐξ ἐμεῦ· ἀλλὰ σε πατέρ' ἐν μεγαροῖσι παρῆσθαι,
 προσέειπε, ὅτε μοι ποτ' αἰετῶν λαόν ἀμύνης 495

great sleep did they sleep, and each knee of
 sleeping gait and many more such were
 stretched to surge over the flame of Hephæstus,
 and wine in plenty was drunk from the jars of that
 red man. For nine days to sleep almost none own
 body did they watch the night through. In turn
 kept they watch neither were the fires quenched,
 one beneath the portico of the well fenced court,
 and one in the porch before the door of my chamber.
 If sleep when the tenth dawn light was come upon
 me then only I heard the currying hied hoofs
 of my chamber and kept the fence of the court for
 only a moment of the watchmen and the water mowers.
 Therefore I fled afar through quagmire Hades, and
 came to deepwood Parnus, mother of Ares, with
 king Parnus, and he received me with a ready
 heart, and cherished me as a father cherish his
 only son and well willed, that in her to great
 possessions, and he made me rich and gave much
 peace to me, and I dwelt in the furthestmost turret
 of Parnus, ruling over the Ithacans. And I married
 thee to be such as thou art, O goddess Athena,
 loving thee from my heart, for with none other
 wouldst thou go to the feast neither take meat in
 the hall, I had set thee on my knees and given
 thee a bit of the sweetest purplest best for thee,
 and had put the wine cup to thy lips. Thou often
 hast thou wetted the tunic upon my breast, spatter-
 ing forth the wine in thy sorry besonnet. No
 have I suffered much for thee and loved much, ever
 mindful of thee that the gods would in no wise
 requite me a coin born of mine own body. Now,
 it was thou that I sought to make my son, O goddess
 Athena, to the end that thou mayest hereafter own

εἴω', Ἀχιλεῦ, δαμάσσω θυμὸν μέγαν οἵδ' τί σε χορ
 ἔπλεες ἤτορ ἔχων στραπτοὶ δέ τε καὶ θύοι αὐτοὶ,
 τὴν περ καὶ μέζων ἀρετὴ τιμὴ τε διη τε
 καὶ μὲν τοὺς θυέσσαι καὶ εἰχμήν¹ τε ἀγανῆσαι
 λουδῆ τε κτῆσι τε παρὰ τρωπῶν ἀνδρῶνται
 λισσομένοι, ὅτε κῶ τις ὑπερβῇ καὶ ἀμαρτή,
 καὶ γὰρ τε Λῆται εἰσι Διὶς κοῦραι μέγαλοι,
 χυδαί τε ῥίσπαι τε σπινθῆρες τ' ὀφθαλμῶ,
 εἰ δα τε καὶ μετοπισθ' Ἀτρεΐδῃσι κίονται
 ἢ δ' Ἀτρεΐδῃσι τε καὶ ἄρτιος, εὖνεκα πατρὶς
 παλῶν ὑπεκροθεῖται, φθίνει δέ τε πτόσεν δὲ' αἶαν
 βλαπτοῦσ' ἀνδρῶνται εἰ δ' ἐφαέονται ὀνείρου.
 ὅτε μὲν τ' αἰδέονται κοῦρας Διὸς ἔδουσαν ἰούσας,
 τοὺς δὲ μέγ' ὤπασεν καὶ τ' ἐκέλευε εὐχόμενος
 δέ δέ κ' ἀνιπτήται καὶ τε στερήσιν ἐποιήσῃ.
 λισσοῦνται δ' ἄρα ταί γε Διὶς ἡροῖσιν κίονται
 τῶν Ἀτρεΐδῃσι ἔπεισθαι, ἵνα βλαφθεῖται ἀποτίσι
 ἄλλ'. Ἀχιλεῦ, πορὶ καὶ σὺ Διὸς κοίρησιν ἔπεισθαι
 τιμῇ, ἢ τ' ἄλλω περ ἐπὶ γαίῃσι ποῦς δόσθαι
 εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ θυρὰ φέροι, τὰ δ' ὀπίσθ' ἐνομαζοί
 Ἀτρεΐδης, ἀλλ' αὖτις ἐπὶ γαίῃσι χαλεπώσαι,
 οὐκ ἂν ὄγω γὰρ σε μήνιν ἀπορριψάντα κελόμην
 Ἀργείοισιν ἀμυνόμεναι χατύνουσι περ ἔμπτῃ
 τὴν δ' ἄρα τ' αὐτίκα πολλὰ διδοί, τὰ δ' ὀπίσθεν
 ὄνείρου,
 ἐκδράς δὲ λισσοῦσθαι ὀνείρου² ἄριστος
 κρινόμενος κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, εἰ τε σοὶ αὐτῷ

¹ Because the offender dares not look in the face of the one he has wronged.

² The meaning of ἐνείρου is all the way from moral blindness to the sin resulting therefrom, and even to the sin that ultimately causes it; and the abstract idea becomes

me from shameful run. Wherefore Achilles, do thou master thy proud spirit: it becometh thee not to have a proud heart. Nay even the very gods can bend, and there withal is more excellent worth and honour and might. Their hearts by threats and reverent vows and libations and the saving of sacrifice do soon turn from wrath to kindness, whence any man transgresseth and dwells on. For Prayers are the daughters of great Zeus, beauteous and winged and of ever assistance: and they are ever mindful to know in the steps of men. He who is strong and fleet of foot, wherefore are far outnumbered them all, and goeth before them over the face of all the earth making men to fear, and Prayers know after, seeking to heal the hurt. Now whensoever reverence the daughters of Zeus when they draw nigh him, they greatly bless and heal him when he prayeth, but if a man denieth them and stubbornly refuseth, then they go their way and cease prayer to Zeus, son of Cronos, that Aias may know after such a one to the end that he may fail and pay full atonement. Nay, Achilles see thou too that reverence attend upon the daughters of Zeus, even such as bendeth the hearts of all men that are upright. For if the son of Atreus were not offering these gifts and telling of yet others hereafter, but were ever furious with wrath, I of a surety should not bid thee cease these angry and bear aid to the Argives even in their sore need. But now he offereth thee many gifts hitherto, and promises thee more hereafter, and hath sent forth warriors to beseech thee, choosing them that are best throughout the

poem and in the present passage is in harmony with the sentiment of Homeric thought.

φίλτατοι Ἀργείων τῶν μὴ σὺ γε μῖθον ἔλαβες
 μηδὲ ποδας πρὶν δ' οὐ τι κενεσσόντων περὶ χολώσθαι.
 οὕτω καὶ τῶν προσθεν ἐπεισθημένα κλέα αὐδῶν
 ἤρουν, ὅτε κέν τιν' ἐπιζαφίλος χυλὸς ἔκοι 828
 διωπτοῖ τε πύλοντο παρὰ ῥῆτοισι τ' ἐπέεσσιν,
 μεμνημαι τοῦδε ἔργου ἔγωγε πάλας, οὐ τι νῦν γε,
 ὡς ἦν ἐν δ' ὑμῖν ἔρῳ πάντεσσι φίλοισι
 Κοιρῆτές τ' ἐμαχόντο καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ μενεχαρμαί
 ἀμφὶ πολὺν Καλυδῶνα καὶ ἄλληλους ἐναρίζον, 830
 Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἀμύνοντο Καλυδῶνος ἑρᾶντῆς,
 Κοιρῆτες δὲ διαπραΐευν μεμαῖντες Ἄρην
 καὶ γὰρ τοιοῖσι κακὸν χρυσόθρονος Ἄρτεμις ὤρεσσι,
 χωσαμένη δ' οἱ οὐ τι θαλυσια γούνη ἀλωῆς
 ἱππύς ἐρξ' ἄλλοι δὲ θεοὶ δαυνῶθ' ἑκατομβάς, 838
 οἷη δ' οὐκ ἔρρεξε Διὸς κοῖρη μεγαλοῖο
 ἢ λαβὲν ἢ οὐκ εἰσποῦν ἄεστο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ.
 ἢ δὲ χολώσαμένη διὸν γένος ἰοχίαιρα
 ὤρεσσι ἐπὶ χλοῖντι σὺν ἀνείων ἀρηγύοντα,
 ὅς κακὰ πολλὰ ἔρδεσκεν ἔδωκε ἱππῆος ἀλωῆν 840
 πάλλα δ' ὁ γε προβέβηκε χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρεα
 μακρά
 εὐτόκῳ ρίζῃσι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἄθροισι μύλων.
 τὸν δ' εἰὸς Οὐπρὸς ἀπέκτεινεν Μελιάγρος,
 πάλιν ἐκ πάλιν θνηττοῦρας ἀνδρας ἀνείρας
 καὶ κύνες οὐ μὲν γὰρ κε δαμῇ παυροῖσι βροτοῖσι 848
 τοσοῦτος ἔην, πάλιν δὲ πυρρὴς ἐπέβησ' ἀλαλαγῆς.
 ἢ δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ θῆκε πολὺν κελαδὸν καὶ ἀντήν,
 ἀμφὶ σὺν κεφαλῇ καὶ δερματι λαχνηνῇ.

¹ *How* is generally taken to mean simply, "as the word of bears is"; but the word is glossed by *διωπτον*.

best of the Ashrams and that to those even self
 are dearest of the Ashrams, have not thus even of
 their words neither of their coming hither though
 to them no man could blame them that thus
 went forth. Thus in this manner have we heard
 the fame of men of old that were warriors whereas
 fortune's wrath came upon any one might they be
 by guile, and turned aside by pleadings. Alas!
 I bear in mind the deed of old days and not of
 yesterday how it was, and I wonder it coming thus
 that are as my friends. I see that as in a time were
 fighting and the Ashram's strength in battle seemed
 true and certain and were having one victory,
 the Ashram's defiling heavy is a loss and the
 captive fair to waste it utterly in war. But when
 that I had known of the glorious things that
 passed in wrath that I should see the
 best fruits of the harvest in his own world and,
 whereas the other gods trusted on heratants and
 it was to the daughter of great Lord came that he
 offered not whether happy he kept or marked it
 not, and he was greatly troubled in heart. Thereat
 the Ashram's problem the Lord of True words went
 and sent against him a storm and his wife of
 such that wronged much and waiting the reward
 said of her own many a lawless deed he spread and
 sent upon the ground and sent and again became
 thereof. But the Lord did bludgeon him of
 her own say when he had gathered out of many
 cities kushmen and kushmen for not of few men
 could the Lord have been slain so huge was he,
 and more a man set he upon the ground gave
 but about his hands the problem being to pass much
 moment and changing concerning in head and body

Κρηίδης τε μετὰ καὶ Αἰτωλῶν μονοθήνης
 ὄρμα μιν οὐδ' Ἐλεάτρος ἀοφίλος πολέμιοις, 505
 τάρρα δὲ χολοῦντο κακῶς ἐν, οὐδ' εὐνοῦντο
 τέλχος ἔσπευον μῆναι πολέες περ ἰόντες
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Μελέατρος ἔδυ χ' ἦλος, ὅς τε καὶ ἄλλωι
 εἰδόμενός ἐστι δόσος ποσσὶν πυκνὰ περ φρονέοντα,
 ἧ τὰς δ' ἠνέρι φησι 'Αἰθραῖα χυόμενος κτῆρ
 κείτω παρὰ μνηστῇ αἰετῶ κατ' Ἠλεοπαρῆν,
 κοῦρην Μαρπητοῦ καλλιφύρου ἑταίρης
 "Ἴδω θ', ὅς παρῆτος ἐσιγθῶμαι γένετ' εἰδόμεν
 τισι τότε, καὶ ρε ἔκαστος ἑκαστῶν εἴλετο τιζέω
 Φαίῳν Ἀπάλματος καλλιφύρου εἴπετα νυμφὸς 510
 τῇ δὲ τότε δ' ἐμγαρῶντος πατὴρ καὶ πότνη μήτηρ
 'Αλκίοντος παλαιοῦ σπυγέως, οἷον δ' αὐτῇ
 μήτηρ αἰετῶτος παλαιοῦτος εἶπεν ἔχουσα
 κτείνεν δ' ἦν ἐκείνητος ἀνθρώπων Φυλῆς Ἀπάλμα
 τῇ δ' ἦν παρκατελάττω χολὴν θυμολύτῃ περὶν, 515
 εἰς ἀρετὴν μήτηρ πεγαλόμενος, ἧ ρε θυμὸς
 σπυλ' ἀρετῆς ἡμῶντος πασιγῆτος ποσσὶν,
 σπυλὴ δὲ καὶ γαίῃ παλαιοῦτος γένετ' ἀλκίῃ
 ἀμειλιχόμενος 'Αἰθρῇ καὶ σπυλῇ Περσέφορῃ,
 σπυλὴν κατ' ἔχουσα, δεικνύτω δὲ δεικνύτω κτείνων, 520
 σπυλὴν θυμὸν θυμὸς τῇ δ' παρκατελάττω 'Ερμῇ

1. καὶ ἔκαστος εἰς ἑκαστῶν ἀνθρώπων.

1. Menaeus was one of the sons of Menon, king of the Aetolians, and
 Athena, daughter of Themis, king of the Iones. After
 the saying of the word Menon that Menon, a widow, stood alone
 between Menaeus and the brothers of his mother because
 they had taken from Athena the spoils of the bride which
 Menaeus had given to her, and Menaeus also them. For
 this he was cursed by his mother.

2. Idaeus had carried away Marpesia from her father
 Ermenon, but Apollo sought to take her from Idaeus, whereupon
 515

side between the Curetes and the great-voiced
 Acteians. Now so long as Messenger, dear to Ares,
 warded, so long went it ill with the Curetes, nor
 might they stand without their wail, for all they
 were very many. But when wrath entered into
 Messenger wrath that maketh the heart to swell in
 the breasts also of others, even though they be
 ever be then wrath at heart against his dearest mother.¹
 A thine, beside his wedded wife, the fair
 Crejatra, daughter of Marpesia of the fair ankles,
 child of Eryon and of Idas that was an y lust of
 men that were then upon the face of earth, who
 now took his bow to face the king Phobos Arion
 for the sake of the fair-ankled maid.² Her of old in
 their halls had her father and honoured mother
 named Haerone by name, for that the mother
 herself in a y gill even as that of the haerone bird
 of many sorrows³ wept because Apollo that worketh
 afeer had snatched her child away. By her side my
 Messenger nursing his bitter anger, wrath became
 of his mother's curse, for she proved instant to
 the gods being grieved for her brother's slaying,
 and furthermore instant beat with her hands upon
 the all-nurturing earth, calling upon Hades and
 dread Persephone the while she knelt and made
 the folds of her kumens wet with tears that they
 should bring death upon her son, and the Furies
 that walketh in darkness heard her from Erebus.

the mortal dared to face the god in strife. But Iove bade
 Marpesia choose between the two, and she chose Idas.

¹ The mother grieved with grief at the loss of her
 daughter is named in the text as Haerone, whose
 name is also found in the text as the expression of
 her grief. Hence the name Haerone was given to
 the daughter.

ἔλκεν ἐξ Ἑρμείου, ἀμειλχον ἥ-νε ἔχουσιν
 τινὲς δὲ τὰς' αἰσὶ σίλας ὀφείλει καὶ δειπνὸς ἀμύρεν
 πυργῶν βάλλομεναι τὸν δὲ λίσσεται γέροντες
 Αἰτωλῶν, πεμπὸν δὲ θεῶν ἱέ-τας ἀμύρεν, 572
 ἐξελθὼν καὶ ἀμύρει, ἱπποσύμενος μέγα δι-φρὸν
 σπυγὲς πύργου πελὸς ἡλιδῶνος ἱρυντῆς,
 ἰδοὺ μὲν ἔκωνος τέμετος περικαλὲς εἰσθαι
 πεντηκοντολῆν, τὸ μὲν ἔμισον οὐροπέλοιο,
 ἥμισον δὲ φύλιν ἄρουρῃ πελὸς τέμεσθαι 580
 πολλὰ δὲ μὲν λιταίνε γέρον ἱπποσύμενος ἱρυντῆς
 οἰκῶν σπυγῆραυς ἐν-φρεσὶς θαλῆμοιο,
 σκυῖα καλὶππας σαρῖδας, γοισυμένους νῦν
 πολλὰ δὲ τὸν γε εἰσιγνῆται καὶ ποτὶς μύττω
 εἰλίσσασθ' ὁ δὲ μάλλον ἀναγνῆτο πολλὰ δ' ἑταῖροι, 588
 οἳ αἰ εἰδητοτάτοι καὶ φιλέτατοι ἴσας ἐπαύων
 ἀλλ' οἷο ὡς τοῦ θυμῶν ἐνι σπ-χεσσῃ ἱππῆϊ-ν,
 πρὶν γ' ὅτε δὴ θαλαμῶς πυκ' ἐρύλλετο, τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ
 σπυγῇ
 βῆσαν κοῦρῶτες καὶ δειπνῶντες μέγα ἄστυ.
 καὶ τότε δὴ Μολιχαῖρος εἰς-μῆτι παρακῶντες 596
 λίσσεν' ἀνιρομένη, καὶ οἳ κατελέγον ἅπαντα
 κτλ', ὅσ' αἰσχροκοῖσι πέλει τινὲς ἄστυ αἰετῇ
 ἄνδρας μὲν κτενοῖσι, πολλὰ δὲ τὴν σπυρ ἀμύρειναι,
 τέσσαρ' δὲ τ' ἄλλοι' ἀγνοεῖσι βυθίζωντοὺς τὴν γυναικας
 τοῦ δ' ὤρετο θυμῷ ἀκλιντοῦς παλὰ ἔργα, 604
 βῆ δ' ὤρεται, χαλὶ δ' ἔντε' εἰσέσσετο παμφοῦλοντα,
 ὡς δ' μὲν Αἰτωλῶνι ἀππύωνεν κελὸν ἔμαρ
 εἰζας ὧ θυμῷ τῇ δ' οὐρετι δι-ρ' ἐτελεσσας
 πολλὰ τὴν καὶ χαρῶντα, τανόν δ' ἔμισε καὶ εὐ-ων
 ἄλλα σὺ μὲν μοι ταῖνα ποιεῖ φασὶ μῦθος σὺ βαμῶν 608
 ὀφθαλμοῖς τρέφειν, φίλος καλῶν δὲ περ εἰς

ἡ γ' ἄλλαι δὲ μὲν Σπερδομένη.

even she of the serpent's heart. Now again was the din of the human river about their gates and the noise of the hurrying of wars and the Messager the savior of the Antians made peace, saying to him the best of the priests of the gods that he should come both and surrender them, and they promised. In a night's gift they bade him where the plain is wide (a town was laid out there round him out a lap that day after, the half of a thousand and he before long laid to be cut from out the plain. And earnestly the old foreman (his name was not) was branding upon the forehead of the goodly creature and saying the counsel down to justice to human and earnestly the dutiful waters and the instructed and the better than but he desisted, and yet more and earnestly he was comparing the were trust and dearest with himself, yet not even so could they persuade the war in a breast or at the last he chose he was being lately battered and the cities were mounting upon the war and firing the great city. Then was he forgotten with leaving the Messager with waiting and his time of the wars that were in men whose city is forty. The men are slain and the city is wasted in fire and the children are imprisoned women are and captive of strangers. Then was his heart stirred so he heard the cry of pain and he went to war and did on his body his gleaming armour. Thus did he ward from the Antians the day of a "stealing" in downspit and to him thereafter that paid out the gifts many and precious, yet even so did he ward them from evil. But, friend art thou not one thou thou included in heart, neither art heaven turn thee into this path. It were a harder task

to save the ships already burning. Nay come
 while yet gifts may be had, the Achæans shall
 honour thee even as a god. But if without gifts
 thou enter into the battle the base of men thou
 shalt not turn be in less honour for all thou mayest
 ward off the battle."

Then in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of
 foot. "Phronis, out are my father, nurtured of
 Zeus in no wise have I need of thy honour. Nurture
 have I been I deem, by the appointment of Zeus,
 which shall be mine amid the board as long
 as the breath stirs in my breast and my knees
 are quick. And another thing wilt I tell thee, and
 do thou set it to heart, ere not to confound my
 spirit by weeping and sorrowing to do the pleasure
 of the warrior son of Atreus. I heed not thee not
 to cherish him, lest thou be hated of me that cherish
 thee. Were it that with me thou shouldst
 vex him whomever vexeth me. He thou king even
 as I am, and share the half of my honour. Howbeit
 thou shalt bear my message but abide thou here
 and let thee drive on a swift coach, and at break of
 day we will take counsel whether to return to our
 own or to tarry here."

He spake and to Patroclus nodded his brow to
 surcease that he should speed for Phronis a thick
 coach, that the others might forthwith bethink them
 to depart from the hut. But among them Ajax,
 the greatest son of Laertes, spake, saying. "Zeus-
 born son of Laertes (himself of many wives) let us
 go our way for the fulfilment of the charge laid on us
 will not methinks be brought to pass by our coming
 hither. and it behoveth us with speed to declare the
 message, though it be no wise good, to the Danaans,

οἳ ποῦ νῦν ἵσταται ποτιδύγμενοι· αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς
 ἄγχιον ἐν στήθεσσι θεῖτο μεγαλήτορα θυμόν,
 σχετλιός, οὐδὲ μετατρεπεται φυλιτήτος ἑταίρων 830
 τῆς ἧ μὴ παρα νηυσὶν ἔτιομεν ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
 νηλὴς καὶ μὲν τις τε κασιγνητοῖο φονῆς¹
 ποιῆν ἧ οὐ παῖδος ἐδίξατο τεθνηῶτος
 καὶ β' ὁ μὲν ἐν βῆμῳ μένει αὐτοῦ πολλ' ἀποτίσας,
 τοῦ δὲ τ' ἰρηνύεται κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγῆνωρ 835
 ποιῆν διζάμενός τοι δ' ἀλλήπτών τε παλόν τε
 θυμόν ἐνι στήθεσσι θεοὶ θεσάν εἵνεκα κούρη
 οἷης νῦν δέ τοι ἑπτα παρίσχομεν ἔξοχ' ἄριστας,
 ἄλλα τε πολλ' ἐπὶ τῆσι σὺ δ' ἴλαον εἴθις θυμῳ,
 αἰδέσθαι δὲ μελαθρόν ὑπερυφίοι βί τοι εἴμεν 840
 πλῆθος ἐκ Δαναῶν, μέμαμεν δέ τοι ἔξοχον ἄλλων
 κῆριστοί τ' ἔμεται καὶ φίλτατοι, ὅσοι Ἀχαιοί·
 • Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς
 Ἀχιλλεύς
 "Αἴαν διογενὲς Τηλεμάχιε, κοῖραν λαῶν,
 πάντε τί μοι κατὰ θυμόν εἰσαο μύθοσασθαι· 845
 ἀλλὰ μοι οἴδανται κραδίη χολῶ, ὅπποτε κεινῶν
 μνησσομαι, ὥς μ' ἀσυνήλων ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔριξεν
 Ἀτρεΐδης, ὥς εἴ τι' ἀτιμήτοσ' μεταναστήν
 ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς ἔρχεσθε καὶ ἀγγέλι' ἀποφασθε·
 οὐ γὰρ πρὶν πολέμοιο μεδήσομαι αἵματινόντος, 850
 πρὶν γ' υἱὸν Πριάμοιο δαΐφροτος, Ἴκτορα δῖον,
 Μυρμιδόνων ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἰκέσθαι
 κτεῖνοντ' Ἀργείους, κατὰ τε σμῖξαι πυρὶ νῆας
 ἀμφὶ δέ τοι τῇ ἐμῇ κλισίῃ καὶ νηὶ μελαινῇ
 Ἴκτορα καὶ μεμαῶτα μάχης σχήσοσθαι οἴω." 855

¹ φονῆς: φόνος

that, I ween now sit waiting therefore. But Achilles hath wrought to fury the proud heart within him, cruel man: neither seeketh he of the love of his comrades wherewith we ever honoured him amid the ships above all others—*pitious one!* Lo, a man accepteth recompense from the slaver of 'is brother, or for his dead son, and the slaver standeth in his own land for the paying of a great price, and the human heart and proud spirit are restrained by the taking of recompense. But as for thee the gods have put in thy breast a heart that is unchangeable and evil by reason of one only girl, whereas we now offer thee seven, far the best that there be, and many other gifts besides, nay then, take to thee a heart of grace, and have respect unto mine hand: for under thy roof are we come from the host of the Danaans, and we would fain be nearest to thee and dearest beyond all other Achæans as many as there be."

Then in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of foot: "Aias sprung from Zeus, thou son of Teionon, captain of the host, all this thou seemest to speak almost after mine own mind, but my heart sweleth with wrath whereas I think of this, how the son of Atreus hath wrought indignity upon me amid the Argives, as though I were some alien that had no rights. Howbeit do ye go and declare my message, for I will not sooner bethink me of bloody war until wise hearted Priam's son even goodly Hector, be come to the huts and ships of the Myrmidons, as he slays the Argives, and have smothered the ships with fire. But about my hut and my black ship I deem that Hector will be stayed, eager though he be for battle."

HOMER

The staff, as he instructs them, have definite
assignments and their own water supply is abundant.

Πατρόκληος δ' ἐταρσεύετο δὲ θυμῷ πεπνυμένος
 Φινίκης σπαρμένην πυκνὰν λαχὸς ὅττι τεχέστερα
 αἰ δ' ἐπὶ στήθεσσι μὲναι σπαρσέναι λαχὸς ὡς ἀκλόντες, ὅσοι
 αἶψα τε ρήγιν τε λήϊον τε λήϊον δάκτων
 δὴ δ' ὁ γὰρ κατελέγετο καὶ Ἥω δ' αὖθις ἔμμενεν
 οἶπαρ Ἀχιλλεύς οἶδ' ἄρα μὲν αἰεὶ ἐνὶ πτόλιν
 τῷ δ' ἄρα παρατελέετο γυνή τῃ δ' ἄρα οὐκ ἔφρε,
 Φινέαςτος θυγάτηρ Διομήδεος παλλήκεστος ὅσοι
 | πατρόκληος δ' ἐταρσεύετο εἰς ἄστερ πτόλιν δ' ἄρα καὶ τῇ
 ἴδμεν εὐχόμενος, τῇ δ' αὖθις οὐκ ἔμμενεν Ἀχιλλεύς
 Σπάρτην αἶψα κίεσαν, ἔλκετο σπασσένον

14. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ἐκ αἰσθησάμενος τὴν Ἀγαπίαν γυναικα,
 τοὺς μὲν δύο γυναικας προσελθὼν εἶπεν Ἀγαπαι 570
 δευτέρα· αἰθέτω αὐτὴς ἀναστάντω, ὅτι τ' ἀπὸ τοῦ
 πρώτου ὁ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ διὰ τὸ εὐχόμενον Ἀγαπαι
 οὐκ ἔστι μὲν ὁ σὺν ἑαυτῇ· ἵδιον δὲ, ποτὶ αὐτὴν
 Ἀγαπαι.

ὁ δὲ σὺν τοῖς ἑσπερίοις ἀλφειοῖς ὄντων πρὶς,
 ἀπὸ τοῦ χυλὸς δ' ἐν ἔχει μεναιμενὰ ἄνω, " 878
 Ἰὰ δ' αὖτε πρὸς τοῖς πάλαιας διὰς (ὡς οὐρανὸν)
 Ἀργεῖα πύλῃς, ἀπὸ αὐτῶν ἡ τῶν οὐρανῶν
 πύλῃς γ' οὐκ ὅτι αὐτῶν χυλὸς, αὐτὸς δὲ πάλαιας
 πύλῃς οὐρανῶν, οὐ δ' αὖτε οὐρανῶν οὐκ ὅτι αὐτῶν
 αὐτῶν οὐκ ὅτι αὐτῶν δ' Ἀργεῖα πύλῃς
 αὐτῶν οὐκ ὅτι αὐτῶν οὐκ ὅτι αὐτῶν Ἀργεῖα

¹ die auf keinen dyonischen Zensuraten.

1. I am extremely sure, for my 14 year experience
that I am interested.

So spake he, but they took each man a two-handled cup, and when they had made libation went their way along the lines of ships, and Odysseus led. But Patroclus bade his comrades and the handmaids spread forthwith a thick couch for Phoenix, and they obeyed, and spread the couch, as he bade, fleeces and a rug and soft fabric of linen. There the old man laid him down and waited for bright Dawn. But Achilles slept in the innermost part of the well builded hut, and by his side lay a woman that he had brought from Lesbos, even the daughter of Phorbos, fair-cheeked Diomede. And Patroclus laid him down on the opposite side, and by him in like manner lay fair-girdled Iphix, whom goodly Achilles had given him when he took steep Scyria, the city of Enyeus.

But when the others were now come to the huts of the son of Atreus, the sons of the Achaeans stood up on this side and that and pledged them in cups of gold, and questioned them, and the king of men, Agamemnon, was the first to ask "Come, tell me now, Odysseus, greatly to be pruned, thou great glory of the Achaeans, is he minded to ward off consuming fire from the ships, or said he nay, and doth wrath still possess his proud spirit?"

Then much-enduring goodly Odysseus answered him "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, he verily is not minded to quench his wrath but is filled yet more with fury, and will have none of thee, or of thy gifts. For thine own self he biddeth thee to take counsel amid the Argives how thou mayest save the ships and the host of the

εἶπός δ' ἠπειλήσεν ἅμ' ἡοῖ φανομένηφι
 νῆας εὐσσελμονς ἄλαδ' ἔλκεμεν ἀμφικλισσας,
 καὶ δ' ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἔφη παραμυθήσασθαι
 οἰκαδ' ἀποπλείων, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι ὁ στα τεκμῶρ
 Ἴλιου αἰπεινῆς μαλα γὰρ ἔθεν εἰρυσσῶ Ζεὺς
 χεῖρα ἦν ὑπερσχε, τεῖ' ἀρσσηκασὶ δὲ λαοὶ
 ὥς ἔφατ' εἰσι καὶ οἶός ταδ' εἰπέμεν, οἳ μοι
 ἔποντο,¹

Αἴας καὶ κρούκε δῦω, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω.
 Φοῖνιξ δ' αὖθ' ὁ γέρον κατελέξατο, ὥς γὰρ ἀνίωγει, 690
 ὄρα οἱ ἐν νηεσσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδ' ἔπηται
 αὔριον, ἣν ἐβέλτισιν ἀναγκῇ δ' οὐ τί μιν ἄξει."²
 ἵς ἔφαθ', οἳ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἄκην ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ
 μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι, μαλα γὰρ κρατερώς ἀγόρευσε
 ὅς δ' ἄνεψ ἦσαν τετιηότες υἱες Ἀχαιῶν 695
 οἷοι δὲ δὴ μετείπε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 "Ἄτρεϊός τε κῦδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
 μὴ ὄφελες λίσσασθαι ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα,
 μετὰ δῶρα δίδους· ὁ δ' ἀγχιῶρ ἐστὶ καὶ ἄλλως·
 τὸν αὖ μιν πολὺ μᾶλλον ἀγχιόρισιν ἐνῆπας 700
 ἂλλ' ἢ τοὺς κείνων μιν ἔασαμεν, ἢ κεν ἴησιν,
 ἢ κε μὲν τότε δ' αὖτε μαχησεται, ὅπποτε κέν
 μιν

θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἀνίωγῃ καὶ θεὸς ὄρα
 ἀλλ' ἀγαθ', ὥς ἂν ἐγὼ εἶπω, πειθωμένα πάντες·
 νῦν μιν κομψήσασθε τεταρπόμενοι φίλον ἦτορ 705
 σίτου καὶ οἴνου τό γὰρ μένος ἐστὶ καὶ ἀλκή·
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φανῇ καλὴ ρόδοδακτύλος Ἥως,

¹ Lines 690-692 were rejected by Aristarchus.

² Line 692 was rejected by Zenodotus.

³ Line 694 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

Achaeans. But himself he threatneth that at break of day he will launch upon the sea his well-benched curved ships. Aye and he said that he would counsel the others also to sail back to their homes, seeing there is no more hope that ye shall win the goal of steep Ilium, for might ye deth Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, had forth his hand above her, and her people are fired with courage. So spake he, and these he here also to tell thee this even they that followed with me, Ajax and the herads twain, men of prudence both. But the old man Phoenix and him down there to rest, for so Achilles bade, that he may follow with him on his ships to his dear native land on the morrow, if he will, but perforce will he not take him.

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marveling at his words. For full masterfuly did he address their gathering. Long time were they silent in their grief, the sons of the Achaeans, but at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry. Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon king of men, would thou hadst never brought the peerless son of Peleus, nor offered countless gifts, haughty is he even of himself, and now hast thou yet far more set him amid haughtinesses. But verily we will let him be, he may depart or he may tarry, hereafter will he fight when the heart in his breast shall bid him, and a god arouse him. But come, even as I shall bid, let us all obey. For this present go ye to your rest, when ye have satisfied your hearts with meat and wine, for therein is courage and strength. But so soon as fair, ruddy-fingered Dawn appeareth,

καρπαλίμως πρὸ νεῶν ἐχέμεν λαόν τε καὶ ἵππους
 ὀτρύνων, καὶ δ' αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι."

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἳ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπήνησαν βασιλῆες, 710
 μύθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο.
 καὶ τότε δὴ σπείσαντες ἔβαν κλισίηνδε ἕκαστος,
 ἔνθα δὲ κοιμήσαντο καὶ ὕπνου δῶρον ἔλοντο.

forthwith do thou array before the ships thy folk
and thy chariots, and urge them on ; and fight thou
thyself amid the foremost."

So spake he, and all the kings assented thereto,
marvelling at the words of Diomedes, tamer of horses.
Then they made libation, and went every man to his
hut, and there laid them down and took the gift
of sleep.

ΙΑΙΔΟΣ Κ

Ἄλλοι μὲν παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀριστῆτε Παραχαιῶν
 εἶδος παινηχιοί, μαλακῶ δὲδμημένα ὕπνῳ
 ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδην Ἀγαμέμνονα, πυμένα λαῶν,
 ὕπτος ἔχε γλυκερός πολλὰ φρεσὶν ὀρμαινόντα
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἐν ἀστρηπτη πόσκι Ἴρῃς τυκομοιο, 5
 τειχῶν ἢ πολὺν ὁμῶρον ἀθεσφάτων ἢ χαλὰζαν
 ἢ κίφτων, ὅτε περ τε χῶν ἐπάλυνεν ἀρουρας,
 ἢ ποδὶ πτολεμοιο μέγα στόμα πευκεδάσιοιο,
 ὥς πυκνὸν ἐν στήθεσσι ἀνεσπενάχιζ' Ἀγαμέμνων
 κειοθέν ἐκ κραδίος, τρομερόντα δὲ οἱ φρένες ἔντος 10
 ἢ τοι ὅτ' ἐς πεδίων το Γραικῶν ἀθόουσι,
 θαυμάζειν πυρὰ πολλὰ, τὰ καί τοι Ἴλιόθι προ,
 εἰλῶν συριγγῶν τ' ἐνόσπῃ ὁμάδῃ τ' αἰθρυσιῶν
 αὐτὰρ ὅτ' ἐς νηὸς τε ἴωι καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
 πόλιν ἐκ κεφαλῆς προθελιμνούς ἔλκετο χαίτας 15
 ἰώθ' εὐνὰς Διὸς, μέγα δ' ἔστανε κηδάλιμον κτῆρ
 ἦναι δὲ οἱ κατὰ θυμόν ἀριστῇ φινετο βολῇ,
 Νέστορ' ἐπεὶ πρῶτον ἄνελπον ἔλκεμεν αἰδρωσ,
 εἰ τὰ αἰ σὺν μῆτιν ἀμειμονα τεκτῆσαιτο,
 ἢ τις ἀλέξ κακὸς πᾶσιν Ἰαναοῖσι γένοιτο 20
 ὀρθώβει δ' ἐνδύειν περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα,

1 The connection is obscure, but the underlying thought seems to be that lightning unaccompanied by rain or hail or snow, must be in a special sense a portent—assumed

BOOK X

Now beside their ships all the other chieftains of the host of the Achæans were numbing the whole night through, overcome of soft sleep. but Agamemnon, son of Atreus, shepherd of the host, was not bidden of sweet sleep, so many things debated he in mind. Even as when the lord of fair haired Hera agitates, what time he maketh ready either a mighty rain unsparing or hail or snow, when the snow flakes spring on the fields or haply the wide mouth of bitter war¹, even so often did Agamemnon groan from the deep of his breast, and his heart trembled within him. So often as he gazed toward the Trojan plain he marvelled at the many fires that burned before the face of Ilios, and at the sound of flutes and pipes, and the din of men, but whenever he looked toward the ships and the host of the Achæans, then many were the hairs that he pulled from his head by the very roots in appeal to Zeus that is above, and in his noble heart he groaned mightily. And if a plan seemed to his mind the best, to go first of all to Nestor son of Nereus, if so he might contrive with him some goodly device that should be for the waning off of evil from the Danaan host. So he sat him up and did on his tunics

naturally to be a sign pretending war. The phrase *ἐλπίσας* occurs in *iii.* 53, and *xx.* 338.

ποσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λυπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ κνέβλια,
 ἄμφ' δ' ἔπειτα βαφοῖνον ἔισατο δερμα λεαντὸς
 αἰθωνὸς μεγαλοῖο ποδῖνες, εἴλετο δ' ἔγχος
 ἵλε δ' αὐτῶς Μενελάω ἔχε τρομος—οὐκ γὰρ
 αὐτῷ

ὑπὸς ἐπὶ βλεφαροῖσιν ἐφίξανε—μή τι παθῶν
 Ἀργεῖοι, τοὶ δὲ ἔθεν εἴκεα πούλην ἐφ' ἔργῳ
 ἤλυθον ἐς Τροίην πολέμον θρασὺν ὀρμαινόντες
 παρδαλεὴ μὲν πρῶτα μεταφρένον εὖρυ καλυφε
 ποικίλῃ, αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ στεφανῇ κεφαλῇφω ἀείρας
 θήκατο χαλκείην, δορυ δ' εἴλετο χεῖρι παχείῃ
 βῆ δ' ἵμεν ἀσπληγῶν ὦν ἀδελφεόν, ὃς μέγα παντῶ
 Ἀργείων ἦτασσε, θεὸς δ' ὥς τιττο δῆμῳ
 τὸν δ' εὖρ' ἄμφ' ὤμοισι τιθήμενον ἔντεα καλὰ
 νηὶ πάρα πρυμνῇ τῷ δ' ἀσπασίος γένετ' ἔλθων
 τὸν προτερος προσεειπε βοῇ ἀγαθὸς Μενελάος
 "τιφθ' οὕτως, ἡγεῖα, κορυσσάει, ἢ τιν' ἐταίρων
 ἔτρυνέεις Τρῳέσσω ἐπισκοπῶν, ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς
 δεῖδω μὴ οὐ τις τοὶ ὑποσχῆται τοῖδε ἔργον,
 διδράς δυσμενεῆς σκοπιάζμεν οἷος ἐπειθῶν
 νύκτα δι' ἀμύροσιν· μαλατὶς θρασκευαρδὸς ἔσται"

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-
 μέμνων

"χρεῖν βουλῆς ἐμὴ καὶ σέ, διατρέφεις ὦ Μενέλαε,
 κερδαλέης, ἢ τις κεν ἐρύσσεται ἡδὲ σωσέει
 Ἀργείους καὶ νῆας, ἔπει Διὸς ἐτραπέτο φρήν,
 Ἕκτοριος ἄρα μάλλον ἐπὶ φρενὶ θ' ἔχ' ἱεροῖσιν,
 σὺ γὰρ πῶ ἰδομένη, οὐδ' ἔκλυον αἰδῆσαντες,
 εἰδὲρ' ἵνα τοσσαοὶ μερμερ' ἐπ' ἡμάτι μῆτισασθαι,
 ὅσσ' Ἕκτωρ ἐρριξε δῖφίλος νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,

about his breast and beneath his shining feet bound
his fast ankles and thereafter cast him on the
sandy shore of a bay, here and great, a sail that
reached his feet and he grasped his spear.

And even in his miseries was Menelaus full
of trembling fear for on his eyes he too sleep
settled him down and might almost betray the
Argives who for his sake had come to Troy over the
white waters of the sea, pondering in their hearts
there was. With a long and a low he covered
his broad shoulders, a dagger fast and lifted up
and set upon his head a helmet of bronze and grasped
a spear in his stout hand. Then he went his way to
meet his kinsmen that ruled mightily over all the
Argives, and was welcomed of the Trojans as a god.
Then he found putting about his shoulders his fair
armor by the stem of his ship and weapons was
he to him as he came. [Menelaus] Menelaus,
good at the war cry. Wherefore may I say, art
thou thus coming? Will thou be coming some
man of thy comrades to spy upon the Trojans?
Not so say I afraid lest some should undertake
for thee this task to go forth alone and spy upon
the Trojans, through the unwarlike night, right
hearted heart must that man be.

Then in answer to him came lord Agamemnon
"Need have we, both thou and I (O Menelaus,
brother of Zeus) of shrewd counsel that shall save
and deliver the Argives and their ships seeing the
mind of Zeus is turned. To the goddess and Hector,
it seemeth he heart will not rather than to ours.
For never have I seen neither heard by the word
of another that one man devised in one day so many
turns or deeds, as Hector, dear to Zeus, hath wrought

αὐτως, οὔτε θεῶς υἱὸς φίλος οὔτε θεοῖο 50
 ἔργα δ' ἔρεξ' ὅσα φημὶ μελησεμὲν Ἀργείοισι'
 δηθά τε καὶ δολιχόν τῶσα γὰρ κακά μῆσατ' Ἀχαιοὺς.
 ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν Λίαντα καὶ Ἰδομενεῖα καλεσσόν
 ῥίμφα θεῶν παρὰ νῆας ἄγω δ' ἐπὶ Λίστορα δῖον
 εἰμι, καὶ ὄτρυνέω ἀνστήμεναι, αἳ κ' ἐθέλῃσιν 65
 εἰλεῖν εἰς φυλάκων ἱερὸν τέλος ἥδ' ἐπιτεῖλαι
 κενὴ γάρ κε μάλιστα πιθοίατο τοῖο γὰρ υἱὸς
 σημαίνει φυλάκῃσσι, καὶ Ἰδομενῆος ὄπαων
 Μηριόνης τοῖσιν γὰρ ἐπετραπομέν γε μάλιστα "

Τὸν δ' ἡμειβετ' ἔπειτα βοήην ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος 70
 " πῶς γάρ μοι μύθῳ ἐπιτέλλεται ἡδὲ κελεύεις,
 αἰθε μένω μετὰ τοῖσι, δεδεγμένος εἰς ὃ κεν εἴλῃς,
 ἦε θέω μετὰ σ' αὐτίς, ἐπὴν εὖ τοῖς ἐπιτεῖλω, "

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων 75
 " αἰθε μένων, μὴ πως ἀβροταφομέν ἄλληλοιω
 ἐρχομένω πολλὰ γὰρ ἀνὰ στρατόν εἰσι κίλευθοι.
 φθέγγεο δ' ἦ κεν ἴησθα, καὶ ἐγρήγορθαι ἀνωχθί,
 πατροθεν ἐκ γενεῆς ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἕκαστον,
 πάντας κυδαίνων μηδὲ μεγαλίζεο θυμῷ,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ περ ποικωμένα ᾤδε που ἄμμι 70
 Ζεὺς ἐπὶ γιγνομένοισιν ἴσι κακότητα βαρεῖαν "

Ὡς εἰπων ἀπέπεμπεν ἀδελφεὸν εὖ ἐπιτείλας
 αὐτὰρ ὃ βῆ β' ἵκναι μετὰ Λίστορα, ποιμένα λαῶν
 τὸν δ' εὗρεν παρὰ τε κλισίῃ καὶ νηϊ μελαινῇ
 εὐνῇ ἐνὶ μαλακῇ παρὰ δ' ἔντεα ποικιλ' ἔκειτο, 75

* Lines 51 f. were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

upon the sons of the Achæans, by himself alone, he that is not the dear son of goddess or of god. Deeds hath he wrought that meet him will be a sorrow to the Argives for ever and eve, so many evils hath he devised against the Achæans. But go now, run swiftly along the lines of ships and call hither Aias and Idomeneus and I will go to goodly Nestor and bid him arise, if so be he will be minded to go to the sacred company of the sentinels and give them charge. To him would they hearken as to no other, for his son is captain over the guard, he and Meriones comrade of Idomeneus, for to them above all we entrusted this charge.

Then made answer to him Menelaos, good at the war-cry. "With what meaning dost thy word thus charge and command me? Shall I abide there with them, waiting until thou shalt come, or run back to thee again, when I have duly laid on them thy command?"

And to him did the king of men, Agamemnon, make answer, saying. "Abide there, lest haply we miss each other as we go for many are the paths throughout the camp. But lift up thy voice where-soever thou goest, and bid men be awake, calling each man by his lineage and his father's name, giving due honour to each, and be not thou proud of heart but rather let us ourselves be busy, even thus I ween hath Zeus laid upon us even at our birth the heaviness of woe."

So spake he, and sent forth his brother when he had duly given him commandment. But he went his way after Nestor, shepherd of the host, and found him by his hut and his black ship on his soft bed, and beside him lay his armour richly dight, his

shout and two square and gleaming helmet. And by his side sat the flashing pole, wherewith the old man was wont to guide me. I would he crossed him for battle the bone of men, and led forth his people—he he would not to give me old age. He came upon me then, lifting up his head and speak to the son of Atreus and questioned him saying:

What art thou that art faring down by the ships throughout the camp in the darkness of a night when other mortals are sleeping? Woeart thou one of thy mother or of thy comrades? Woeat, and come and woeat'st such me. In what hast thou need?

Then made answer the king of men, Agamemnon: "Nestor woeat Nestor great glory of the Achæans, thou art Nestor Agamemnon son of Atreus whom becometh a woeat'st thou he woeat'st thou woeat'st thou, no king in the wealth of all in my breast and my knees are quail. I woeat'st thou because sweet sleep setteth not upon mine eyes but war is a trouble to me and the woe of the Achæans. Woeat'st thou do I fear for the Danaans not to my mortal harm but I am woeat'st to and to and my heart leapeth forth from out my breast and my grievous knees tremble beneath me. But if thou woeat'st do woeat'st woeat'st on thou too sleep earnestly not, come let us go in the morning that we may look to them lest finding with thee and destruction they be numbering and have woeat'st forgot their woeat'st. The humors become hard by now know we at all whether hap'st they may not we fare to do battle even in the night."

Then made answer to him the hoar-headed Nestor of Crete—Most glorious son of Atreus Agamemnon king of men, of a surety not at all we purpose

οὐ θ' ἔτι πάντα κτήματα μύσση Ζηνὶ
 ἐπιτελεί, ὅτε ποῦ νῦν εἴπεται· ἀλλὰ μὲν οἷα 104
 κίχουσι μοχθήσων καὶ πλεῖσσι· εἰ περ Ἀχιλλεύς
 ἐκ γῆλον ἀνέπλεον μετασφύρει φίλον ἦτορ
 σοὶ δὲ μάλ' ἐφύμ' ὅτι ποτὶ δ' αὖ καὶ σφύρομεν
 ἔλλινε,

ἦεν Ἴδρι δ' ἔνθ' ὀυρεμένοισιν ἡδ' Ἰδρυση
 καὶ Ἀίατα ταχὺν καὶ Φυλῆος ἑλῆμον τίον 105
 αὐτ' εἰ τις καὶ τοιοῦθι μετασφύροτο καλίστην,
 αὐτ' ἔκαστον τ' Ἀίατα καὶ Ἰδρυσην ἄνακτα
 τίς γάρ τις ἴδωσι κακίστην, οἷός μιν ἔγγυς
 ἀλλὰ φίλον περ εὖρεται καὶ εὖδον· Ἰδρυσην
 νεκρῶν, εἰ περ μοι νεμεσσοίαι, αὐδ' ἐπικεύσω, 110
 ὡς εἴησι, σοὶ δ' αὖτε σφύρομεν ποσειδάων
 ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς κατὰ πάντας ἀμάρτας ποσειδάων
 ἁλοπύργου· χρῆμα γὰρ ἰκάνεται οὐκ ἐπ' αὐτῶν "

Τὰ δ' αὖτε προσέειπεν ἀναφ' αἰθέρος Ἀγαμέμνων·
 " εἰ γέρον, ἔλλινε μὲν σὲ καὶ κτείνασθαι ἔγωγ' 115
 πολλὰ κε γὰρ μέθαι τε καὶ οἷα εἴησι ποσειδάων,
 οἷόν δ' αὖτε εἴπωσι οὐτ' εὖρεται σοὶ ποῖον,
 ἀλλ' ἐμὲ τ' εἰσφύρομεν καὶ ἐμὲν ποταδὸν ὄρεσιν
 νῦν δ' ἐμὲν πρότερος μάλ' ἐπύργου καὶ μοι σφύροται
 τοῖς μὲν ὅτι προέτα καλίστην οὐκ ἐν μεταλλῇ 120
 ἀλλ' ἔμμεν κτείνουσι δὲ κτείνουμεθα πρὸ πυλῶν
 ἐκ φιλικίης, ἵνα γὰρ σφῆς ἐπύργου πνεύρομεθα

Τὰ δ' ἐμὲ μὲν ἔπειτα Ἰερὸς ἰσχυρὸς Ἰσχυρῶν
 " οἷός τις οἱ τις εἰ νεμεσσοίται αὐδ' ἀπικύσει
 Ἀργεῖων, ὅτε περ τῷ ἐπύργου καὶ ἐπύργου 125
 ἵνα εἴπωσι Ἰδρυσην περὶ στήθεσσι χεῖρας,

shall Zeus the counsellor fulfil for Hector even all that now he uttereth: nay meet it is he shall win many armed troubles yet more than ours, if so be Achilles shall turn his heart from generous anger. Howbeit with thee will I gladly follow, but let us moreover arouse others also: both the son of Idmon famed for his spear and Chironus and the swift Aias and the valiant son of Peleus.¹ And I would that one should go and summon these also the gods, so Aias and kind Demoneus, for their ships are furthest of all and nowise nigh at hand. But Menelaus will I call: dear though he be and honoured, yet, though thus somewhat be angry with me, not will I hide my thought, for that is strength thus, and hath suffered like to this once. Now had I been meet that he should stand among all the chiefs, beseeching them, for need has come upon them that may no longer be borne.

And to him did the king of men, Agamemnon, make answer saying: Didst not at another time shalt thou chase him even at mine own bidding, seeing he is often slack and not minded to labour, neither yet going to death nor to heed counsel of mind, but ever coming to me and awaiting my leading? But now he awakes even before myself and came to me, and myself I sent him forth to summon those of whom thou inquirest. But let us go, we shall find them before the gates amid the sentinels, for there I bade them gather.

Then made answer to him the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: No will no man be wroth at him or disobey him of all the Argives, whences he uttereth any man or giveth commands.

So saying he did on his tunic about his breast,

ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν εἰδήσατο παλὰ πέδιλα,
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα χλαίνας περονήσατο φοινικέσσας
 διπλῆν ἑκταδίην, οὐλῇ δ' ἐπεντηνοθε λαχτή.
 εἵλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ἀκαχμένον ὀξεί χαλκῷ, 138
 βῆ δ' ἵκναι κατα νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
 πρῶτον ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀταλάντων,
 ἐξ ὕπνου ἀνέγειρε Γερῆνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ
 φθονγξαμένος τὸν δ' αἶψα περὶ φρένας ἤλυθ' ἰωή,
 ἐκ δ' ἤλθα κλισίης καὶ σφῆας πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε 140
 "τιφθ' οὕτω κατὰ νῆας ἀνὰ στρατὸν οἶοι ἀλᾶσθε
 νύκτα δι' ἀμβροσίην, ὃ τι δὴ χρεὼν τόσων ἴκει,"

Τὸν δ' ἤμειβετ' ἔπειτα Γερῆνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
 "διογενὲς Λαερτιάδῃ, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
 μὴ νέμεσθαι· τοῖσιν γὰρ ἄχος βεβήτηκεν Ἀχαιοῖς 145
 ἀλλ' ἔπε', εὖρα καὶ ἄλλον ἐγείρομεν, ὃν τ' ἐπείοικε
 βούλας βουλεύειν, ἧ φεγγόμεν ἡὲ μαχεσθαι."

Ὡς φεβ', ὃ δὲ κλισίῃνδε κίμων πολυμήτης Ὀδυσ-
 σεύς

ποικίλον ἀμφ' ὤμοισι σάκος θέτο, βῆ δὲ μετ' αὐτοῖς
 βαν δ' ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδην Διομηδεά· τὸν δ' ἐκίχωνον 150
 ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ κλισίης σὺν τευχέσιν ἀμφὶ δ' ἑταῖροι
 εὖδον, ὑπὸ κρᾶσι δ' ἔχον ἀσπίδας ἔγχεα δὲ σφῶν
 ὄρθ' ἐπὶ σφυροτῆρος ἐλήλατο, τῆλα δὲ χαλκός
 λαμβ' ὥς τε στεροπὴ πατρὸς Διὸς. αὐτὰρ ὃ γ'
 ἦρως

εὖδ', ὑπὸ δ' ἑστρωτο ρίνον βοδὲ ἀγρᾶύλοιο, 155
 αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ κρατεσφι τάπητι τετάνυστο φασινός
 τὸν παραστας ἀνέγειρε Γερῆνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ,
 λαβ' ποδὶ κνήσας, ὄτρυνέ τε νείκεσσι τ' αὐτήν
 "ἔγρεο, Τυδείης κίε τί πάννηχον ὕπνον ἄωτεις;

and beneath his shining feet burned his fair sandals
 and around him burned a purple smoke of dust o-
 f-f-d and was whirling the dust was like fire. And
 he grasped a bright spear tipped with sharp
 bronze and went on way among the ships of the
 bronze-voiced Achæans. Then Intonus first the
 peer of Iesus in stature, did the horseman, Nestor
 of Lycenia, swear out of sleep with his voice and
 further in the camp rang all about his mind and he
 came forth from the hut and spoke to them saying
 "How is it that ye face thus across by the ships
 throughout the camp in the immortaling? What
 need so great hath come upon you?"

Then made answer to him the horseman Nestor
 of Lycenia. "Iesus then son of Laertes Intonus
 of many woes he rid them with his great sword
 hath overmastered the Achæans. Nay know that
 we may growe sorrowful and whatsoever beneath
 to take measure what is to be or to fight."

So spake he and Intonus of many woes went
 to the hut and cast about his shoulders a shield richly
 dight, and followed after them. And then came to
 Tideson son Thomeides, and him they found outside
 his hut with his spear and around him his comrades
 were sleeping with their spears beneath their heads,
 but their spears were driven into the ground erect
 on their spears and afar shone the bronze had the
 lightning of Laertes Iesus. But the warrior was
 sleeping and beneath him was spread the hair of an
 ox of the herd and beneath his head was stretched
 a bright carpet. To his side came the horseman,
 Nestor of Lycenia, and woke him, stirring him with
 a touch of his heel and around him, and said him
 to his face. "Awake, son of Iesus, with slumberous

οὐκ αἶεις ὥς Τρῶες ἐπὶ θρωσμιῷ πεδίοιο 160
ἦται ἀγχι νεῶν, ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι χώρος ἐρύκει·"

"Ὡς φάθ', ὁ δ' ἐξ ὕπνοιο μάλα κραιπνῶς ἀνόρουσε,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"σκέτλιός εἶσαι, γεραίέ· σὺ μὲν πόνου οὐ ποτε ληγεις.
οὐ νυ καὶ ἄλλοι εἶσαι νεώτεροι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν, 165
οἱ κεν ἔπειτα ἕκαστον ἐγείρειαν βασιλῆων
πάντῃ ἐποιχόμενοι, σὺ δ' ἀμήχανός εἶσαι, γεραίέ·"

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ
"καὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, φίλος, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες.
εἰσὶν μὲν μοι παῖδες ἀμύμονες, εἰσὶ δὲ λαοὶ 170
καὶ πολέες, τῶν κέν τις ἐποιχομένος καλέσειεν.
ἀλλὰ μάλα μεγαλῇ χρεὴν βεβίηκεν Ἀχαιοὺς
νῦν γὰρ δὴ πάντεσσι ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἴσταται ἀκμῆς
ἢ μάλα λυγρὸς ὀλεθρὸς Ἀχαιοῖς ἢ βιῶναι
ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν Αἴαντα ταχύν καὶ Φυλῆος υἱὸν 175
ἄνστησον, σὺ γάρ εἶσαι νεώτερος—εἰ μ' ἐλθαίρεις·"

"Ὡς φάθ', ὁ δ' ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἐέσσατο δερμαλέοντος
αἰθωνος μεγαλοῖο ποδηνεκές, εἴλετο δ' ἔγχος
βῆ δ' ἰέναι, τοὺς δ' ἐνθεν ἀναυτῆσας ἄγεν ἦρωες.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ φυλάκισσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἔμι- 180
χθεν,¹

οὐδε μὲν εὐδοντας φυλάκων ἡγήτορας εὖρον,
ἀλλ' ἐγρηγορτὶ σὺν τεύχεσσι ἦτο πάντες.
ὥς δὲ κύνες περὶ μῆλα δυσωρήσωνται ἐν αὐλῇ
θηρὸς ἀκούσαντες κρατερόφρονος, ὅς τε καθ' ὕλην
ἐρχηται δι' ὄρεσφι πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ἐπ' αὐτῷ 185

¹ ἐμχθεν· γένοντα.

thou the whole night through in sleep? Knowest thou not that the Trojans on the rising ground of the plain are camped hard by the ships, and but scant space still holdeth them off?"

So said he, but the other right swiftly sprang up out of sleep, and he spake and addressed him with winged words: "Hardy art thou, old sir, and from toil thou never ceasest. Are there not other sons of the Achaeans that be younger, who might then rouse each one of the kings, going everywhere throughout the host? But with thee, old sir, may no man deal."

Then the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, answered him: "Nay verily, friend, all this hast thou spoken according to right. Peerless sons have I, and folk there be full many, of whom any one might go and call others. But in good sooth great need hath overmastered the Achaeans, for now to all it standeth on a razor's edge, either woeeful ruin for the Achaeans, or to live. But go now and rouse swift Ajax and the son of Phyleus, for thou art younger—if so be thou pitiest me."

So spake he, and Diomedes clad about his shoulders the skin of a lion, fiery and great, a skin that reached his feet, and grasped his spear; and he went his way, and roused those warriors from where they were, and brought them.

Now when they had joined the company of the sentinels as they were gathered together, they found not the leaders of the sentinels asleep, but all were sitting awake with their arms. And even as dogs keep painful watch about sheep in a field, when they hear the wild beast, stout of heart, that cometh through the wood among the hills, and a great

διδόναι ἔτι κενὸν, ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴου ἵππος δαΐδων
 εἰς τὴν νῆμας ἵππος ἀπὸ βλεφάρου ἀΐων
 νύκτα φιλοσσομένοισι πατρὶ πεδίοθε γὰρ αὐτὴ
 τετραφύδ', ὅπως ἔτι Τρωὶς αἰεὶν κενὸν
 τοῖς δ' ὁ γὰρ γένεσθαι ἄνω θάρσυνε τοῦ μίθου 190
 καὶ σφραγὶς φωνῆας ἵππο στερρόντα προσήλθε.¹

οὔτε νῦν, φίλα τέκνα, φιλοσσοτε μὲν τῷ ἵππῳ
 εἰσίντω, μὴ χάμα γένωμεθε δυσμετέισιν

ἵε κενὸν τάρφον διεσόντα τοῖς δ' αὖ ἔσονται
 Ἄργεω βασιλῆς, ὅσοι ἀνέληντο βωλίην 200
 τοῖς δ' αὖ Νηριόχῃ καὶ Νιστορῷ ἀγλαῶς κος
 εἶσαν αἰτοὶ γὰρ καλὸν συμπητιασθῆαι
 τάρφον δ' ἐλκυστάντες ὀρεκτῇ ἐδραμότε

ἐν καθαρῷ, ἡδὲ δὲ κενὸν διεσόντα χωρὶς
 σιστηνῶς ὅθεν εἴτε ἀπετραντ' ἱέρμιος ἔσται 205
 ἄλλος Ἄργεω, ὅτε δὲ περὶ νύξ ἐκείνη
 ὅδε κενὸν ἵπποισι ἐπὶ ἀλλήλοισι σφραγίσκω
 τῶν δὲ μίθου εἴγε Γερτίῳ ἵπποισι Νεστορῷ

ὁ φίλος, οἷα ἐν δὲ τις αὐτῷ σφραγίσκω ἐν αὐτοῦ
 ἔμψυ τάλαντα μετὰ Τρωὶς μεταβιβαίοντες 210
 εἴδωκε, εἰ τὴν σφραγίσκω εἴλοισι σφραγίσκωτα,
 ἢ πρὸς πᾶν καὶ φῆμα ἐν Τρωάσιν σφραγίσκω,
 εἴπας τοῦ μπιπῶντος μετὰ σφραγίσκω, ἢ μεμῶσιν
 εἴδωκε μῆναι παρὰ κενὸν αὐτοῦ, ἢ πάλιν
 ἐν σφραγίσκω, τοῖς δαμάσαντες γ' ἄχαιον 215
 ταῦτα καὶ πάντα σφραγίσκω, καὶ αὖ ἐν ἡμέρας εἴδωκε
 ἀσπιδὸς μετὰ πᾶσι ἐν πούρῳ πᾶσι εἴδωκε
 πᾶσι ἐν ἀσπιδὸς καὶ αἱ ὅσοι εἴδωκε ἀσπιδὸς
 ὅσοι γὰρ κενὸν ἐκπῶντος ἀριστοῦ,

¹ Line 191 is omitted in many mss.

its mouth about him of men and dogs and from them sleep perished, even as from their eyes did sweet sleep perish as they kept watch through the eve night. For toward the place were they ever turning if a light they might hear the fox was coming on. At sight of them the old men wailed and heartened them and spoke and addressed them with winged words. Even so now dear children, keep your watch as there let sleep seize any man, lest we become a cause of mourning to our fore.

So saying he passed through the trees and there followed with him the kings of the Argives even as that had been said to the ruler. But with them went Menelaos and the generous men of Nestor, for of themselves they held these things in their counsel. So they went through and out from the digged ditch and saw them down in an open space where the ground showed signs of dead men fallen even where night's Hector had turned back again from destroying the Argives once again and died him. There they saw them down and spoke one to the other and among them the horse-man Nestor of Gerenia, was first to speak. My friends is there then no man who would trust his own venturesome spirit to go among the great armed Trojans, if so be he might hear some straggler of the Trojans, or hear hear some rumour among the Trojans and what counsel they devise among themselves, whether to stand where they be by the ships afar off to withdraw again to the city seeing they have wasted the Argives? All this might he learn, and come back to us unscathed. Great would his fame be under heaven among all men and a kindly gift shall he have. For of all the prizes that

τῶν πάντων αἰ ἴκατος δὲ δώσουσι μέλαινα 213
 βίην ὑπερβύον τῇ μὲν πτερὰ σῖθεν ὄμοιοι
 αἰεὶ δ' ἐν θυγατρὶ καὶ εὐλαμπέσσιν παρῆσται¹

Ἰδὲ ἔφαθ', αἰ δ' ἄρα πάντες αὖτ' ἐγκόπτε
 σιωπῇ

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετῴντι βίην ἀγαθὴ Διομήδης 220
 Ἄεστον, ἔμ' ὀτρύνει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς αὐγαστὴρ
 ἀνδρῶν ἀντιμενέω διναι στρατὸν ἐγγυὲς εὐστυῶν,
 Τρωῶν αἰεὶ οἵ τις μοι αὖτ' ἐμ' ὄνοιτο καὶ ἄλλος,
 μάλιστ' ὀφειλόμεν καὶ θαρσαλέωτερον ἵστασθαι
 σὺν τε δὴ ἔρχομεν, καὶ τοῦτο δ' τοῦ ἔσπετον 225
 ὅπως κέρως ἐπ' ἴκοντο δ' αἰ περ τε κοπῇ,
 αἰεὶ τε αἰ ἔμπεδον τε κούρῃ, λεπτῇ δὲ τε μῆτι

Ἰδὲ ἔφαθ' αἰ δ' ἔμελλον Διομήδῃ πολλὰ ἔπεισθαι
 ἡλέετο Αἴαντα διν, θαρσαλύνει Ἄρπυιαν,
 ἡλέετο Ἰφιδάμαντα μάλα δ' ἡλέετο Ἄεστον υἱόν, 230
 ἡλέετο δ' Ἀτρεΐδην διυρελῆτον Μενελάον,
 ἡλέετο δ' ὁ γένηται Ἰλίουσις παρὰ τὰς ὀμῶν
 Τρωῶν αἰεὶ γὰρ αἰ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἐταίρῳ
 τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετῴντι ἀναξ' ἀνδρῶν Ἀνακτομένην
 Ἰφιδάμην Διὸς υἱόν, ἐμὴν περ χαρισμένην θυμῷ,
 τῶν μὲν δὲ ἔταρον γ' αἰεὶ σέαι, ὅν κ' ἐπέεσσιν, 235
 φεικόμεναι τὸν ἄριστον, σπεί μεμασθὲν γὰρ πολλὴν
 μέλει σὺν γ' αὐκόμενος σπῆν φρεσὶ τὸν μὲν ἀρετῇ
 καλλίστῳ, σὺν δὲ χεῖρ' ὀπασσάμεν αἰ δὴ εἴκω,
 ἐπ' ἔγχετο ὀρῶν, μὴδ' εἰ βασιλεύτερος ἴσθι

Ἰδὲ ἔφατ', ἔλκεσσι δὲ περὶ χροῖ' Μενελάον² 240
 τοῖσι δ' αὖτις μετῴντι βίην ἀγαθὴ Διομήδης
 ἢ μὲν δὲ ἔταρον γὰρ καλεῖται μ' αὐτὸν εἰσέσθαι,

¹ Line 240 was supplied by Zimodorus and Aristarchus.

held sway over the ships of all these shall every man give him a black ewe with a lion's at the tail - there will be no possession everywhere - and ever shall he be with us at feasts and games of sports.

So said he and then as he came hasting in answer. Then spoke among them Thymodes glad at the war cry. Nestor my heart and proud spirit urge me to enter the camp of the Trojans that are near, even of the Ionians bravest if some other man were to follow with me, greater reward would there be and greater contribution. When two go together, one discerns a better the other how profit may be had, whereas if one alone perceive might yet to him be the slender and but slender his desire.

So speak he and many these were that were fair to view Ionians. Then were the two Antenor - Antenor of Achaia fair was Menonides and right fair the son of Nestor fair was the son of Aeneas Meneleus famed for his spear and Antenor was the steadfast Thymodes to steer into the throng of the Ionians, for ever daring was the spirit in his breast. Then among them spoke the king of men Agamemnon.

Thymodes son of Ionius dear to my heart that man shalt thou choose as thy comrade whomever thou wilt the best of them that offer themselves for many are eager. And do not thou out of reverent heart leave the better man behind and take on thy comrade one that is worse yielding to retirement and living to birth, say not though, one be more singly."

So said he since he feared for the name of fair-haired Menonides. But among them spoke again Thymodes glad at the war cry. If of a truth ye had me of myself choose me a comrade, but

οὕτῃ δ' ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆος ἐνὶ θυμῷ λαβοίμεν,
 οὐδ' ἔπει μὲν προφρων κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἄνθρωπος
 ὃ πάντεσσιν ὠνοεισιν, φίλοι δέ εἰ Πάλλας Ἀθήνη 242
 τοῦτον γε σπασμένοιο καὶ ἐκ πυρὸς εἰδομένοιο
 ἄμφοι νοστήσαμεν, ἔπει περιώδε νοησαί

Τῶν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς
 "Τυδείδῃ, μήτ' ἄρ' με μὴλ' αἶνεε μήτε τι πεῖσει·
 εἴησι γὰρ τοι ταῦτα μετ' Ἀργείοισιν ἀγορεύει 245
 ἀλλ' ἴομεν μάλα γὰρ νύξ ἀνταί, ἐγγυδί δ' ἦεν,
 ἄστρα δέ δῃ φραϊεβήκα, παρυχωρεῖν δὲ πλεον
 νύξ

οὕτῃ δυο μοιράωμ, ταῦτα γ' ἔτι μοῖρα λείλειπται "

"Ὡς εἰποντ' ὅπλοισιν ἐπὶ δευκαίον ἐόντη
 Τυδείδῃ μὲν ὄνκε μενεπτολεμὸς Ἡρесьμῶδης 248
 φασγάνον ἄμφοτε—τό δ' ἔνν παρὰ νύξ λείλειπται—
 καὶ σάκος ἀμφὶ δὲ αἰ σπῆντε κεφαλῇφω ἔθηκε
 ταυρεῖη, ἄφαλον γὰρ καὶ ἔλλοφον, ἣ γὰρ κατατιγξ
 πέλλεται, ῥίπται δὲ κατὰ θάλασσαν αἰζήνῃ
 Μηριόνης δ' ἰδυση δίδου βίον ἦδε φαρτρῆν 252
 καὶ ξίφος, ἀμφὶ δὲ αἰ σπῆντε κεφαλῇφω ἔθηκε
 ῥιπὸς ποιητῆν πολέων δ' ἔντοσθεν ἵμασιν
 ἐντέτατο στερῆως ἔντοσθε δὲ λυκοὶ αὐόντες
 ἀργαρόντος κοῖς θαμνέες ἔχον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
 ἐδ' καὶ ἐπιστάμενται μεσση δ' ἐπὶ πύλος ἀργεῖ 255
 τῇ ῥα ποτ' ἐξ Ἑλένης Ἀμύνταρος Ὀρυσίδας
 ἐξέλετ' Αἰτολικοὺς πυκνὸν δ' ἴμας ἀντιτορήσας,
 Σκαυθεῖας δ' ἄρα ὄνκε Κυθήρων Ἀμφιδάματι
 Ἀμφιδάμας δὲ Μολῶν ὄνκε ξυρτήρας εἶναι,
 αὐτὰρ δ' Μηριόνη δίδωκεν ᾧ πάλιν φορῆται 258
 ὃ γ' ἄντ' Ὀδυσῆος σπασσὸν κατὰ ἀμφιπέδιον.

¹ Line 243 was rejected by Zschalitzsch, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

should I then forget glorious Odysseus whose heart and proud spirit are beyond all others eager in all manner of toil: and I have to persevere with him. If he but to show with me even out of blazing fire might we both return. It was shown as is he is understanding.

Then spake unto him much enduring godlike Odysseus: "Son of Ixion, praise me not over-much, neither blame me in any thing: thus thou dost among the Argives that themselves know all. Nay, let us go, for verily the night is waning and dawn draweth near. Lo, the stars have moved onward, and of the night more than two watches have past, and the third dawn is left us."

So saying the twin carried them in their dived armour. To Ixion and Iphimedeus, staunch in fight, gave a two-edged sword: for his own was left by his ship: and a shield and about his head he set a helm of bull's hide without horn and without crest, a helm that is called a skull-cap: and that guards the heads of half youths. And Meriones gave to Thirceus a bow and a quiver and a sword, and about his head he set a helm wrought of hide, and with many a tight stretched thing was it made stiff with sinews: while without the white teeth of a boar of grunting tusks were set thick on the side: and that, wild and cunning, and within was fixed a lining of felt. This cap Antenor on a time gave out of Troas when he had broken into the stout-built house of Amyntor, son of Orontes, and he gave it to Amphiclanes of Ithaca to take to Scandea, and Amphiclanes gave it to Menelaus as a guest gift, but he gave it to his own son Meriones to wear: and now, being set thereon, it covered the head of Odysseus.

Τῷ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ὅπλοισιν ἐνὶ δεινοῖσιν ἔδυτ' ἤν, 276
 βάν ῥ' ἵεναι, λιπέτην δὲ κατ' αὐτοθι πάντας ἀρίστους
 τοῖσι δὲ δεξιὸν ἤκεν ἔρωδιὸν ἐγγὺς ὁδοῖο
 Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη τοῖ δ' οὐκ ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσι
 νύκτα δι' ὀρφναΐην, ἀλλὰ κλάγξαντος ἄκουσαν. 278
 χαῖρε δὲ τῷ ὄρνυθ' Ὀδυσσεύς, ἡράτο δ' Ἀθήνη·
 "κλυθὶ μεν, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἧ τέ μοι αἰεὶ
 ἐν πάντεσσι ποιοῖσι παρίστασαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω
 κινύμενος νῦν αὖτε μάλιστά με φίλαι, Ἀθήνη, 280
 δὸς δὲ πάλιν ἐπὶ νῆας εὐκλείας ἀφικέσθαι,
 ῥέξαντας μέγα ἔργον, ὃ κε Τρακεσσι μελήσῃ."
 Δεύτερος αὖτ' ἡράτο βοτῆν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 "κέκλυθι νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο, Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυγῶνι;
 σπεῖο μοι ὥς ὅτε πατρί ἄμ' ἔσπεο Τυδῆϊ δίψ 282
 ἐς Θήβας, ὅτε τε πρό Ἀχαιῶν ἀγγελὸς ᾔξει.
 τοὺς δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀσωπῷ λιπε χαλκοχίταινας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μειλίχιον μῦθον φερε Καδμειοῖσι
 κεῖσ' ἀτὰρ ἄψ ἀπείων μάλα μέρμερα μήσατο ἔργα
 σὺν σοί, δῖα θεά, ὅτε οἱ προφρασσα παρίστης 290
 ὥς νῦν μοι ἐθέλονσα παρίσταο καὶ με φίλασσε.¹
 σοὶ δ' αὖ ἐγὼ ῥέξω βοῦν ἤνω εὐρυμέτωπον,
 ἀδμήτην, ἣν οὐ πω ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἤγαγεν ἀνὴρ·
 τήν τοι ἐγὼ ῥέξω χρυσοῦν κέρασιν περιχευας"
 "Ὡς ἔφην εὐχομενοί, τῶν δ' ἔκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 292
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἡρήσαντο Διὸς κούρη μεγαλοῖο,

¹ καὶ με φίλασσε: see note under Zenodotus.

¹ That is, the slaying of the ambush, as narrated in IV. 392-397

So when the twain had clothed them in their dread armour, they went their way and left there all the chieftains. And for them Pallas Athene sent forth on their right a heron, hard by the way, and though they saw it not through the darkness of night yet they heard its cry. And Odysseus was glad at the omen, and made prayer to Athene.

Hear me, child of Zeus, that beareth the aegis, thou that dost ever stand by my side in all manner of trou, now am I unseen of thee where'er I move, now again be thou my friend, Athene, as next thou wast before, and grant that with goodly renown we come back to the ships, having wrought a great work that shall be a sorrow to the Trojans.

And after him again prayed Diomedes, good at the war-cry. "Harken thou now also to me, child of Zeus, unwearied one. Follow now with me even as thou didst follow with my father, goodly Tydeus, into Ithaca, what time he went forth as a messenger of the Achaeans. Then he left by the Asopos, the bracer-coated Achaeans, and he bare a gentle word thither to the Cadmeians, but as he journeyed back he devised deeds right terrible with thee, fair goddess, for with a ready heart thou stoodest by his side. Even so now of thine own will stand thou by my side and guard me. And to thee in return will I sacrifice a sleek heifer, broad of brow, unbroken, which no man hath yet led beneath the yoke. Her will I sacrifice to thee and will overlay her horns with gold."

So they spake in prayer and Pallas Athene heard them. But when they had prayed to the daughter of great Zeus, they went their way like

ten bones through the black night amid the slaughter,
amid the corpses, through the arms and the black
blood.

Now now did Hector suffer the lord's Trojans to
sleep, but he raised together all the men best, as
many as were leaders and rulers of the Trojans,
and when he had eased them together he contrived
a cunning plan, and said: "What is there now that
would promise me this deed and bring it to pass
for a great gift? Vex not him, reward shall be sure:
for I will give him a chariot and two horses with
high-arched necks, even those that be the best at
the swift slope of the Achæans, in the mass where
ever you dare, and he himself will glory within
to go close to the swift-faring ships, and try out
whether the swift ships be guarded as of old, or
whether by now our fire, subdued beneath our
hands, are planning flight among themselves and
have no mind to watch the night through, bring-
ing fortune with dread weariness."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in
silence. Now there was among the Trojans one
Iphidamas, the son of Eumedon, the great seer, a
man rich in gold and set in bronze that was ill-favoured
to look upon, but withal swift of foot, and he was
the only brother among the sisters. He then spake
a word to the Trojans and to Hector: "Hector, my
heart and proud spirit urge me to go close to the
swift-faring ships and try out all. But come, I
pray thee lift up thy staff and swear to me that
verily thou wilt give me the horses and the chariot,
richly dight with bronze, even them that bear the
peerless son of Peleus. And to thee also I prove
on vain mouth, neither one to deceive thy kinsmen."

πόδρα γὰρ ἐς στρατὸν εἰμι διαμπερές, ὄφρ' ἂν ἴκωμαι 328
 νῆ' Ἀγαμέμνονεην, ὅθι που μέλλουσιν ἄριστοι
 βούλῃς βουλευτῶν, ἧ φεύγεμιν ἧε μαχεσθαι."

"Ἰς φασ', ὁ δ' ἐν χερσὶ σκηπτρον λαβε παί οἱ
 ὄμοσεν·

"ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτός, ἐριγδουπος ποσσὶ Ἥρης,
 μὴ μὲν τοῖς ἵπποισι μὴρ ἐποχῆσεται ἄλλος 330
 Τρῶων, ἀλλὰ σὲ φημι διαμπερές ἀγλαΐεσθαι."

"Ὡς φασὶ καὶ β' ἐπιόρκων ἐπωμοσεν, τὸν δ' ὀρόθονεν.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἐβαλλετο καμπύλα τυφά,
 ἔστατο δ' ἱπποσθεν βῦνόν πολιοῖο λύκοιο,
 κρατὶ δ' ἐπὶ κτιδεὴν κινέην, ἔλε δ' ὄξυν ἄκοντα, 338

β' δ' ἵνατι προτὶ νῆας ἀπο στρατοῦ οὐδ' ἄρ' ἐμελλεν
 ἐλθῶν ἐκ νηῶν ἀφ' Ἑκτορι μῖθον ἀποιεῖν
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν καλλιφ' ὄμιλον,
 βῆ β' ἂν ὅσον μεμαῶς τὸν δὲ φράσατο προσίοντα
 διογενὴς Ὀδυσσεύς, Διομηδεῖα δὲ προσεειπεν 340

"οὔτος τις, Διομηδῆς, ἀπο στρατοῦ ἐρχεται ἀνὴρ,
 οὐκ οἶδ' ἧ νῆσσι μὲν ἐπισκοπος ἡμετέρησι,
 ἧ τινα συλήσιον νεκρῶν κατατεθνηῶτων

ἀλλ' ἐμὲν μὲν πρῶτα παρελθεῖν πεδίοιο
 τυτθὸν ἔπειτα δὲ κ' αὐτὸς ἐπαΐξαντες ἔλομεν 348
 καρπαλίμως εἰ δ' ἄμμε παραφθαίησι ποδῶσιν,
 αἰεὶ μὲν ἐπὶ νῆας ἀπὸ στρατοφί προτιυεῖς,
 ἔγχει ἐπαΐσων, μὴ πως προτὶ δῶτυ ἀλιζῇ."

"Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσαντε παρὶς ὁδοῦ ἐν νεκυεσσὶ"

¹ In place of line 348 Aristophanes gave,
 ἐπὶ νῆας οὐδ' ἀπὸ νῆας βῶν ἀγαθὸν ἀνέστης
 ἐλθόντας δ' ἐκείνους σαρξὶ ἴδον ἐν νεκυεσσὶ

For I will go straight on to the camp even until I come to the ship of Agamemnon where, I ween, the chieftains will be holding council, whether to flee or to fight."

So spake he, and Hector took the staff in his hands, and swore to him, saying: "Now be my witness Zeus himself the loud thundering lord of Hera, that on those horses no other man of the Trojans shall mount but it is thou, I declare, that shalt have guide in them continuously."

So spake he, and swore therein an idle oath, and stirred the heart of Diomed. Forthwith then he cast about his shoulders his curved bow and thereover clad him in the skin of a grey wild and on his head he set a cap of ferret skin, and grasped a sharp javelin, and went his way toward the ships from the host, knowing he was not to return again from the ships and bear tidings to Hector. But when he had left the throng of horses and of men, he went forth eagerly on the way and Idomeneus, sprung from Zeus was ware of him as he drew nigh, and spake to Thumedeus: "Order, Thumedeus, cometh some man from the camp I know not whether as a spy upon our ships, or with intent to strip one or another of the corpses of the dead. But let us suffer him at the first to pass by us on the plain a little way and thereafter let us rush forth upon him and smite him speedily, and if so be he outrun us twain by speed of foot ever do thou hew him in toward the ships away from the host darting after him with thy spear, lest in any wise he escape toward the city."

So saying the twain laid them down among the

πλεονέκτης δ' ὅ δ' ἄρ' αἶψα παροΐσμενος ἀφραδίῃσιν 299
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὲ β' ἄκουσεν ὅπως τ' ἐπὶ οἷον πελάσσεται
 ἡμιπνοῦσσαν· αἱ γὰρ τοὶ βίωσι προφειρόμενοι εἰσὶν
 ἀλακόμενοι πικρὸν βίβει· τ' ἵσταται ἄνθρωποι·
 τὼ μὲν ἐνὶ δρεμνέσσιν οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔστιν ἀνέκτου ἀπαιτίας
 ἔλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀποστρίψοντας ἐταίρους 303
 ἐκ Τρώεσσι κτελεῖσθαι· ἔστωρος ἐγγυμένους
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὲ β' ἄκουσεν δουρπηκτες ἢ καὶ ἐλασσόν,
 γούβ' ἄδραες ἐβίβον λαοτέρῃ δὲ γούνοσ' ἀνέμῳ
 φεύγοντας τοὶ δ' αἶψα δυνάμεσσι ἀμύνεσθαι
 ὡς δ' ὅτε παρκαρπύοντες διὰ κινεῖ εὐλῆτε θύρης, 307
 ἢ παρὰ δὲ λαλαῖσιν ἐκείνους ἐμμένοντες αἶσι
 χυμῶν δὲ κίχουδ', ὃ δὲ τοὺς προφίταις μεμνημένος,
 ὡς τοὺς Τυδίδης ἦν πῶς ὃ σταλκάρθους ἰδούσους
 λαοὺς ἐποτρύνοντες ἀμύνεσθαι ἐμμένοντες αἶσι
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὲ ταχ' ἔμαλιν μνησσοῦσθαι ὃ ἱάκτορος 311
 φωνήσας ἐκ κλισίῃσιν τότε δὲ μένος ἐμύσθη· ἔστην
 Τυδίδης, ὅς μιν γὰρ ἔβριμ' ἔχοντο γαλκρυγυῖαν
 φάειν ἐπεφύλακτος βαλὼν· ὃ δὲ θυμώτερος εἶδεν
 διὰ δὲ σταλκάρθους ἐκείνους ἀνέκτους ἀναιδέως
 ἦν μὲν, ἦν σὲ θυμὸν αἰγρούμεναι, οἷον σὲ φέμεν 315
 θυμὸν ἐμῆς ἐνὶ χερσὶν αἰζέω· αἶψα δὲ βίβον
 ἥ μιν, καὶ ἐγχεύσας ἀφ' αὐτῶν, εἰσὶν δ' ἡμάρτανον
 φέροντες

διζήμενος δ' ὕπερ ἑμὸν αἰζέω θυμῶν ἀναιδέως
 ἐν γαλκρυγυῖαν· ὃ δὲ ἄρ' ἔστιν ταχέως τε
 βαρύνωνται, ἀναβῶν δὲ διὰ στομάχιον ὀδύνηται, 319
 χλαίνας ὕπαιθρον τὼ δ' ἀσπασσάμενοι αἰγύνην,
 χερσὶν δ' ἀφασσόν· ὃ δὲ βαρύνωνται θυμῶν οἷον

* The word probably denotes the length of the furrow cut before a turn was made. Cf. *Od. viii. 124*, and "furlong" = "furrow long."

dead apart from the path, but he ran quickly past them in his retirement. But when he was as far off as is the range of mares in pairing time! for they are better than even to draw strong deep fallow land the hunted partridge, then the two ran after him, and he stood still when he heard the word for on his heart he supposed that they were friends coming from amid the Trojans to turn him back, and that Hector was withdrawing the hunt. But when they were a spear-cast off as even men he knew them for foes, and pushed his limbs swift as lightning, and they speedily set out in pursuit. And as when two sharp-lunged hounds, seized in the hunt press hard on a deer or a hare in a wooded place, and it ever runneth screaming before them, even so did the sons of Iphitus, and Chironus, secret of others, cut Idomus off from the hunt and ever pursue hard after him. But when he was now about to come among the sentinels, as he fled towards the ships then for ever Athene put strength into Iphitus' arm, that no man among the beazon-robed Achaeans might before him boast to have dealt the blow, and he came too late. And mighty Idomeneo rushed upon him with his spear and cried: Stand, or I shall reach thee with the spear, and I deem thou shalt not long escape sheer destruction at my hand.

His spear and hurled his spear, but of purpose he missed the man, and over his right shoulder passed the point of the polished spear, and fixed itself in the ground, and Idomus stood still, seized with terror, staggering and pale with fear, and the teeth clattered in his mouth, and the tears pouring for breath came upon him, and seized his hands, and he with a burst of tears spoke to them, saying

"ζωνοῖτ', αὐτὰς ὅγ' ἐν ἐμῇ λυτοῖμαι ἵσθι νῆρ δ' ἴδ' ὅσον
χαλεπὸς τὸ χρεὸς τὸ πάλυμπος τὸ σῶμα,
τὸς κ' ὅμῳ χαρισάμε' οὐτάρ ἀνερπύ' ἀποῖμαι, ἴδ' ὅσον
ἐ' περ ἐμὲ ζῶν περικύβητ' ἐπὶ κλισίῃ Ἀχαιῶν
τοῦ δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πάλυμπος
ἰδυσσάμενος

"Θίρσει, μὴδ' τί τοι θάνατος καταβῆμιος ἔσται.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ στρέψης καταβῆναι
πῇ δὴ οὔτως ἐπὶ νῆας ἀποσπαστοῦ ἔρχεται οἷος ἱππὺς
νυκτὶ δὲ ὀφθαίη, ὅτε ἔ' εἰδούης θάνατος ἄλλος,
ἢ τὰς σὺνέσιμους περικλυτὰς κατατεθνηῶτων.
ἢ σ' Ἐκτίης προσήκε διασκοπασθαι ἑκάστη
πῆρας ἐπὶ γλαφ' ῥας, ἢ σ' αὐτοῦ θυμὸς αἰήκει."

1ος δ' ημεῖς ἐπειτα δεύωμεν, ὑποὶ δ' ἐπείγετο γὰρ ἡ
 "παλιν-τι μ' εἴποι παρὰ τὸν ἥσαν" ἔκτισε,
 ὅς μοι Ἠλιδίῳσι θυγατρὶ μινυχῶς ἵππον
 δωσόμεναι πέπενυσσεν καὶ δώματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ,
 ἤμιναι δέ μ' ὡς τε θ' ἔτι δια νύκτα μέλαιναν
 εἰρήνῃ διόμεναι σὺν ἄνδρῳ εἴθεμεν, ἐν τῇ εὐδοσθαι ἡ
 τῇ φιλοσπονταίῃς ἐντὶ θυμῷ ὡς τὸ παρὸς ὦρ,
 ἢ τῇ χειρὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσι δαίμοντες
 φείδω δὴ δαίμονες μετὰ σέ σιν, οὐδ' ἐπείκουσι
 νύκτα φιλοσπονταίῃς, καμάτων ἀδύκωτες αὖτις.

Τον δ' επιμαθήσας προσέφη παλιμνήτης Ἴδμεν-
σενε

" ἢ καὶ τὰ μεγάλα διῶκεν ἐπικρατέσθαι θυμῷ,
ἐκτετατὰ δαίφροντος οἱ δ' ἀλογιστοὶ
ἐνδύσσοντες θνητοῖσι βαρύνονται ἡδ' ὀδυρόμενοι.

* Lanes 101-1 were reported by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

² *Excerpt: Greater Aristocracy*

"Take me alive, and I will ransom myself; for at home have I store of bronze and gold and iron, wrought with toil, thereof would my father grant you ransom past counting should he hear that I am alive at the ships of the Achæans.

Then in answer to him spake Odysseus of many wiles "Be of good cheer, and let not death be in thy thoughts. But come, tell me this, and declare it truly. Whither dost thou fare thus alone to the ships from the host in the darkness of night, when other mortals are sleeping? Is it with intent to strip one or another of the corpses of the dead? Did Hector send thee forth to the hollow ships to spy out all or did thine own heart bid thee?"

To him then Doon made answer, and his limbs trembled beneath him. With many insatiate hopes did Hector lead my wife astray who prided him to give me the single-hooved horses of the lordly son of Peleus, and his chariot richly dight with bronze, and he bade me go through the swift, black night close to the foe-men, and spy out whether the swift ships be guarded as of old, or whether by now our foes, subdued beneath our hands, are planning flight among themselves, and have no mind to watch the night through, being fardone with dread weariness."

Then smiling upon him Odysseus of many wiles made answer "Verily now on great rewards was thy heart set, even the horses of the wise hearted son of Aescus, but hard are they for mortal men to

* Lines 377-380 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

ἄλλω γ' ἢ Ἀχιλλῆϊ, τὸν ἀθανάτη τέκε μήτηρ.
 ἀλλ' ἔγε μοι τόδε εἶπε καὶ ἄτρεκέως καταλέξων 408
 ποῦ νῦν δεῦρο κιών λίπεσ' Ἐκτορα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 ποῦ δέ οἱ ἔντα κείτασ' ἀρτήια, ποῦ δέ οἱ ἵπποι;
 πῶς δ' αἰ τῶν ἄλλων Τρώων φυλακαὶ τε καὶ εἶναί,
 ἄσσα τε μητιώωσι μετὰ σφίσιν, ἧ μεμασών¹
 αὐθι μένειν παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀπόπροθεν, ἧε πάλινδε 410
 ἄφ' ἀναχωρήσουσιν, ἐπεὶ δαμασσωτό γ' Ἀχαιοὺς."

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Δαῖων, Εὐμήδεος υἱός·
 "τοιγὰρ ἐγὼ τοι ταῦτα μάλ' ἄτρεκέως καταλέξω.
 Ἐκτωρ μὲν μετὰ τοῖσιν, ὅσοι βουληφόροι εἰσὶ,
 βουλὰς βουλῆει θεῖου παρὰ σήματι Ἴλου, 418
 νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβου· φυλακὰς δ' ἄς εἴρῃαι, ἤρωε,
 οὐ τις κεκριμένη ρύεται στρατὸν οὐδὲ φυλάσσει.
 ὅσσοι μὲν Τρώων πυρὸς ἐσχάρασι, οἷον ἀνάγκη,
 οἱ δ' ἐγρηγορῆσαι φυλασσέμεναί τε κίλονται
 ἑλληλοισι ἀτὰρ αὖτε πολυκλήτοισι ἐπίκουροι 420
 εὐδοιοι· Τρωσὶν γὰρ ἐπιτραπέουσι φυλασσέων·
 οὐ γὰρ σφιν παῖδες σχεδὸν ἦταται οὐδὲ γυναῖκες."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφθελὸν πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·

"πῶς γὰρ νῦν, Τρώεσσι μεμιγμένοι ἵπποδάμοισιν
 εὐδοιοί, ἧ ἀπάνειθε, δέειπέ μοι, ὅφρα δαείω" 428

Τὸν δ' ἠμειβετ' ἔπειτα Δάων, Εὐμήδεος υἱός·
 "τοιγὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ταῦτα μάλ' ἄτρεκέως καταλέξω.
 πρὸς μὲν ἄλλος Κἄρες καὶ Παῖονες ἀγκυλότοξοι
 καὶ Λέλεγες καὶ Καύκωνες δῖοί τε Πελασγοί,
 πρὸς Θύμβρης δ' Ἰλαχὸν Λύκιοι Μυσοὶ τ' ἀγέρωχοι 430

¹ Lines 408-411 (= 308-310) were rejected by Aristarchus.
 466

master or to drive, save only for Achilles whom no
 immortal soldier bore. But come tell me this,
 and decide it true: where now, as thou canst
 better, dost thou leave Hector, shepherd of the
 host? Where has his battle gear, and where his
 horses? And how are disposed the watches and the
 sleeping places of the other Trojans? And what counsel
 devise they among themselves? to abide where
 they be by the ships afar, or to withdraw again to
 the city, seeing they have worsted the Achæans?"

Then made answer to him Ithlus son of Demetrius:
 "Verily now will I frankly tell thee all. Hector
 with all them that are counsellors in his council
 by the high of god has led us away from the tumult,
 but in leaving the guards whereby thou askest, O
 warrior, no spirit guard keepeth or watcheth
 the host. By all the watch fire¹ of the Trojans
 verily they that needs must be awake and bid one
 another keep watch, but the sleepers summoned from
 many lands, are sleeping, for to the Trojans they
 leave it to keep watch seeing their own children
 abide not nigh by their wives.

Then in answer to him spoke Laërtes of many
 wives. How is it now do they sleep mingled
 with the horse-taking Trojans, or apart? tell me at
 large that I may know.

Then made answer to him Ithlus son of Demetrius:
 Verily now thus become will I frankly tell thee.
 Towards the sea be the Carians and the Pergamians,
 with curved bows, and the Loleges and Laurenes,
 and the grey-eyed Phœaci. And towards Thybris
 led the lot of the Lycians and the lovely Mysians.

¹ The word *deipnon* when I mean "hearth," or by a
 natural transfer *lamp*, but it is difficult as to render
 it in this context.

καὶ Φριγγες ἱππόμαχοι¹ καὶ Μήνηες ἱπποκορυσταί.
 ἀλλὰ τι ἢ ἐμὲ ταῦτα διεξερεεσθε ἕκαστα,
 εἰ γὰρ δὴ μέματον Τρωῶν καταδύνααι ὄμιλον,
 ἔθρηκες αἰδ' ἀπαυεσθε πεπλυδες, ἔσχατοι ἄλλων
 ἐν δὲ σφῶν Ῥήσος βασιλεύς, παῖς Ἡλιήος 436
 τοῦ δὴ καλλίστους ἵππους ἰδὼν ἠδὲ μεγιστοῦ
 λευκοτεροὶ χιόνος, θείων δ' ἀνέμοισιν ὅμοιοι
 ἄρμα δὲ οἱ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργυρῷ εὖ ἡσκηται·
 τείχεα δὲ χρυσεῖα πελωρία, θαῦμα ἰδίσθαι,
 ἤλυθ' ἔχων τὰ μὲν οὐ τι καταβητοῖσιν ἔοικεν 440
 ἀνδρεσσιν φορέειν, ἀλλ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
 ἀλλ' ἐμὲ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ πελασσομένοσιν ὠκυποροῖσιν,
 ἦε μὲ δησαντες λίπετ' αὐτοῖσι νηλεὲς δαιμόνιον,
 ὄρα κεν ἔλθῃτον καὶ πειρηθῇτον ἐμείοι,
 ἦε κατ' αἶσαν ἔειπον ἐν ὕμῳ, ἦε καὶ οὐκί 446

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποδρα ἰδὼν προσεφθ κρατερόν Διο-
 μῆδης

“ μὴ δὴ μοι φίλον γέ, Δόλιον, ἐμβαλλέο θυμῷ,
 ἐσθλά περ ἀγγελίας, ἔπει ἴκειο χεῖρας ἐς ἡμᾶς.
 εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐγὼ σε νῦν ἀπολυσομένον ἦε μεθῶμεν,
 ἦ τε καὶ ὑστερον εἰσθα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν, 450
 ἦε διωπτεύσω ἢ ἐναντιβίον πολεμίζω·
 εἰ δὲ κ' ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δαμείας ἀπὸ θυμοῦ ὀλέσσης,
 οὐκ ἐν' ἔπειτα σὺ πῆμά ποτ' ἴσσαιαι Ἀργείοισιν ”

Ἡ, καὶ ὁ μὲν μὴ ἐμελλε γενείου χεῖρι παχείῃ
 ἀφαιμένος λισσεσθαι, ὁ δ' εὐχένα μέσσοι ἐλασσε 454
 φασγάνῳ αἴξας, ἀπὸ δ' ἀμφὶ κέρως τένοντε
 φθειγγομένου δ' ἄρα τοῦ γέ κερὴ κοινήσῃ ἐμίχθη.
 τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν κτιδέην κινέην κεφαλῇφιν ἔλοντο

¹ ἱππόμαχοι ἱππόμαχοι.

and the Phrygians that fight from chariots and the Mæonians, lords of chariots. But why is it that ye quest in me counsel regard'g all these things? For if ye are fain to enter the throng of the Danaans, be here apart be the Thracians, new comers, the outermost of all, and among them their king Kheos, son of Hioneus. His be verily the fastest horses that ever I saw, and the greatest, whiter than snow, and in speed like the winds. And his chariot is cunning & strong & with good and stiver, and armour of gold brought he with him, huge of mass & wondrous to behold. Such armour it becometh not but at mortal men should wear, but immortal gods. It is bring ye me now to the swift faring ships, or bind me with a cruel bond and leave me here, that ye may go and make trial of me whether or no I have spoken to you according to right.

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows spake to him mighty Diomedes. Nay, I bid thee, I bid thee, put no thought of escape in thy heart, even though thou hast brought good things, seeing thou hast come into our hands. For if so be we release thee now or let thee go, yet even hereafter wilt thou come to the swift ships of the Achæans, either to spy upon us, or in fight as open enemy, but if subland beneath my hands thou knee thyself, never again wilt thou prove a bane to the Argives.

He spake, and the other was at point to touch his ribs with his stout hand and mass entreaty, but Diomedes sprang upon him with his sword and smote him full upon the neck, and shore off both the sinews, and even while he was yet speaking his head was mingled with the dust. Then from him they stripped the cap of ferret skin from off his head,

καὶ λυκὴν καὶ τοῖα καλὲντονα καὶ δόρυ μακρόν
 καὶ τὰ γ' Ἀθηναίῃ ληϊτίδι διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς 465
 ἦψα' ἀνίσχεθε χεῖρὶ καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ηὔδα·
 "χαῖρε, θεα, τοῖσδε σοὶ σὲ γὰρ πρῶτην ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
 παντῶν ἀθανάτων ἐπιβωσόμεθ'· ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὶς
 πέμψον ἐπὶ Θρηκῶν ἀνδρῶν ἵππους τε καὶ εὐνάς·"

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφωνησεν, καὶ ἀπὸ ἔθην ἦψα' αἰέρας 468
 θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρικήν· δέειλον δ' ἐπὶ σῆμά τ' ἔθηκε,
 συμμάριφας δόνακας μυρίκης τ' ἐριθηλέας ὄζους,
 μὴ λαθοὶ εὐτίε ἰόντε βοήν διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν.
 τῶ δέ βαττην προτέρῳ διὰ τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἶμα,
 αἶψα δ' ἐπὶ Θρηκῶν ἀνδρῶν τέλος ἔξον ἰόντες. 470
 αἱ δ' εὖδον καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες, ἔντεα δέ σφιν
 καλὰ παρ' αὐτοῖσι χθονὶ κέκλιτο εὖ κατὰ κοσμον
 τριστοιχί παρὰ δέ σφιν ἐκάστω διζυγεῖ ἵπποι
 Ῥῆσος δ' ἐν μέσῳ εὖδε, παρ' αὐτῷ δ' ὠκείες ἵπποι
 ἐξ ἐπιδιφριάδος πυμάτης ἱμάσι δεδεῖντο 475
 τὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς προπάροιθεν ἰδὼν Διομήδεϊ δείξεν·
 "οὗτός τοι, Διομήδης, ἀνὴρ, οὗτοι δέ τοι ἵπποι,
 οὓς νῦν πίφανσκε Δαῶν, ὃν ἐπέφνομεν ἡμεῖς.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ πρόφερε κρατερὸν μένος οὐδέ τί σε

χρῆ

ἰστάμεναι μέλειον σὺν τεύχεσιν, ἀλλὰ λυ' ἵππους 480
 ἧς σὺ γ' ἀνδρας ἔναυρε, μελήσουσιν δ' ἐμοὶ ἵπποι·"

"Ὡς φάτο, τῷ δ' ἐμπνευσας μένος γλαυκῶπις
 Ἀθήνη,
 κτείνει δ' ἐπιστροφάδην· τῶν δέ στόνος ὄρνυτ'
 αἰεκήτης

¹ ἐπιβωσόμεθ' ἐπιβωσόμεθ' Aristarchus.

and the wolf's head and the black bent bow and the long spear and three things did great Chironus hand swift in his hand to Athene, the driver of the crew, and he made prayer and spake saying:

"Be we gaiden, it were for on thee, first of all the immortals in Olympus, what we can: but send them on on against the horses and the sweeping plumes of the Thracian warriors."

So spake he, and lifted from him the spears on his, and set them on a tamarisk bush, and set thereby a mark plain to see, gathering handfuls of weeds and hasty ant branches of tamarisk, but they two to get them the pure as they came back through the swift black night. But the twain went forward through the arms and the black blood and evil, y came in the course to the company of the Thracian warriors. Now these were summering forehead with weariness, and their gaily battling as lay by them on the ground, all in due order in three rows, and hard by each man was his team of horses. But Chironus slept in the midst, and hard by him his swift horses were tethered by the reins to the topmost rim of the chariot. Him Chironus was first to spy, and showed him to Idmones. "Lo, here Idmones is the man, and here are the horses wherof Idmones, that we now bind us. But come now put forth might's strength, it becometh thee not at all to stand idle with thy weapons, nay, loose the horses, or do thou say the men, and I will look to the horses."

So spake he, and into the other's heart flashing-eyed Athene breathed might, and he for to moving on this side and on that, and from them sprung hideous groaning as they were smitten with the

sword, and the earth grew red with blood. And even as a lion cometh on fluxas unshetherded, on goats or on sheep, and leapeth upon them with fell intent so up and down amid the Thracian warriors went the son of Idæus until he had slain twelve. But whosoever the son of Idæus drew nigh and smote with the sword, him would Chivæus of the many wiles seize by the foot from behind and drag aside, with this thought in mind, that the fair maned horses might easily pass through and not be affrighted at heart as they trod over dead men; for they were as yet unused thereto. But when the son of Idæus came to the king, him the thirteenth he rebid of honey sweet life, as he breathed hard, for him to an evil dream there stood above his head that night the son of Ileneus, won't by the device of Athene. Mirant's steadfast Chivæus loosed the single hooved horses and bound them together with the reins and drove them forth from the throng, smiting them with his bow for he had not thought to take in his hands the bright whip from the red yoked car, and he whistled to give a sign to goodly Diomedes.

But he tarried and pondered what most reckless deed he might do, whether to take the chariot, where lay the war gear well yoked, and draw it out by the pole, or lift it on high and so bear it forth or what or he should rather take the lives of yet more Thracians. The while he was pondering this in heart even then Athene drew nigh and spake to goodly Diomedes. Beshine thee now of returning son of great soured Idæus to the hollow ships lest thou go thou lie in f'ight, and haply some other god rouse up the Trojans.

"Ὡς φάθ', ὃ δὲ ξυνέηκε θεῆς ὅσα φωνησάσης,
καρπαλίμως δ' ἵππων ἐπεβήσето κοῦρ δ' Ὀνο-
σευς

τοξίω τοὶ δ' ἐπέτοντο θεῆς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οἱ δ' ἀλαοσκοπὴν εἶχ' ἀργυροτοξοὶ Ἀπαλλίων, 618

ὥς ἰδ' Ἀθηναίη μετὰ Τυδείδης υἱὸν ἔπουσας·

τῇ ποτίειν Τρώων κατεδυσσето ποτὶν δμῶν,

ὥρσεν δὲ Θρηκῶν βουλευφόρον Ἴπποκόωντα,

ῥῆσσε ἀνεψιὸν ἰσθλὸν ὃ δ' ἐξ ἵππου ἀγορεύσας,

ὥς ἰδε χῶρον ἐρήμον, ὅθ' ἴστασαν ὠκείας ἵπποι, 620

ἀνδρας τ' ἀσπαιρόντας ἐν ἀργαλετοὶ φοιῆσαι,

ῥιμωξέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα φίλον τ' ὀνομήτην ἑταῖρον¹

Τρώων δὲ κλαγγή τε καὶ ἀσπετος ὤρτο κυδοιμός

θινόντων δμῶδε θηῖόντο δὲ μέγαρα ἔργα,

ὅσοι ἄνδρες ῥέξαντες ἔβαν κοῦρας ἐπὶ νῆας 626

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἴκανον ὅθι σκοπον Ἑκτορος

ἴκταν,

ἔνθ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μὲν ἔρυξε διύφιλος ὠκείας ἵππους,

Τυδείδης δὲ χαμᾶζε θορῶν ἔναρα βροτόντα

ἐν χειρὶ σὺν Ὀδυσῇ τιθεὶ, ἐπεβήσето δ' ἵππων

μαστιζέειν δ' ἵππους,² τῷ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην 630

νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς τῇ γὰρ φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ³

Νέστωρ δὲ πρῶτος κτυπὼν αἶε φωνήσας τε

"ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργεῖων ἡγήτορες ἢ δὲ μέδοντες,

φείσομαι, ἣ ἔτιμον ἔρειν, κέλεται δὲ με θυμός⁴

ἵππων μ' ὠκυπόδων ἀμφὶ κτυπος οὔσατε βαλλεῖ 636

αἱ γὰρ δὴ Ὀδυσσεὺς τε καὶ ὁ κρατερός Διομήδης

¹ Line 626 was placed by Zenodotus before 620.

² ἵππους ἵππους

³ [Line 631] is omitted in the best mss.

⁴ Line 636 was omitted by Zenodotus.

So spake she, and he knew the voice of the goddess
as she spake, and so he mounted the horses, and
Ulysses went with them with his bow, and they sped
toward the swift ships of the Achæans.

But no band watched the flight of the silver bow
keep, when he saw Athene attending the son of
Tydeus, in crash against her he entered the great
throng of the Ionians, and answered a cry of
the Ionians. He, however, the noble kinsman of
Ktesus. And he leapt up out of even, and when
he saw the place empty where the swift horses had
stood, and the men gazing amid grievous streams
of blood, then he uttered a groan, and called by name
upon his dear comrade. And from the Troans
arose a clamour and confusion unspeakable as they
haunted together, and they gazed upon the terrible
deeds, even as that the war we had wrought, and
thereafter gone to the house of men.

But when these were now come to the place
where they had seen the city of Hector, then
Ulysses, dear to Zeus, stayed the swift horses,
and the son of Tydeus, reaping to the ground, placed
the heavily armed in the hands of Ulysses, and
again mounted, and he touched the horses with
the lash, and nothing loath the pair sped on to the
hugest ships, for there were they fain to be.¹ And
Nestor was first to hear the sound, and he spake,
saying, "My friends, leaders and rulers of the
Agiæes, shall I be wrong or speak the truth? Nay,
my heart bids me speak. The sound of swift
footed horses strikes upon mine ears. I would that
Ulysses and the valiant Diomedes may even thus

¹ The line appears to be an interpolation from a later
writer, should Ulysses have been eager to reach the Greek
camp?

ὣδ' ἄφαρ ἐκ Τρώων ἔλασαιατο μώνυχας ἵππους·
 ἄλλ' αἰνῶς δεῖδοικα κατὰ φρένα μὴ τι παθῶσιν
 Ἀργείων οἱ ἄριστοι ὑπὸ Τρώων ὀρυμαγδοῦ.

Οὐ πῶ πάν εἰρήτο ἔπος, ὅτ' ἄρ' ἤλυθον αὐτοὶ 545
 καὶ ῥ' οἱ μὲν κατεβησαν ἐπὶ χθονα, τοὶ δὲ χαράντες
 δεξιῇ ἥσπαζοντο ἔπεσσι τε μελιχίωσι
 πρῶτος δ' ἐξερέευσε Γερηνίος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ
 "εἶπ' ἄγε μ', ὦ πολυαῖν' Ὀδυσσεῦ, μέγα κύδος
 Ἀχαιῶν,

ὅπως τοιοῦδ' ἵππους λάβετεν καταδύντες ὄμιλον 548
 Τρώων, ἥ τις σφῶε πορὲν θεὸς ἀντιβολήσας;
 αἰνῶς ἀκτίνεσσαν εὐκότες ἥλιοιο
 αἰεὶ μὲν Τρῶεσσ' ἐπιμισγομαι, οὐδέ τί φημι
 μιμνᾶζειν παρὰ νηυσὶ γερῶν περ εἰὼν πολεμιστής·
 ἄλλ' οὐ πῶ τοιοῦς ἵππους ἴδον οὐδ' ἔνοησα. 550
 ἀλλὰ τιν' ὑμῖν οἶω δομεναὶ θεὸν ἀντιάσαντα
 ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶι φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
 κούρη τ' αἰγιοχόιο Διὸς γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη"

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβομένος προσεφθ πολυμήτις Ὀδυσ-
 σεύς·

"ὦ Νέστορ Νηληϊάδη, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν, 555
 ῥεῖα θεὸς γ' ἐβέλων καὶ ἀμείνονας ἤε περ οἶδε
 ἵππους διωρῆσαιτ', ἐπεὶ ἡ πολὺ φερτεροὶ εἰσιν.
 ἵπποι δ' οἶδε, γεραιά, νεηλυδοί, οἷς ἐρευνῶεις,
 Θρηϊκιοὶ τὸν δὲ σφῶν ἀνακτ' ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
 ἔκτανε, παρ δ' ἐτάρους δυοκαῖδεκα πάντας ἀριστοὺς 560
 τὸν τρισκαίδέκατον σκοπὸν εὖλομεν ἐγγυθὶ νηῶν,
 τὸν ῥα διοπτῆρα στρατοῦ ἔμμεναι ἡμετέροιο
 Ἐκτωρ τε πρότεκε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἀγαυοί."

Ὡς εἰπὼν ταφροῖο διηλάσσε μώνυχας ἵππους

speedily have driven forth from among the Trojans
single hooved horses: but whatsoever do I fear at
heart: not these horses of the Argives have suffered
some — through the battle din of the Trojans.

Not yet was the word fully uttered, when they
came themselves. Then they sought to speak, and
the others were seized with joy and welcomed them
with hand-clasps and with gentle words. And the
horseman, Nestor of Ithaca, was first to question
them: — Come ye, men men, Chironus: greater to
be praised, great gifts of the Achaean, how ye
twain have these horses. Was it by entering the
thrang of the Trojans? Or did some god that
met you give you them? Wondrous like are they
to rays of the sun. Ever do I engage in battle with
the Trojans and nowise mortals do I tarry by the
ships, and warrior though I be, hithert never yet
saw I such horses neither thought of such. Nay,
methinks some god hath met you and given you
them, for both of you twain doth Zeus the cloud-
gatherer love and the daughter of Zeus that beareth
the eagle, even flashing-eyed Athena.

Then in answer spake unto him Chironus of many
wiles: — Nestor, son of Neius, great gift of the
Achaean, canst thou might a god that willed it bestow
even better horses than these: for the gods are
mightier far. But these horses and our warriors
thou askest are now come from Thrace, and there
had did brave Ilioneus slay, and beside him
twain of his comrades, all them that were the best.
And for the thirteenth we slew a oxen near the ships,
one that Hector and the other hardy Trojans had
sent forth to spy upon our camp.

So spake he, and drove the single-hooved horses

καγχαλῶων· ἅμα δ' ἄλλοι ἴσαν χαίροντες Ἀχαιοί. 568
 οἱ δ' ὅτε Τυδεΐδew κλισίην εὐτυχτον ἱκοντο,
 ἵππους μὲν κατέδησαν εὐτμήτοισιν ἱμάσι
 φάτνῃ ἔφ' ἱππεΐῃ, ὅθι περ Διομήδεος ἵπποι
 ἔστασαν ὠκύποδες μελιηδεα πυρόν ἔδοντες·
 νηὶ δ' ἐνὶ πρυμνῇ ἔναρα βροτόεντα Δόλωνος 570
 θῆκ' Ὀδυσσεύς, ὅφρ' ἱρὸν ἐτοίμασσαίαιτ' Ἀθήνη.
 αὐτοὶ δ' ἰδρῶ πολλὸν ἀπενίζοντο θαλάσῃ
 ἐσβάντες κήμας τε ἰδὲ λόφον ἀμφί τε μηρούς.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σφιν κῦμα θαλάσσης ἰδρῶ πολλὸν
 νύψεν ἀπὸ χρωτὸς καὶ ἀνέψυχθεν φίλον ἦτορ, 575
 ἔς ῥ' ἀσαμίνθους βάντες ἐυξέστας λούσαντο.
 τῷ δὲ λοεσσαμένῳ καὶ ὀλευμαμένῳ λίπ' ἐλαίῳ
 δείπνῳ ἐφιζανέτην, ἀπὸ δὲ κρητῆρος Ἀθήνην
 πλείου ἀφυσσόμενοι λεῖβον μελιηδεα οἶνον.

through the trench, exultingly, and with him went joyously the rest of the Achaeans. But when they were come to the well-built hut of the son of Tydeus, the horses they bound with shapely thongs at the manger where stood the swift-footed horses of Diomedes, eating honey-sweet corn. And on the stern of his ship did Odysseus place the bloody spoils of Dolon until they should make ready a sacred offering to Athene. But for themselves they entered the sea and washed away the abundant sweat from shins and necks and thighs. And when the wave of the sea had washed the abundant sweat from their skin, and their hearts were refreshed, they went into polished baths and bathed. But when the twain had bathed and anointed them richly with oil, they sate them down at supper, and from the full mixing-bowl they drew off honey-sweet wine and made libation to Athene.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Α

Ἦώς δ' ἐκ λεχέων παρ' ἄγανός Τρωποῖο
 δρυὸς, ὅν' ἀθανάτοισι φῶς φέροι ἤδε βροτοῖσι·
 Ζεὺς δ' Ἐριδά προέλλα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 ἀργαλέην, πολέμοιο τέρας μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσας
 στή δ' ἐπ' Ὀδυσσεύος μεγακτεῖ νηὶ μέλαινῃ, 1
 ἧ ῥ' ἐν μεσσοτέρῃ ἴσκει γαυνομένο ἀμφοτέρωθεν,
 ἦμιν ἐπ' Αἰάντος κλισίας Τελαμωνιάδας
 ἦδ' ἐπ' Ἀχιλλεύος, τοὶ ῥ' ἰσχυράτα νῆας εἴσας
 εἴρυσαν, ἥνορεν πίσυνοι καὶ καρτεῖ χειρῶν.
 διθά σ' ἄσ' ἦϊσε θεὰ μέγα τε δαίμων τε 10
 ὄρθι' Ἀχαιοῖσιν διὰ μέγα σθένος ἱμβάλ' ἐκείσθῃ
 καρδίῃ ἀλλέκτον παλεμίζων ἦδ' ἐμαχεσθῆαι
 τοιοῖσι δ' ἄφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γίγνεται ἢ ἐνέσθαι¹
 ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῇσι φύλιν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐπρόσεν ἰδὲ ζωννυσθῆαι ἀκωνῶν 15
 Ἀργεῖους ἐν δ' αὐτοὺς ἔδυσσετο κυρτοὰ χαλκῶν.
 κτήμινδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κτήμιναν ἔθηκε
 καλὰς, ἀρνυρῶνισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρινὰς
 δευτέρων αὖ θωρηκὰ περὶ στήθεσιν ἰόντες,
 τὸν ποτὶ οἱ Κυρῆης δῶκε ξεινίων εἶναι 20
 πειθέτο γὰρ Κυρῶνδε μέγα κλέος, οἶνεκ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἐς Τροίην νηυσὶν ἀπακλειουσέσθαι ἔμελλον·

¹ Lines 13 f (=a 413 f) were rejected by Zonodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

BOOK XI

Now Dawn rose from her couch from beside lordly Titonus, to bring light to immortals and to mortal men, and Zeus sent forth Strife unto the swift ships of the Achaeans, dread Strife, bearing in her hands a portent of war. And she took her stand by Odysseus' black ship, huge of hull, that was in the midst so that a shout could reach to either end, both to the huts of Ajax, son of Telamon, and to those of Achilles, for these had drawn up their shapely ships at the furthest ends, trusting in their valour and the strength of their hands. There stood the goddess and uttered a great and terrible shout, a shrill cry of war, and in the heart of each man of the Achaeans she put great strength to war and to fight unceasingly. And to them forthwith war became sweeter than to return in their hollow ships to their dear native land.

But the son of Atreus shouted aloud, and bade the Argives array them for battle, and himself amid them did on the gleaming bronze. The greaves first he set about his legs, beautiful they were, and fitted with silver analc pieces, next he did on about his chest the corselet that on a time Linus had given him for a guest-gift. For he heard afar in Cyprus the great rumour that the Achaeans were about to sail forth to Troy in their ships, wherefore

τοῖντέ κ' αἰ τὸν δῶκε χάρι' ἄνδρι βασιλῆϊ
 τῷ δ' ἢ τοι δέκα ὄμοι ἴσαν μέλανος κύνεαι,
 διδύκα δὲ χρύσειο καὶ εἰκοσι κασσινέροιο
 20 κύνεαι δὲ δ' αὖκοντες ὀρωρεγυγὰ' ἐπὶ τῷ
 τρεῖς ἑκάτερδ', ἵρυσσιν¹ φωνότες, αἳ τε ἥρουν
 ἐν κέφαι στήθε' ἑτάρας μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἡμοῖσιν βύλετο ξίφος ἐν δὲ αἰ ἦλοι
 χρύσειαι παμφαύον, ἀτὰρ περὶ κούρεον ἦσαν
 30 αἰ γ' ἴμεν, χρύσειον ἀσπιδόεσσιν ἀσπίδι
 ἐν δ' ἔλειτ' ἀμφιδρότῃ πολυκινιδάλῳ ἀσπίδι θύρῳ,
 καλῶν, ἦ περὶ μὲν κύνεαι δέκα χαλκοῖ ἦσαν,
 ἐν δὲ αἰ ἀφάλοι ἦσαν εἰκοσι κασσινέροιο
 40 λανκῆι, ἐν δὲ μεσσηνὶ ὅτῳ μέλανος κύνεαι
 ὅτῳ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργῷ βυκυρῶνσι εὐσεφικῶτα
 δεικνὺν θεοποιμένη, περὶ δὲ Διὶ μὲν τε Φιδίῃ τε
 τῆς δ' ἔξ ἀργυροῦ τελαμῶν ἦν αὐτὰρ ἐπ' αὐτοῖ
 κύνεαι εἰλεῖσθε δρακῶν, κεφαλαὶ δὲ αἰ ἦσαν
 50 τρεῖς ἀμφιστρεφεῖς ἄνθ' αἰχμητῆς ἐκπεφύλαται
 κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφάλου κύνεαι ὅτῳ τετραφαλῶν
 ἰσχυρῶν δεικνὺν δὲ λείψας καθ' ἑκάστην ἵππον
 εἰλετο δ' ἔτι μιν ὅτῳ δὲκα, κεκοριθμένῃ χαλκῷ,
 ἦσαν τῆς δὲ χαλκοῦ ἐπ' αὐτῇσι οὐρανὸς ὅτῳ
 λανκῆ' ἐπὶ δ' ἐνδοκίμοισιν Ἀθηναίῃ τε καὶ Ἡρῇ,
 60 τῷ μὲν βασιλῆϊ παλιχρῆσσι Νικητῇ

Ἡμιόλῳ μὲν ἔπειτα ὅμ' ἐπεστέλλειν ἐκαστος
 ἵππους ἐπ' ἀπὸ ἀσπίδος ἐρικυμέν' αὐτ' ἐπὶ ταφῇ.

¹ ἵρυσσιν ὁμοῖοις ἐμφανέσιν ἀνδράσιν ἡρώδεσι

² ἵρυσσιν ὁμοῖοις Zenodotus.

³ A blue enamel, or giant paste imitating lapis lazuli
 of the 21

⁴ This is one of the very few passages in which the poet
 seems not to seek to give a clear picture, but to be content

he gave him the breastplate to do pleasure to the king. Thereon were ten bands of dark cyanus,¹ and twelve of gold and twenty of tin and serpents of cyanus wound up toward the neck, three on either side, like rail bones that the son of Cronos hath set in the clouds, a portent for mortal men. And about his shoulders he flung his sword, wherein gamed studs of gold were the scarboard about it was of steel fitted with golden chains. And he took up his shield of various metal that sheltered a man on both sides, a fair shield and round about it were ten circles of bronze, and upon it twenty bosses of tin, gleaming white, and in the midst of them was one of dark cyanus. And thereon was set as a crown² the lioness, grim of aspect, glaring terrible and about her were terror and frost. From the shield was hung a band of steel and thereon wound a serpent of cyanus, that had three heads turned this way and that growing forth from one neck. And upon his head he set his helmet with two horns and with bosses four, with horsehair crest, and thereon did the plume nod from above. And he took two mighty spears tipped with bronze, keen they were, and far from him into heaven came the bronze and thereat Athene and Hera thundered doing honour to the king of Mycenae, rich in gold.

Then on his own charioteer each man laid command to hold in his horses well and order y there at

with the suggestion of something mysterious and swarming the mass of which are left to the imagination of the description of Athena's eyes and horns in v. 70. 44. His further suggestion of the mysterious "portent of war" which has borne to her hands was 45. Cf. also the note on v. 400.

αὐτοὶ δὲ πρυλῆες σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες
 ῥῶνεντ'· ἄσβεστος δὲ βοή γένητ' ἡώθε πρῶ. 50
 φθάν δὲ μέγ' ἱππῆων ἐπὶ ταφρῶ κοσμηθέντες,
 ἱππῆες δ' ὀλίγον μετεκίανον ἐν δὲ κυδαίμον
 ὤρσε κακὸν Ἥρωνιδης, κατὰ δ' ὕψοθεν ἦκεν ἑέρσας
 αἵματι μυδαλίας ἐξ αἰθέρος, οὔνεκ' ἔμελλε
 πολλὰς ἰφθιμοὺς κεφαλὰς Ἄϊδι προάφειν. 65
 Τρῶες δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐπὶ θρασυῖ πεδίοιο,
 Ἑκτορά τ' ἀμφὶ μέγαν καὶ ἀμύμονα Πουλυδά-
 μαντα
 Αἰνείαν θ', δε Τρωσὶ θεὸς ὧς τίετο δῆϊμψ,
 τρεῖς τ' Ἀιτηνορίδας, Πολυβὸν καὶ Ἀγχινορά διον
 ἡΐθεόν τ' Ἀκαμάντ', ἐπικέκλον ἀθανάτοισιν. 70
 Ἑκτωρ δ' ἐν πρωτοῖσι φέρ' ἀσπίδα παντοσ' εἴσθη.
 οἷος δ' ἐκ νεφέων ἀναφαίνεται οὐλῖος ἀστήρ
 παμφαίνων, τότε δ' αὖτις ἔδυν νέφεα σκιάοντα,
 ὥς ἔκτωρ ὅτε μὲν τε μετὰ πρωτοῖσι φάνασκεν,
 ἄλλοτε δ' ἐν πυματοῖσι κελευκὼν πᾶς δ' ἄρα χαλκῷ 75
 λαμφ' ὥς τε στεροπὴ πατρὸς Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο
 Οἱ δ', ὥς τ' ἀμνητῆρες ἐναντιοὶ ἀλλήλοισιν
 ὄγμον ἐλαυνώσων ἄνδρος μακαροῦ κατ' ἄρουραν
 πυρῶν ἢ κριθῶν τὰ δὲ δραγμάτα ταρφέα πιπτεῖ·
 ὥς Τρῶες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι βορόντες 79
 δρῶν, οὐδ' ἕτεροὶ μνῶντ' ὁλοοῖα φοβόιο
 ἴσας δ' ὕσμνῃ κεφαλὰς ἔχεν, οἱ δὲ λυκοὶ ὧς
 θυνον. Ἔρις δ' ἄρα χαῖρε πολύστονος εἰσορώσασα

¹ μέγ' Aristarchus: μέ

¹ The only possible way of reconciling μέγας and ὀλίγος is to follow the scholiast in taking the former of time and the latter of space.

² This strange phrase probably means no more than that
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the trench, but themselves on foot, arrayed in their armour, ranged swiftly forward, and a cry unquenchable rose up before the face of Ilion. Long¹ in advance of the charioteers were they arrayed at the trench, but after them a little space followed the charioteers. And among them the son of Cronos roused an evil din, and down from on high from out of heaven he sent dew drops dank with blood, for that he was about to send forth to Ilion many a valiant head.

And the Trojans over against them on the rising ground of the plain mustered about great Hector and peerless Polydamas and Achilles that was honoured of the gods of the Trojans even as a god, and the three sons of Antenor, Polybus and goodly Agenor and young Acamas, like to the immortals. And Hector amid the foremost bare his shield that was well balanced upon every side. Even as from amid the clouds there gleameth a baneful star, all glittering, and again it maketh behind the shadowy clouds, even so Hector would now appear amid the foremost and now amid the hindmost giving them commands, and all in bronze he flashed like the lightning of father Zeus that beareth the aegis.

And as reapers over against each other drive their swathes in a rich man's field of wheat or barley and the handfuls fall thick and fast, even so the Trojans and Achaeans leapt upon one another and made havoc, none would either side take thought of running flight, and equal brado had the battle,² and they waged like women. And Strife, that is fraught with many groanings, was glad as she looked

both the contending lines remained erect, neither going down before the other.

οἷη γὰρ ῥά θεῶν παρετύγχανε μαρναμένοισιν,
οἱ δ' ἄλλοι οὐ σφω παρῆσαν θεοί, ἀλλὰ ἱκῆλοι 75
οἷσιν ἐνὶ μεγάροισι καύηατο, ἤγε ἱκάστω
δωματα καλά τέτυκτο κατὰ πτεχάς Οὐλύμποιο.
πάντες δ' ἤτιονατο κελαινιφία Ἥροισινα,¹
οὔνεκ' ἄρα Ἰρμίσσῳ ἐβουλετο κιδός ὄρεσθαι
τῶν μὲν ἄρ' οὔκ ἀλγυίε πατήρ, ὃ δὲ νοσφί λιασθεῖς 80
τῶν ἄλλων ἀπανευθε καθέζετο κυδαί γαιῶν,
εἰσορούων Τρώων τε πολὺν καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
χαλκοῦ τε στεροπῆν, ἄλλυντας τ' ἄλλυμένους τε.

Ὑφρα μὲν ἦναι ἦε καὶ αἰετο ἱερὸν ἦμαρ,
τόφρα μάλ' ἀμφοτέρων βίβη' ἤπτετο, πίπτε δὲ λαός 85
ἦμιος δὲ βρυτομός περ ἄνῃρ ὠπλισσάτο δαίπνον
οὔρεος ἐν βροσσησιν, ἐπεὶ τ' ἐκορτεσσάτο χεῖρας
τάμνων δεινὸν ἄμακρον, ἄδος τέ μιν ἔκτετο θυμόν,
σιτοῦ τε γλυκεροῖο περὶ φρένας ἕμερος αἰρεῖ.
τῆμος σφῇ ἀρετῇ Δαναοὶ ῥέζαντο φιλαγγας, 90
κεκλωμένοι ἥταροι κατὰ στίχας ἐν δ' Ἀγα-
μέωνων

πρώτος ὄρουσ', ἔλα δ' ἀνδρὰ Βιήνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
αὐτόν, ἔπειτα δ' ἑταρίον Ἰλίου πλῆξιππον
ἢ τινι δ' ὕ' ἐξ ἵππων κατεπαλμένος ἀντίως ἔστη 95
τόν δ' ἵκυσ μεμαῶτα μετωπίον ὀφει δουρὶ
πύξ', οἷδε στεφανη δορυ οἱ σχεθε χαλκοβαρεία,
ἀλλὰ δι' αὐτῆς ἤϊθε καὶ ὄπτεον, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ
εἰδὼς ἅπας πεπαλακτο δαμασσοὶ δὲ μιν μεμαῶτα.
καὶ τοις μιν λιπὲν εἶθι ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
σπιδέσι παμφαυόντας, ἐπεὶ περιδύσε χιτῶνας² 100
αὐτὰρ ὃ βῆ ῥ' ἴσον τε καὶ Ἀντιφῶν ἐξαναρίζων,

¹ Lines 74-83 were rejected by Zanodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

² περιδύσε χιτῶνας, ἀντὶ τούτου ἀπέναντι.

thereon, for some of the gods she was with them
in their fighting whereas the other gods were not
among them but stood in places in their own home,
where for each one a fair portion was heaped and
the lots of Olympus. And she was blaming the
son of Cronos, and of the dark clouds first at he
would he give glory to the Trojans. If worst of
them the father would not but send from the
others he set apart dwelling in his glory looking
upon the city of the Trojans, and the ships of the
Achaeans on the beaching of the braves and on the
slayers and the slain.

Now as long as I was born and the sacred day
was passing on long the measures of either side struck
home and it was kept falling but at the hour when
a woman's month really has come, is the greater of a
mistake, when her arms are grown tired with fighting
for a time and weariness enough with her soul and
deeds of sword find cometh her heart, even then
the Trojans by their various braves the hostilities,
coming to their fellows through the lines. And
among them Agamemnon rushed forth the first and
now a warrior though they heard of the best himself
and after him his comrade Idomeneus driver of horses
threw very much down from his chariot and stood
and fended him but even as he rushed straight upon
him the king smote him on the forehead with his
sharp spear and was the spear stayed by his bone,
heavy with bronze but passed through it and leaving
the bone and as his brain was splattered about
within so stayed he him in his fury. There then
did Agamemnon a ring of men were there gleaning
with their naked breasts when he had stripped off
their tunics, and went on to my Ison and Amphion.

ὤϊε δὴν Πριάμοιο, νόθον καὶ γνήσιον, ἄμφω
 εἷν ἐνὶ διφρῶ ἔοντας· ὁ μὲν νοθος ἡνιώχευεν,
 Ἄντιφος αὖ παρεβασκε περικλυτός αἶ ποτ'
 Ἀχιλλεύς

Ἴδης ἐν κτημοῖσι διδῆ μόσχοισι λύγοισι, 105
 πομαίνοντ' ἐπ' ὀεσσι λαβῶν, καὶ ἔλυσεν ἀποίνων.
 δὴ τότε γ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο κατὰ στήθος βαλε δουρί,
 Ἄντιφον αὖ παρὰ οὗτος ἔλασε ξίφει, ἐκ δ' ἔβαλ'
 ἵππων.

σπερχόμενος δ' ἀπὸ τοῖν ἐσὺλα τεύχεα καλά, 110
 γιγνυσκῶν καὶ γάρ σφε πάρος παρὰ νηυσὶ θοῆσιν
 εἶδεν, ὅτ' ἔξ Ἴδης ἀγαγεν πόδας ὤκυς Ἀχιλλεύς.
 ὡς δὲ λέων ἐλαφοιο ταχείης νήπια τέκνα
 ῥηιδίως συνίαζε, λαβῶν κρατεροῖσιν ὁδοῦσιν,
 ἔλθων εἰς εὐνὴν, ἀπαλὸν τέ σφ' ἦτορ ἀπηύρα· 115
 ἡ δ' εἰ πέρ τε τύχησι μάλα σχεδόν, οὐ δυναταὶ σφί
 χραισμεῖν αὐτὴν γὰρ μιν ὑπὸ τρόμος αἰνὸς ἰκάνει·
 καρπαλιμῶς δ' ἦξε διὰ δρυμὰ πυκνὰ καὶ ὕλην
 σπενδουσ' ἰδρώουσα κραταιοῦ θηρός ὑφ' ὀρμῆς·
 ὡς ἄρα τοῖς οὐ τις δύνατο χραισμήσαι δλεθρον 120
 Τρώων, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑπ' Ἀργείοισι φεβοντο.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ Πεισανδρόν τε καὶ Ἴππολοχον μενε-
 χάρμην,

νείας Ἀντιμάχοιο θαΐφρονος,¹ ὅς ῥα μάλιστα
 χρυσὸν Ἀλεξάνδροιο δεδεγμένος, ἀγλαὰ δῶρα,
 οὐκ εἶασχ' Ἑλένην δόμεναι ξανθῷ Μενελαῷ, 125
 τοῦ περ δὴ δύο παῖδε λαβε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἐπ' ἐνὶ διφρῶ ἔοντας, ὁμοῦ δ' ἔχον ὠκείας ἵππους·

¹ Θαΐφρωνες ἢ κατέφρονες Zenodotus (cf. 138).

two sons of Priam, one a bastard and one born in wedlock, the twins being in one car, the bastard held the reins, but glorious Antiphon stood by the side of Hector. These twins had Achilles on a time bound with fresh withes, and the spurs of Iola, taking them as they were herding their sheep, and had set them free for a ransom. But now the son of Atreus, while urging Agamemnon, struck Iola on the breast above the right eye with a cast of his spear, and Antiphon he smote hard by the ear with his sword and cast him from the chariot. Then he made haste to step from the twin, their groans baffling-gear knowing them for well, for he had seen them before by the swift aspect when Achilles, fleet of foot brought them from Iola. And as a lion easily crusheth the hind parts of a swift hind, when he hath seized them with his strong teeth, and hath come to the rear and laid him on them, thus tender Hector, and the mother thought she chance to be very near cannot succour them, for on herself too cometh dread trembling, and so fly she darts through the thorn brush and the woodland, hasting and sweating before the onset of the mighty host, even so was no one of the Ilians able to ward off destruction from these twins, but themselves were driven to flight before the Argives.

Then took he Proctor and Hippobolus staunch in fight. These were they of whom heard Antimachus, who above all others in hope to receive gifts from Alexander, greatly grieved would not suffer that Hector be given back to fair-haired Menelaus. His two sons and Agamemnon took, the twins being in one car, and together were they seeking to drive the swift horses, for the shining reins had

ἐκ γὰρ σφείας χειρῶν φύγον ἦμα σιγαλόοντα,
 τῷ δὲ κυκλήθησιν ὁ δ' ἐναντίον ὤρτο λίσσῃ ὡς
 Ἄτρεΐδης τῷ δ' αὖτ' ἐκ δίφρου γυναιξέσθην 120
 "ζυγρεῖ, Ἄτρεος υἱέ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δεξαιέσθωκα·
 πάλλα δ' ἐν Ἀντιμαχίῳ δομοῖς¹ κτεμῆλια κτεῖται,
 χαλκὸς τε χρυσοὶ τε παλυνκμητὸς τε σιδήρεος,
 τῶν κέν τοι χαρίζαιτο πατήρ ἄπερνευσ' ἄποινα,
 εἰ κῆν ζῶντις πεπυθούτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν" 125
 ὣς τῷ γε κλαίοντι προσαιδότην βασιλῆα
 μελιχίῳ ἐπέσσω ἀμειψάμενος δ' ἄπ' ἀκουσάν
 "εἰ μὲν δὴ Ἀντιμαχίῳ διΐφρονος² υἱέες ἴσταν,
 δευτέρ' ἐνὶ Τρωίῃ ἀγορῇ Μενέλαον ἔκωπεν,
 ἀγγελίην ἔλθοντα σὺν ἀντιθέῃ³ Ὀδυσῆϊ, 130
 αἶδι κατακτείνωαι μὴδ' ἐξέμεν ἄψ εἰς Ἀχαιοῖς,
 τὴν μὲν δὴ τοῦ πατρὸς αἰκεία τισάτω λυγρῇ
 Ἥ, καὶ Πεισενόρου μὲν ἄψ' ἵππων ὥς χαμᾶζε
 δουρὶ βάλλων πρὸς στήθος ὁ δ' ἵππιος οὔδει
 ἐρείσθη⁴
 Ἴππολοχὸς δ' ἀπόρουσε, τὸν εὖ χαμαὶ ἐξεναιξε, 135
 χεῖρας ἀπο ξίφει τμήξας ἀπὸ τ' αἰχρὰ κοφάς,
 αἶμον δ' ὡς ἴσπειε κυλινδισθαι δι' ὀμφίου
 τοὺς μὲν ἴασ' ὁ δ' ὀδὲ πλείσται κλονέσσαντο φάλαγ-
 γες,
 τῇ δ' ἀόρουσ', ἅμα δ' ἄλλοι ἐνυκτῆμίδες Ἀχαιοί,
 πείσῃ μὲν πείζουσιν ὀλίγον φεύγοντας ἀναγῆ, 140
 ἵππῃσι δ' ἵππησας, ὑπὸ δὲ σφίσσῃ ὤρτο κοπή
 ἐκ πεδίου, τὴν ὤρσαν ἐριγδούποι ποδες ἵππων,
 χαλκῷ δημόωντες ἄταρ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 αἶν' ἀποκτείνων ἄπερ⁵ Ἀργεῖοισι κλέων.

¹ ἴσταν; παρὰ Zenodotum.

² διΐφρονος; αἰετόφρονος Zenodotus cf 125).

³ ἀντιθέῃ; ὀδὲν ἵππων Aristarchus, cf. καὶ 137).

slipped from their hands, and the two horses were running wild, but he rushed against them like a lion. the son of Atreus, and the twain made entreaty to him from the car. "Take us alive, thou son of Atreus, and accept a worthy ransom, treasures full many be stored in the palace of Antimachus, bronze and gold and iron wrought with toil, thereof would our father grant thee ransom past counting, should he hear that we are alive at the ships of the Achæans."

So with weeping the twain spake unto the king with gentle words, but all ungentle was the voice they heard. "If ye are verily the sons of wise-hearted Antimachus, who on a time in the gathering of the Trojans when Menelaus had come on an embassy with gold as Odysseus, bade slay him then and there, neither suffer him to return to the Achæans now of a surerty shall ye pay the price of your father's foul outrage."

He spake, and thrust Peisander from his chariot to the ground, smiting him with his spear upon the breast and backward was he hurled upon the earth. But Hippoichus leapt down, and him he slew upon the ground and shearing off his arms with the sword, and straining off his head, sent him rolling, like a round stone, amid the throng. These then he let be, but where chiefly the battalions were being driven in rout, there leapt he in, and with him other well-greaved Achæans. Footmen were ever slaying footmen as they fled pellucid, and horsemen horsemen and from beneath them uprose from the plain the dust which the thundering hooves of horses stirred up—and they wrought havoc with the bronze. And lord Agamemnon, ever slaying, followed after,

αἶς δ' ὅτε πῦρ αἰὲν ἔλκεν ἐν ἀλ' ἔλκεν ἱμπετη ὤλη, 155
 παντὴ τ' αὐλεφρον ἄνθρωπος φέρει, αἳ δὲ τε θύματα
 παρρηϊοὺς κίπποισιν ἐτεινόμενοι πυρὸς ὀρμή
 αἶς ἀπ' ὑπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ ἡγαμέμνων πιντε παρῆνα
 Τρῶων φειγόντων, πολλοὶ δ' ἐραιοχέρες ἵπποι
 κτεν' ὄρεα προταλίων ἀνα πτολίμῳ γεφυρας, 160
 ἥρωας πυθέοντες αἰμῶνας αἳ δ' ὅτε γαίῃ
 κεῖντο, γυμνοῖσιν πολὺ φιλότεροι ἢ ἀλιχούσιν
 ἔλτορε δ' ἐκ βελών ἵππων Ζεὺς ἐκ τε κοῖτης
 ἐκ τ' αὐδροκτασίης ἐκ θ' αἵματος ἐκ τε πυθόμῳ
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἔπειτο σφειδανὸν Δαρδανίην κελευσέν 165
 αἳ δὲ παρ' Ἴλοι στήμα παλαιῶν Δαρδανίδας
 μέσσοι καὶ πεδίον παρ' ἔρποντος ἐσσεύοντο
 μύθοις πολλοῖς ὃ δὲ πεκλήνως ἔπεν' αἶσι
 Ἀτρεΐδης λίγρην δὲ παλασσομένην χεῖρας ὀφθαλμοῖς
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Σάκας τε πύλιν καὶ φῆνον ἴαοντο, 170
 ἐπ' ἄρα δὴ ἴσταντο καὶ ἀλλ' ἰοὺς ἀνεμῶνον
 αἳ δ' ὅτε καὶ μέσσοι πεδίων φειδόντο βύες αἶς,
 αἶς τε λείων ἐφ' ἵπποις μάλας ἐν πεπτοῖς ἀμολῆν
 πασαι τῇ δὲ τ' ἰὴ ἀναφαικτεται αἶψις ἀλεῖρης
 τῆς δ' ἐξ αἰχρῶν ἔλκε λείων κρατερήσιν ὀόουσι 175
 κρυπτοῖς, ἔπειτα δὲ θ' αἶμα καὶ ἔγκυα πάντα
 λαφύσσει
 αἶς τινὲς Ἀτρεΐδης ἔφειπε κρινὴν ἡγαμέμνων,
 αἶν' ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν σπυριστατοῖν αἳ δ' ἐφ' ἵπποις
 πολλοὶ δὲ πρῆντις τε καὶ ὕπτιοις ἐσσεύοντο ἵππων
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ ὑπὸ χερσὶ περιπρὸ γυρ' ἐγγυεῖ θύειν 180
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ταχ' ἑμμελὲς ὑπὸ πτολίῳ αἶψα τε
 τεύχος

1 Lines 175 f were omitted by Zenodotus and Aristarchus. Line 180 was retained by Aristarchus.

calling to the Argives. And as when consuming fire falls upon thick woodland and the whirling wind beareth it everywhither and the thick smoke uttereth as they are assailed by the onrush of the fire, even so beneath Agamemnon son of Atreus fell the heads of the Trojans as they fled, and many horses with high-arched necks rattled empty cars among the traces of battle, lacking their peerless charioteers, who were lying upon the ground dearer far to the vultures than to their wives.

But Hector did Zeus draw forth from the missiles and the dust, from the man-slaying and the blood and the din, but the son of Atreus hurried after, calling fiercely to the Danaans. And past the tomb of ancient Iphidamas son of Iphedamus over the brink of the plain, past the wild fig tree they sped striving to win to the city and ever did the son of Atreus follow shouting and with gore were his ivy-leaved hands bespattered. But when they were come to the Dracan gates and the oak tree, there then the two hosts halted and awaited each the other. Howbeit some were still being driven in rout over the midst of the plain as one that a bonk hath scattered, coming upon them in the dead of night. As hath he scattered but to one appeareth sheer destruction, her neck he seiseth first in his strong teeth and breaketh it and thereafter devoureth the hand and all the inward parts even in the manner did lord Agamemnon, son of Atreus follow hard upon the Trojans, ever slaying the hindmost, and they were driven in rout. And many fell from these chariots upon their faces or upon their backs beneath the hands of Atreus son, for around and before him he raged with his spear. But when he was now about

ἵεσθαι, τότε δὴ ῥά πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε
 Ἴδης ἐν κορυφῇσι καθίζετο πιότησσης,
 οὐρανοθεν καταβας ἔχε δ' ἀστεροπτὴν μετὰ χειρὶν
 Ἴριω δ' ὄτρυνε χρυσοπτερον ἀγγελεύουσαν 185
 "βάσκει' ἴθι, Ἴρι ταχεῖα, τὸν Ἑκτορι μῦθον ἐνίσπε
 ὄφρ' ἂν μὲν κεν ὄρῃ Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 θινοντ' ἐν προμάχοισιν, ἐναιρόντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
 τοφρ' ἀναχαρείτω, τὸν δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνώχθω
 μαρνασθαι δῆϊοσι κατὰ κρατερὴν ὕσμινην. 190
 εὐτάρ ἐπεὶ κ' ἦ δουρὶ τυπείῃς ἢ βλημένος ἰῶ
 εἰς ἵππους ἄλεται, τότε αἰ κράτος ἐγγυαλίξει
 κτείνειν, εἰς δ' κε νῆας ἐυσσελμονε ἀφικηται
 διη γ' ἡέλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἔλθῃ."

"Ὡς ἔφατ'", οὐδ' ἀπὶθῆσε ποδηνεμος ὦκεα Ἴρις, 195
 βῆ θε κατ' Ἰδαίῳ ὄρεϊ ἐς Ἴλιον ἱερὴν
 εἶρ' υἱὸν Πριάμοιο δαΐφρονος, Ἑκτορα δῖον,
 ἵστασθ' ἐν θ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι κολλητῶϊσιν·
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη ποδας ὦκεα Ἴρις·
 "Ἑκτορ, υἱέ Πριάμοιο, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντε, 200
 Ζεὺς με πατήρ προΐηκε τεῖν ταδε μυθησασθαι
 ὄφρ' ἂν μὲν κεν ὄρῃ Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 θινοντ' ἐν προμάχοισιν, ἐναιρόντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
 τοφρ' ὑπόεικε μάχης, τὸν δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνώχθω
 μαρνασθαι δῆϊοσι κατὰ κρατερὴν ὕσμινην. 205
 εὐτάρ ἐπεὶ κ' ἦ δουρὶ τυπείῃς ἢ βλημένος ἰῶ
 εἰς ἵππους ἄλεται, τότε τοι κράτος ἐγγυαλίξει
 κτείνειν, εἰς δ' κε νῆας ἐυσσελμονε ἀφικηται
 διη γ' ἡέλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἔλθῃ."

to come beneath the city and the steep wall, then, verily, the father of men and gods came down from heaven, and ate him down on the peaks of many fountained Ida, and in his hands he lent the thunder-bolt. And he sent forth golden winged Iris to bear his message. 'Up go, swift Iris, and declare this word unto Hector. So long as he shall see Agamemnon shepherd of the host, raging amid the foremost fighters, laying waste the ranks of men, so long let him hold back and let the rest of the host fight with the foe in the fierce conflict. But when, either wounded by a spear thrust or smitten by an arrow, Agamemnon shall leap upon his chariot, then will I vouchsafe strength to Hector to slay and slay until he come to the well benched ships, and the sun sets and sacred darkness cometh on.

So spake he, and wing footed swift Iris failed not to hearken, but went down from the hills of Ida to sacred Ilios. She found the son of wise-hearted Priam, gaily Hector, standing in his jurted car, and swift footed Iris drew nigh him and spake unto him, saying. 'Hector son of Priam, peer of Zeus in counsel, Zeus the father hath sent me forth to declare to thee this message. So long as thou shalt see Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, raging amid the foremost fighters, laying waste the ranks of men, so long do thou give place from battle, but bid the rest of the host fight with the foe in the fierce conflict. But when either wounded by a spear thrust or smitten with an arrow Agamemnon shall leap upon his chariot, then will Zeus vouchsafe strength to thee to slay and slay until thou come to the well benched ships, and the sun sets and sacred darkness cometh on.

Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὡς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις, 210
 Ἐκτωρ δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμάζε,
 πᾶλλων δ' ὄξεε δοῦρε κατὰ στρατὸν ᾤχετο παντῆ,
 ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνῆν
 οἱ δ' ἐλελιχθήσαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἕσταν Ἀχαιῶν,
 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας. 215
 ἀρτύνθη δὲ μάχῃ, στάν δ' ἀντίοι· ἐν δ' Ἀγα-
 μένων

πρῶτος ὄρουσ', ἔθελεν δὲ πολὺ προμάχεσθαι
 ἀπάντων

Ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, Ὀλύμπια δώματ'
 ἔχουσαι,

ὅς τις δὴ πρῶτος Ἀγαμέμνωνος ἀντίον ἦλθεν
 ἢ αὐτῶν Τρώων ἢ ἐκλειτῶν ἐπικουρῶν. 220

Ἰφιδάμας Ἀντηνορίδης, ἥς τε μέγας τε,
 ὃς τράφη ἐν Θρήκῃ ἐριβωλακι, μητέρι μῆλων·
 Κισσεὺς τὸν γ' ἔθραψε δόμοις ἐνι τυτθὸν ἔοντα
 μητροπάτωρ, ὃς τιεκτε Θεσπῶν καλλιπάρηον.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' ἦβης ἐρικυδέος ἵκετο μετρον, 225
 αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ' ὃ γὰρ θυγατέρα ἦν
 γήμας δ' ἐκ θαλαμοῖο μετὰ κλέος ἵκετ' Ἀχαιῶν
 σὺν δυοκαίδεκα νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, αἷ οἱ ἔποντο.
 τὰς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐν Περκίῳ ἤλυπε νῆας ἔξωας,

αὐτὰρ ὁ πεζὸς ἐὼν ἐς Ἴλιον εἰληλουθεῖ· 230

ὃς ῥα τότε Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνωνος ἀντίον ἦλθεν
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
 Ἀτρεΐδης μὲν ἁμαρτε, παρὰ δὲ οἱ ἐτράπετ' ἔγχος,
 Ἰφιδάμας δὲ κατὰ ζώνην θώρηκος ἐνερθε
 νύξ', ἐπὶ δ' αὐτὸς ἔρεισε, βαρεῖν χειρὶ πιθήσας· 235

¹ μῆλων: θηρίων Zenodotus.

When she had thus spoken swift footed Iris departed, and Hector leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host, urging them to fight, and roused the dread din of battle. So they raised, and took their stand with their faces toward the Achaeans, and the Argives over against them made strong their battalions. And the battle was set in array, and they stood over against each other, and among them Agamemnon rushed forth the first, and was minded to fight far in advance of all.

Tell me now, ye Muses, that have dwellings on Olympus, who it was that first came to face Agamemnon, either of the Trojans themselves or of their famed sons. It was Iphidamas, son of Antenor, a valiant man and tall, that was nurtured in deep-soiled Thrace, mother of flocks, and Cisseus reared him in his house while he was yet but a little child, even his mother's father, that begat fair-cheeked Theano. But when he came to the measure of glorious youth he sought to keep him there, and offered him his own daughter, howbeit, a bridegroom newly wed, forth from his bridal chamber he went after the rumour of the coming of the Achaeans, with twelve bearded ships that followed him. Now these he had left at Perote, the shapely ships, but himself had come by land to Ilion, he it was that now came to face Agamemnon, son of Atreus. And when they were come near as they advanced one against the other the son of Atreus missed, and his spear was turned aside, but Iphidamas stabbed him on the girdle beneath the corslet, and put his weight into the thrust, trusting in his heavy hand.

εἴτ' ἔπειτα ζώσθ' ἔρα παρακλόν, ἀλλὰ παλὺ πρὶς
 ἄρ' ἔραυ' ἀπὸ μὲν μύθοιο ὡς ἐτραπὲν¹ αἰχμῇ
 καὶ τὸ γὰρ χεῖρ λαβὼν εὖρον κρημνὸν Ἀναμεινωτῶν
 εἴα' ἐπὶ αἰ μεμῶντι ὡς τε λίσσεται δ' ἄρα χερσὶ
 σπασσάτω τοῦ δ' εὖρα πλῆξ' αἰχμῆναι λίστε δὲ γυνῆ 200
 ὡς δ' ἔμεν εἶδε πρὸς κρημνισσάτω χαλκῶν ἵππων
 οὐκ ἔρα, ἀπὸ μύθοιο ἀλόντι, ἀσπασσάτω ἄρ' ἔρα,
 ποικιλῶν, ἦν οὐ τι χερσὶν ἴδε, παλὺ δ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'
 πρὸς ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'
 εἴλας ἔραυ' καὶ δὲ, τε αἰ ἀσπασσάτω ποικιλῶν. 205
 δὲ τότε γ' Ἀναμεινωτῶν Ἀναμεινωτῶν ἔραυ' ἔραυ'.
 βῆ δὲ φέρων αὖ ὁμιλον Ἀχαιοὺς τεῖχε παλὺ
 Τὸν δ' οὐκ οἶδ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'
 ποικιλῶν Ἀναμεινωτῶν, κρατερῶν γὰρ δ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'
 ὁφθαλμοὺς ἐκάλυψε πασιγυγῶν ποικιλῶν 210
 ἐπὶ δ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'
 εἴλας δὲ μὴ κατὰ χερσὶν μεστὴ ἀνέκαυ' ἔραυ',
 ἀνέκαυ' δὲ δὲ κατὰ χερσὶν μεστὴ ἀνέκαυ' ἔραυ'
 ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'
 αἰλ' ὁ δ' ὡς ἀνέκαυ' μαχρῆς τοῦ πταλῶν, 215
 αἰλ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'
 ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'
 εἴλας πρὸς μεμῶντι καὶ πρὸς πάντας ἀσπασσάτω
 τοῦ δ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ὁμιλον ἔραυ' ἀσπασσάτω ὁφθαλμοὺς
 οὐκ ἔραυ' ξυστῶ χαλκῶν, λίστε δὲ γυνῆ 220
 τοῦ δ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ' ἔραυ'

¹ The story of death birds was as it were with hands of doves of Argos, etc. = 'as if doves were hands.'

² The grain of the wind was thought to be toughened by the beating of the wind of sea and air, etc. = 'the grain of grain storm-strengthened on a windy sea' (Lanf).

howbeit he pierced not the flashing girdle, for long ere that the spear-point struck the silver, and was bent like lead. Then wide-ruling Agamemnon seized the spear in his hand and drew it toward him furiously like a lion, and pulled it from the hand of Iphidamas, and smote him on the neck with his sword and loosed his limbs. So there he fell, and a rept a steep of bronze! unhappy youth far from his wedded wife, bearing aid to his town!—far from the bride of whom he had known no joy, yet much had he given for her; first he gave an hundred kine, and thereafter promised a thousand goats and sheep together, which were herded for him in flocks past counting. Then did Agamemnon, son of Atreus, strip him, and went through the throng of the Argians bearing his goodly armour.

But when Cloon, pre-eminent among warriors, eldest son of Antenor, marked him, strong grief enfolded his eyes for his brother's fall, and he took his stand on one side with his spear unseen of goodly Agamemnon, and stabbed him full upon the arm below the elbow, and clean through went the point of the shining spear. Thereat shuddered Agamemnon, king of men, yet even so he ceased not from battle and war, but, wind-nurtured! spear in hand kept upon Cloon. Now he was eagerly drawing by the foot Iphidamas, his own brother, begotten of the one father, and was calling upon all the bravest, but even as he dragged him through the throng Agamemnon smote him with a thrust of his bronze-tined spear beneath his banded shield, and loosed his limbs, and he drew near and struck off his head over Iphidamas. There then the sons of

ἔκθ' Ἀντήνορος υἱὲς ὑπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ βασιλῇ
πότμον ἀναπλησαντες ἔδυν δομον Ἄϊδος εἴσω.

Αὐτὰρ δ' τῶν ἄλλων ἐπεπωλείτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν
ἔγχετ' ἑὸν ἄορί τε μεγάλοισι τε χερμαδιουσιν, 265
ὄφρα οἱ αἷμ' ἔτι θερμὸν ἀνήμεν ἐξ ὠτειλῆς
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τὸ μὲν ἔλκος ἑτέρσεντο, παυσάτο δ'
αἷμα,

ὄφειται δ' ὀδύναι δύνον μένος Ἀτρεΐδου.
ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ὠδινουσιν ἔχῃ βέλους ὀφρὺ γυναῖκα,
δρομύ, τό τε προΐεισι μογοστόκοι Ἑλειθιαί, 270
Ἥρης θυγατέρες πικρὰς ὠδῖνας ἔχουσαι,
ὥς οἶτ' ὀδύναι δύναν μένος Ἀτρεΐδου.
ἐς διφρον δ' ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἥνιοχῳ ἐπέτελλε
νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ἐλαινέμεν ἥχθετο γὰρ κῆρ
ἦυσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖσι γεγωνώς 275
"ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργεῖων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
ὕμεις μὲν νῦν νηυσὶν ἀμύνετε ποντοπόροισι
φίλοισι ἀργαλεῖν, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐμὲ μητίετα Ζεὺς
εἴασε Τρῶεσσι πανημέριον πολεμίζειν"

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', ἥνιοχος δ' ἵμασεν καλλίτριχας ἵππους 280
νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς· τῶν δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην.
ἀφρεον δὲ στηθεα, ραίνοντο δὲ νέρθε κοιη,
τειρόμενον βασιλῆα μάχης ἀπάνευθε φέροντες.

"Ἐκτωρ δ' ὥς ἐπύθησ' Ἀγαμέμνονα νόσφι κίοντα,
Τρῳσὶ τε καὶ Λυκίοισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν αὖσας 285
"Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δαρδανὸι ἀγχιμαχῆταί,
ἄνερες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνησασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
οἷχεν' ἀνὴρ ὤριστος, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ' εὖχος ἔδωκε
800

Antenor beneath the hands of the king, the son of Atreus, fulfilled the measure of their fate, and went down to the house of Hades.

But Agamemnon ranged along the ranks of the other warriors with spear and sword and great stones, so long as the blood welled yet warm from his wound. But when the wound waxed dry, and the blood ceased to flow, then sharp pains came upon the mighty son of Atreus. And even as when the sharp dart striketh a woman in travail, the piercing dart that the Euthyiae, the goddesses of childbirth, send—even the daughters of Hera that have in their keeping bitter pangs; even so sharp pains came upon the mighty son of Atreus. Then he leapt upon his chariot and bade his charioteer drive to the hollow ships, for he was sore pained at heart. And he uttered a piercing shout, and called to the Dardanians: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, do ye now ward from the seafaring ships the grievous din of battle, for Zeus the counselor suffereth me not to war the whole day through against the Trojans."

So spake he, and the charioteer lashed the fair-maned horses towards the hollow ships, and nothing loath the pair sped onward. With foam were their breasts flocked, and with dust their bellies stained beneath them as they bore the wounded king forth from the battle.

But when Hector saw Agamemnon departing, to Trojans and Lycians he called with a loud shout: "Ye Trojans and Lycians and Dardanians that fight in close combat, be men, my friends, and bethink you of furious valour. Gone is the best of the men, and to me hath Zeus, son of Cronos,

Ζεὺς Κρονίδης· ἄλλ' ἔθις ἐλαύνετε μῶνυχας ἵππους
ἐφθίμασιν Δαναῶν, ἣν' ὑπέρτερον εὖχος ἄρησθε" 290

"Ὡς εἰπων ὄτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου
ὥς δ' ὅτε παύ τις θηρητὴρ κύνες ἀργιοδοντας
σεύη ἐπ' ἀγροτέρῳ σὺ καπρίῳ ἢ ἄλιοντι,
ὥς ἐπ' Ἀχαιοῖσιν σὺν Τρῶας μεγαθύμους
Ἔκτωρ Πριαμίδης, βροταλοῖγ' ἴσος Ἀρῇ 305
αὐτὸς δ' ἐν πρῶτοις μέγα φρονέων ἐβεβήκει,
ὅς δ' ἔπεισ' ὑσμίνῃ ὑπεραῖ ἴσος ἄλληλ',
ἢ τε καθαλλομένη ἰοειδέα πόντον ὀρνευε

"Ἐνθα τῖνα πρῶτον, τῖνα δ' ὕστατον ἐξενέριξεν
Ἔκτωρ Πριαμίδης, ὅτε αἱ Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκεν, 300
Ἄσασιν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ Αὐτόνοον καὶ Ὀπίτην,
καὶ Δολοπα Κλυτίδην καὶ Ὀφέλτιον ἢ δ' Ἀγέλαον,
Αἴσυμένον τ' Ἴλρον τε καὶ Ἰππόνοον μενεχάρμην
τούς ἄρ' ὃ γ' ἡγεμόνας Δαναῶν ἔλεν, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
πλεθύν, ὥς ὅποτε κίφρα Ζεφυρος στυφελίξῃ 305
ἀργιστᾶο Νότοιο, βαθεῖη λαίλαπι τύπτων·
πολλοὶ δὲ τροφὴ κύμα κυλινδεται, ὑφ' ὅσῃ δ' ἄχνη
σκιδαται ἐξ ἀνέμοιο παλυπλάγκτοιο ἰωῆς·
ὥς ἄρα πυκνὰ καρπαβ' ὑφ' Ἐκτορι δαμνατο λαῶν

"Ἐνθα κε λοιγὸς ἦν καὶ ἀμήχανα ἔργα γένοντο, 310
καὶ κῦ κεν ἐν νῆσσι πέσον φευγοντες Ἀχαιοί,
εἰ μὴ Τυδεΐδῃ Διομήδεϊ κεκλετ' Ὀδυσσεύς·
"Τυδεΐδῃ, τί παθόντε λελάσμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς;
ἄλλ' ἄγε δαῦρο, πέπον, παρ' ἐμ' ἵσταο δὴ γὰρ ἔλεγχος
ἴσεται εἰ κεν νῆας ἔλῃ κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ." 315

granted great glory. Nay, drive your single-hooved horses straight towards the valiant Danaans, that ye may win the glory of victory."

So saying he aroused the strength and spirit of every man. And even as when a huntsman sets his white-toothed bounds upon a wild boar or a lion, so upon the Achaeans did Hector, son of Priam, peer of Ares, the bane of mortals, set the great-souled Trojans. Himself with high heart he strode among the foremost, and fell upon the conflict like a bustling tempest, that leapeth down and lasheth to fury the violet-hued deep.

Who then was first to be slain, and who last by Hector, Priam's son, when Zeus vouchsafed him glory? Asseus first, and Antinous, and Opites and Dolops, son of Clytus, and Opheltius, and Agelaus and Acymonius, and Orus, and Hipponous, staunch in fight. These leaders of the Danaans he slew and thereafter fell upon the multitude, and even as when the West Wind driveth the clouds of the white South Wind, smiting them with a violent squall, and many a swoven wave rolleth onward, and on high the spray is scattered beneath the blast of the wandering wind, even so many heads of the host were laid low by Hector.

Then had ruin come, and deeds beyond remedy been wrought, and now would the Achaeans in flight have flung themselves upon their ships, had not Odysseus called to Diomedes, son of Tydus. "Tydeus son, what has come over us that we have forgotten our furious valour? Nay, come thou hither, good friend, and take thy stand by my side, for verily shame will it be if Hector of the flashing helm shall take the ships."

Τον δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·

"ἦ τοι φῶν μένω καὶ τλήσομαι ἀλλὰ μιννθα
ἡμῶν ἴσεται ἦδος, ἐπεὶ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
Τρῶσιν δὴ βόλεται δύναι κρατος ἥε περ ἡμῖν·"

"Ἢ, καὶ θυμβραῖον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὥς χαμάζε, 320
δοῦρι βάλων κατὰ μαῖζον ἀριστερόν· αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεύς

ἀντίθεον θεράποντα Μελίπποτα τοῖς ἀνακτος
τοὺς μὲν ἐπεὶ εἶασαν, ἐπεὶ πόλεμον ἀπέπαυσαν·
τῷ δ' ἄν' ὄμιλον ἰόντι κυδοίμεον, ὥς δτε κάπρω
ἐν πυρὶ θηριεῦται· μέγα φρονέοντε πεισῆτον 325
ὥς ὄλεον Τρῶας παλιν ὀρέσσω· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
ἀσπασίως φεύγοντες ἀνέπνεον· Ἐκτορα δ' οἶον

"ἔλθ' ἔλπην διφρὸν τε καὶ ἀνερὶ δῆμοι ἀρίστῳ,
νῆε δ' ἴω Νηροπού· Ἰφρακωσίου, ὅς περ πάντων
ῥέει μαντοσύνας, οὐδέ οὔτε παῖδας ἔασκε 330
στελεγειν ἐπὶ πόλεμον φθισήνορα· τῷ δέ οἱ οὔτε
πειθισθὴν κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλατος θανάτοιο·
τοὺς μὲν Τυδεΐδης δοῦρι λείπεται Διομήδης
θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαδὼν κλυτὰ τευχέ' ἀπηύρα·
Ἰπποδάμου δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ Ἰππειροχὸν ἐξαναρίζει 335

"Ἐνθα σφῶν κατὰ ἴσα μάχην ἐταύσσε Κρονίων
ἐξ Ἴδης καθύρων τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλους ἐναρίζον,
ἦ τοι Τυδεὺς υἱὸς Ἀγαστροφὸς αὐτάσσε δοῦρι
Παιονίδην ἥρωα κατ' ἰσχίον· οὐδέ οἱ ἵπποι
ἐγγυς ἴσαν προφυγεῖν, αἶσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ 340
τοὺς μὲν γὰρ θεράπων ἀπακνεύθ' ἔχεν, αὐτὰρ ὁ κείζος
θυμῷ διαπρομάχων, ἥος φίλων ὤλεσε θυμόν·

Then in answer to him spake mighty Diomedes :
 " Of a surety will I at de and endure, howbeit but
 for scant space shall be our profit, for Zeus, the
 cloud gatherer plainly willeth to give victory to the
 Trojans rather than to us.

He spake, and thrust Thymbræus from his
 chariot to the ground, smiting him with his spear
 on the left breast, and Odysseus smote Menon, the
 godlike square of that prince. These then they let
 be, when they had made them cease from war ;
 but the twain ranged throughout the throng, making
 havoc of it, as when two boars with high hearts fall
 upon hurting hounds, even so they turned again
 upon the Trojans and slew them, and the Achæans
 gave no respite in their flight before goodly Hector.

Then took they a chariot and two men, the best
 of their people, sons twain of Merops of Perote,
 that was above all men skilled in prophesying, and
 would not suffer his sons to go into war, the bane
 of men, but the twain would in no wise hearken to
 him, for the fates of black death were leading them
 on. These did the son of Ixion, Iphomedes, famed
 for his spear, rob of spirit and of life, and took from
 them their goodly battle gear. And Odysseus slew
 Hippodamius and Hypevalus.

Then the son of Cronus stretched evenly for them
 the line of battle, as he looked down from Ida, and
 they kept slaying one another. Ixion's son
 wounded the warrior Agastropus, son of Paron, on
 the hip with a thrust of his spear, nor were his
 horses near at hand for him to flee, but he was
 greatly banded at heart, for his square head the
 horses withdrawn apart, and he on foot was raging
 amid the foremost fighters until he lost his life.

Ἐκτωρ δ' ὄξυ νόησε κατὰ στήθεσσι, ὥρτο δ' ἐπ'
αὐτούς

πεκληγαν ἅμα δὲ Τρώων εἶπατο φάλαγγες
τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ῥίγησε¹ βοήην ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης, 348
αἶψα δ' Ὀδυσσεύς προσεφώνεεν ἔγχυς ἑστα'

"νῦν δὴ τοδε πῆμα κυλυδεται, ὄβριμος Ἐκτωρ·
ἀλλ' εἴ γε δὴ στείωμεν καὶ ἀλιζώμεσθα μένοντες"

Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὺν προΐει δολιχοσκήιον
ἔγχος,

καὶ βαλεν, οὐδ' ἀφίμαρτε, τιτυσκόμενος κεφαλῇφιν, 350
ἄκρην κακὰ κόρυθα· πηλαγχθὴ δ' ἀπὸ χυλκοφί

χαλκός,
οὐδ' ἵκετο χροῖα καλὸν ἐρύκακε γὰρ τρυφάλεια
τριπτυχὸς αὐλωπίς, τὴν οἱ ποιεΐτο Φαῖβος Ἀπόλλων.

Ἐκτωρ δ' ὦκ' ἀπελεθρον ἄνεδραμε, μῆκτο δ'
ὀμλήν,

στήθεσσι γινυξέριπ' αὖ καὶ ἐρείσατο χεῖρι παχείῃ 358
γαίης ἄμοι δὲ ὅσσην πελαυτὴν νυξέρι καλῶν

δέσσεια δὲ Τυδείδης μετὰ δουράτος ἔχετ' ἐρωτῆν
τῆλε διὰ προμαχῶν, ὅθι οἱ καταείσατο γαίης.

τοφρ' Ἐκτωρ ἐμπνυτο, καὶ ἄψ' ἐς δίφρον ὀρούσας
ἐξέλασ' ἐς πληθύν, καὶ αλενατο πῆρε μελαινάν 360

δουρὶ δ' ἐπαΐσσων προσεφθ' κρατερός Διομήδης
"εἴ αὖ νῦν ἴφυγες θανάτου, κύν' ἢ τέ τοι ἄγχι

ἦλθε κακὸν νῦν αὐτέ σ' ἐρύσατο Φαῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ὃ μὲλλεις εὐχεσθαι ἰὼν ἐς δοῦπον ἀκόντων

ἢ θνήσκειν σ' ἐξάνικω γε καὶ ὑστερον ἀντιβαλῆσας, 368
εἰ ποὺ τις καὶ ἔμοιγε θεῶν ἐπιτάρροδος ἔστι

νῦν αὖ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπιεισομαι, ὃν περ κίχην"

¹ μίγησε ἔνθησε.

² Line 356 (= v. 310) was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristarchus, and Aristarchus.

But Hector was quick to mark them across the ranks, and rushed upon them, shouting, and with him followed the battalions of the Iansans. At sight of him Ithomedes, good at the war cry, sniggered, and forthwith spake to Odysseus that was near: "On us twain is this ruin riding: even mighty Hector, but come, let us stand, and ward off his onset abiding where we are."

He spake, and poised his far-shadowing spear, and hurled it, nor missed he the mark at which he aimed, but smote him on the head, on the top of the helmet, but the bronze was turned aside by bronze, and reached not his fair flesh, for it was stayed by the threefold crested helm, which Phoebus Apollo had bestowed upon him. But Hector sprang back a wondrous way, and mingled with the throng, and he fell upon his knees and thus abode, and with his stout hand leaned upon the earth, and dark night enfolded his eyes. But while the son of Tydeus was following after the cast of his spear far through the foremost fighters, where he had seen it fix itself in the earth, meanwhile Hector revived again, and leaping back into his chariot drove forth into the throng, and escaped back safe. And rushing after him with his spear mighty Ithomedes spake to him: "Now again thou dog art thus escaped from death, though verily thy lane came nigh thee; but once more hath Phoebus Apollo saved thee, to whom of a surety thou must make prayer whenever thou goest amid the hurrying of spears. Verily I will yet make an end of thee when I meet thee hereafter, if so be any god is helper to me likewise. But now will I make after the rest, whithersoever I may light upon."

21, καὶ Παισάνδῃσιν ἀναισθητοῦ ἀφ' ἑσπερίῃ
 πύλῃ Ἀλεξανδρίας, ἑλίκης ποσὶς ἦν μοῖοι,
 Τίδ' ὅθ' ἐπὶ τῇσι τεταμένῳ ποιμένι λαῶν,
 σπορῇ κακώμενος εὐδραμύτῳ ἐπὶ τειχέσιν
 Ἰλίου Δαρδανίῃσιν, πάλαιος δ' ἀμεινοτάτος
 ἦ τοι δ' ἄνθρωπος Ἀχαιοῖσιν ἡρώεσσιν
 αἰνέει' ἄπο σπένδοιο παλαιῶν ἀσπίδα τ' ἰώντα
 καὶ περὶθε βλαστὴν δ' ὅτε τοῖσιν ἔσχετο δαίμων 37
 καὶ δαίμων, οἷδ' ἄρα μὴ δαίμων βέλους ἐκφυγε γένους,
 τάρσῳ βελόνῃσιν ποδὶν δαδ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν
 ἐν γαίῃ κατέσταντο δ' ὅτε μάλα τὸν γυλασσάσθαι
 ἐκ ἡρώων ἀμεινοτάτος καὶ πικροτάτος ἦτορ τίδ' αἶ
 δαίμων οὐδ' αἷμα βέλους ἐκφυγε, καὶ δαίμων τοι 38
 τελέσῃσιν ἐκ κενέωντα δαίμων ἐκ θυμῷν εἰσεῖναι
 οὔτως κεν καὶ Τρώεσσι ἀντιποιμένεσσι κακότητος,
 οἳ τὸ σὺ περὶ βλάστησιν ἄνθρωπος ὡς μνησθὲς αἶψα "
 Τὰ δ' οὐ γὰρ" καὶ προσέφη κρατερὸς Διὸς ἄναξ
 " τοῖσ' ἐγὼ, ἡνδάνορ, κείνη αἰὶα, παρθένοισιν, 39
 οἳ μὴ δὴ ἀντιπῶν ἐν τειχεσὶ παρθεύουσιν
 οἷα δὲ τοὺς χρωμένους Διὶ καὶ τάρφεσσι καὶ
 καὶ δὲ μ' ἐπὶ πόλιν τάρσῳ σπένδοιο εἶχεαι αἶψα
 σὺν ἀλγέσιν, καὶ οἳ μὲ γινώσκουσιν δ' οὐκ ἄφρων
 πύλῃσιν γὰρ δαίμων ἀνδρῶν ἀναισθητοῦ ἀφ' ἑσπερίῃ 40
 ἦ τ' ἐλπίς ἐσθ' ἐμῷ καὶ εἴ κ' αἰὶα πᾶσι περ ἔσται,
 εἴ κ' αἰὶα πᾶσι περ ἔσται καὶ ἀνδρῶν αἶψα τείχεσιν
 τοὺς δὲ γυναικοὺς μὴ τ' ἀμφιζυγίᾳ σὺν παρθένοις,

¹ That way refers to a method of drawing the hair and not to a type of hair as in the general, unqualified use. See *Ho. & Lam. Appt.*, p. 36; and cf. *id.*, and *id.* *Exposition*, 576, 581.

So spake he, and went on to strip of his armour the son of Paeon, famed for his spear. But Alexander lord of fair haired Helen, aimed an arrow at Tydeus son, shepherd of the host, leaning the whole against a spear on the barrow that men's hands reared for Iliad, son of Hecuba, an elder of the people in days of old. Now Diomedes was stripping the gleaming corselet of valiant Agastrophus from about his breast, and the shield from off his shoulder, and his heavy helm, when Paris drew the centre piece of the bow and smote him. For not in vain did the shaft speed from his hand—upon the flat of the right foot, and the arrow passed clean through and fixed itself in the ground, and with a right merry laugh Paris leapt up from his lair and spake vauntingly: "Thou art smitten, not in vain hath my shaft sped, would that I had smitten thee in the nethermost belly, and taken away thy life. So would the Trojans have had respite from their woe, who now tremble before thee as bleating goats before a lion."

But with no touch of fear mighty Diomedes spake to him: "Bowman, reviler, proud of thy curling locks, thou ogler of girls! O that thou wouldst make trial of me man to man in armour, then would thy bow and thy swift falling arrows help thee not; whereas now having but grazed the flat of my foot thou boastest vainly. I reck not thereof, any more than if a woman had struck me or a witless child, for blunt is the dart of one that is a weakling and a man of naught. Verily in other wise when sped by my hand, even though it do but touch, does the spear prove its edge, and forthwith layeth low its man, torn then with wailing are the two

παῖδες δ' ὀρφανικοί· ὁ δέ θ' αἵματι γαῖαν ἐρεύθων
 πύθεται, οἰωνοὶ δὲ περὶ πλέεσ' ἤε γυναιῖκες " 398

"Ὡς φάτο, τοῦ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἐγγύθεν
 ἐλθὼν

ἔστη πρόσθ' ὁ δ' ὀπισθε καθεζόμενος βέλος ὦκ' ἔκ
 ποδος ἔλκ', ὀδύνη δὲ διὰ χροὸς ἦλθ' ἀλεγεινή.
 ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἡμιόχῳ ἐπέτελλε
 νηυσὶν ἐπι γλαφυρῇσιw ἐλαινέμεν· ἤχθετο γὰρ κῆρ. 400

Οἰώθη δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς δουρικλυτὸς, οὐδέ τις αὐτῷ
 Ἀργείων παρέμεινεν, ἐπεὶ φόβος ἔλλαβε πάντας.
 ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
 "ὦ μοι ἐγὼ, τί πάθω; μέγα μὲν κακὸν αἶ κε
 φέβωμαι

πληθὺν ταρβήσας· τὸ δὲ ρίγιον αἶ κεν ἀλῶω 405
 μοῖνος· τοὺς δ' ἄλλους Δαναοὺς ἐφόβησε Ἰκρονίων
 ἀλλὰ τί ἦ μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
 οἶδα γὰρ ὅττι κακοὶ μὲν ἀπαίχονται πολέμοιο,
 ὅς δέ κ' ἀριστεῦσι μάχη ἐνι, τον δὲ μάλα χρεῶ
 ἐστάμεναι κρατερώς, ἥ τ' ἔβλητ' ἥ τ' ἔβαλ' ἄλλον " 410

"Ὅς ὁ ταῦθ' ὤρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ
 θυμόν,

τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἤλυθον ἀσπιστάων,
 ἔλουν δ' ἐν μέσσοισι, μετὰ σφίσι πῆμα τιθέντες¹
 ὥς δ' ὅτε κάπριον ἀμφὶ κύνες θαλεροὶ τ' αἰζητοὶ
 σεύωνται, ὁ δέ τ' εἰσι βαθείης ἐκ ξυλόχοιο 415
 θήγων λευκὸν ὀδόντα μετὰ γναμπτήσι γένυσσιν,
 ἀμφὶ δέ τ' αἴσσονται, ὑπαὶ δέ τε κόμπος ὀδόντων
 γίγνεται, οἱ δὲ μένουσιν ἄφαρ δεινὸν περ εὔντα·

¹ τῆμα τιθέντι· τῆμα δὲ εἶναι Ζεποδοτεῖα.

cheeks of his wife, and his children fatherless, while he, reddening the earth with his blood, rotteth away, more birds than women around him."

So spake he, and to him did Odysseus, famed for his spear, draw nigh, and take his stand before him, and Diomedes sat down behind him, and drew forth the sharp arrow from his foot, and a sore pang shot through his flesh. Then leapt he upon his chariot and bade his charioters drive to the hollow ships, for he was sore pained at heart.

Now Odysseus, famed for his spear, was left alone, nor did anyone of the Argives alide by him, for that fear had laid hold of them all. Then mightily moved he spake unto his own great-hearted spirit: "Woe is me, what is to befall me? Great evil were it if I flee, seized with fear of the strong; yet this were a worse thing, if I be taken all alone, for the rest of the Danaans hath the son of Cronos scattered in flight. But why doth my heart thus hold converse with me? For I know that they are cowards that depart from battle, whereas whose is pre-eminent in fight, him verily it behoveth to hold his ground boldly, whether he be smitten, or smite another."

While he pondered thus in mind and heart, meanwhile the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans came on and hemmed him in the midst, setting among them their own bane. And even as bounds and lusty youths press upon a boar on this side and on that, and he cometh forth from the deep thicket, whetting his white tusks in his curving jaws, and they charge upon him on either side, and thereat ariseth the sound of the gnashing of tusks, but forthwith they abide his onset, how dread soever he be, even

εἰς δὲ τὸν' ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεύα Διὶ φίλον ἑσπεύοντο
 Ἴριος δ' ἐπεὶ πρῶτον μὲν αἰετῶσα ἴε' ἡγήθη 420
 αἰετῶσα ὤμων ἰσχυρὸν ἐπ' αἰετῶνος ὀφει. διηρη,
 αἶψα δ' αἶψα ἔκωσα καὶ ἑλκυσσὼν ἐφ' ἑλκυσσε
 λαρυσσάμεντα δ' ἔσπευε κατ' ἰσχυρὰ ἄλγιστα
 διηρη κατὰ πρυμνίῳ ὑπ' αὖθις αὐφαλέσσοντι
 κίχον δ' δ' ἐν κεντρῷ σέσωκε δὲ γυῖα δ' ὄσπον 425
 τοὺς μὲν δ' αὖθις ἑλκυσσὼν λαρυσσὼν οὐτάσας
 δούρα,

αἰετῶσα γὰρ αἰετῶνος Ἰσχυρῶς
 τῷ δ' ἐπ' αἰετῶνος Ἰσχυρῶς αἶψα, κεντρῷ φῶς,
 ἐπ' αἶψα καὶ ἐπ' αἶψα καὶ μὲν πρὸς κεντρῷ δούρα
 "ὦ Ὀδυσσεύ παλιν, δούρα δ' ἐπ' αἶψα σέσωκε, 430
 σέσωκε δ' αἶψα ἐπ' αἶψα Ἰσχυρῶς,
 τῷ δ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ καὶ τῷ δ' αἶψα ἀπὸ οὐρ,
 ἢ καὶ αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ καὶ τῷ δ' αἶψα ἀπὸ οὐρ
 "ὦ αἶψα οὐτάσας κατ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ
 δούρα μὲν αἶψα δ' αἶψα φέροντες ἑλκυσσὼν δούρα, 435
 καὶ δούρα δ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ καὶ τῷ δ' αἶψα
 σέσωκε δ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ καὶ τῷ δ' αἶψα
 Παλιν ἑλκυσσὼν μὲν μὲν αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ
 γυῖα δ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ δούρα,
 αἶψα δ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ δούρα 440
 "ὦ αἶψα δ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ
 ἢ καὶ μὲν ἢ δούρα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ
 σέσωκε δ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ
 δούρα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ
 εἶχον δούρα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ 445
 "ὦ, καὶ δ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ

¹ ἐπ' αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ

² αἶψα κατὰ πρυμνίῳ κατὰ πρυμνίῳ

so then around Odysseus, dear to Zeus, did the Trojans press. But first he smote peerless Delopites from above in the shoulder, leaping upon him with sharp spear, and thereafter he slew Thoon and Panomus. And then Chersidamas as he leapt down from his car he stabbed with his spear upon the navel beneath his bossed shield, and he fell in the dust and clutched the ground with his palms. These then he let be, but smote Charops, son of Elypius, with a thrust of his spear, even the own brother of wealthy Socus. And to hear him aid came Socus, a godlike man, came to Odysseus he came, and took his stand, and he spake, saying: "Odysseus, greatly to be praised, nestiate in wiles and in toil, this day shalt thou either boast over both the sons of Elypius, for that thou hast slain two such warriors and stripped them of their armour, or else smitten by my spear shalt thou lose thy life."

So saying he smote upon his shield that was well balanced upon every side. Through the bright shield went the mighty spear, and through the corselet, richly dight, did it force its way, and all the flesh it tore from his side, but Pallas Athene suffered it not to pierce the bowen of the warrior. And Odysseus knew that the spear had in no wise lighted on a fatal spot, and he drew back and spake to Socus, saying: "Ah wretch, of a surety is sheer destruction come upon thee. Verily hast thou made me to cease from warring against the Trojans, but upon thee I deem that here this day death and black fate shall come, and that vanquished beneath my spear thou shalt yield glory to me, and thy soul to Hades of the gloomy steeds."

He spake, and the other turned back and started

HOMER

τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφέντι μεταβόλῃσιν ἐν δαρυ πῆξεν
 ἄνωγ' ἡσπέρη, δια δὲ στήθεσφι ἔλαττε
 δι' ἔπλετο δὲ περὶ αὐτὸν ὁ δ' ἐπείχετο διὰς Ἰδίουσιν
 ὡς Σωχ' Ἰππασίου κίε διόφρονος ἰπποδάμοιο, 455
 φησὶ σὲ τέλος' θανάτῳ εἰς μένον, οὐδ' ὑπαλίζεσ
 δ' ἐβλ', οἱ μὲν σοὶ γὰρ πατὴρ καὶ πότνη μήτηρ
 ὅσους καθαιρῶσιν θάκοντι περ, αἰὲ' οὐκ οἶ
 ὠμότητι κρινέσθαι περὶ πτερὰ πικρὰ βάλλοντες
 αὐτὰρ ἐμ', εἰ πε θάνῃ, κτερίωνται γὰρ διὰς Ἀχαιοὶ 465
 ἴδε εἰπω Σιωπῆος διόφρονος ὄνομ' ἐχέου
 ἔξω γὰρ χροὸς ἔλκε καὶ αὐτίδος ἐμφαλοσύνῃ
 αἶμα δὲ οἱ σπασσέντος ἀνίσσεται, κτελε δὲ θυμὸν
 Τρῶες δὲ μενέμεναι ἐπεὶ ἴδον αἶμ' Ἰδίουσιν,
 πεκλούμενοι καθ' ὅμιλον ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔρπον 475
 αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' ἐρύτισσεν ἀνταχέεσσι, αἶε δ' ἐταίρους
 τρὶς μὲν ἐπαίτ' ἦυσαν ὅσων κεφαλὴν χεῖρ φώτοσ,
 τρὶς δ' ἐπὶ μαχόμενος ἐπ' ἑαυτὸν Μενέλαος
 αἶε δ' ἐπ' Ἀλκίονα προσέφησεν θυγίη δούτῃ
 ἄνδ' ἀνέστης Τελαμῶνι κοῦρῳ λαίῳ 485
 ἀμφὶ μ' Ἰδίουσιν ἢ ταλασιφρόνους ἔκτε αἰτή,
 τὸν κελεύω ὡς εἰς βίωσιν μοι κτε δούτῃ
 Τρῶες σπασμένοντες ἐπὶ πρῶτῃ ἡσπέρῃ
 αἰὲ' ἵομεν καθ' ὅμιλον ἀντιζήμεναι γὰρ ἀμείνων
 δὲ δὴ μὴ τι πάροςιν ἐπὶ Τρῶεσσιν ἠσπέρῃ, 495
 δούτῃσιν εἴπω, μεγάλη δὲ πότνη Λαρκίονα γενέσθαι
 ἴδε εἰπω ὁ μὲν ἦρχ', ὁ δ' ἐμ' ἔσπετο ἰσθμῶσιν
 φῶσ
 εὐρὺν ἐπαίτ' Ὀδυσῆα διόφρονος ἀμφὶ δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν

1. τέλει: βλ. Ζηνοδότου.

1. Let him "as long as I can," as his head could hold."
 Of the French now a rhyme idea.

to flee, but even as he turned Odysseus fixed the spear in his back between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast. And he fell with a thud, and goodly Odysseus exulted over him. "Ah Socus, son of wise-hearted Hippias, tamer of horses, the end of death has been too quick in coming upon thee; thou hast not escaped it. Ah, poor wretch, thy father and queenly mother shall not close thine eyes in death, but the birds that eat raw flesh shall rend thee, beating their wings thirk and fast about thee; whereas to me, if I die, the goodly Achaeans shall give burial."

So saying he drew the mighty spear of wise-hearted Socus forth from his flesh and from his bossed shield, and when it was drawn out the blood gushed forth and distressed his spirit. But the great armed Trojans, when they beheld the blood of Odysseus, raised one to another through the throng and made at him all together. But he gave ground, and shouted to his comrades, thrice shouted he then loud as a man's head can shout,¹ and thrice did Menelaus, dear to Ares, hear his call, and forth with he spake to Aias that was nigh at hand. "Aias, sprung from Zeus, thou son of Telamon, captain of the host, in mine ears rang the cry of Odysseus, of the steadfast heart, like as though the Trojans had cut him off in the fierce conflict and were overpowering him as none as he is. Hail, come, let us make our way through the throng, to bear him aid in the better course. I fear lest some evil befall him, alone mid the Trojans, vast as though he be, and great longing for him come upon the Danaans."

So saying he led the way and Aias followed, a godlike man. Then found they Odysseus, dear to

Τρῶες ἵπονθ' ὡς εἴ τε θάφουκαὶ θῶες ὄρεσφιν
 ἄμφ' ἔλαφον κερσον βεβλημένον, ὅν τ' ἔβαλ' ἀνὴρ 478
 ὡς ἀπο νευρῆς τον μὲν τ' ἤλυξε ποδῆσσι
 φειγών, ἔφρ' αἶμα λιάρον καὶ γούνατ' ὀρώσῃ
 αὐτὰρ ἔπει δὴ τον γὰρ δαμασσεταὶ ὥκτις ὄιστος,
 αἶμοφαγοὶ μὲν θῶες ἐν οὔρεσι θαρδαπτουσιν
 ἐν νημεὶ σκυρῆν' ἔπει τε λίαν ἤγαγε θαμνῶν 480
 στυγνὴν θῶες μὲν τε διέτρεσαν, αὐτὰρ ὁ θαπτεῖ
 ὡς ῥα τότε ἄμφ' Ὀδυσῆα δαΐφρονα ποικιλομήτην
 Τρῶες ἵπον πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἀλκιμοί, αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' ἦρως
 αἴσων ὡς ἔγχει ἀμύνετο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ
 Λίας δ' ἐγγύθεν ἤλυθε φέρων σακος ἥντε πύργον, 482
 στήθεα παρῖξ Τρῶες δὲ διέτρεσαν Ἀλκιδίῃς ἄλλοις
 ἢ τοι τον Μενελαὸς ἀρήϊος ἔξαγ' ὀμίλον
 χεῖρος ἔχων, ἥος θεράπων σχεδὸν ἤλασεν ἵππους.
 Λίας δὲ Τρῶεσσιν ἐπαλμενὸς εἴλε Δόρυκλον
 Πριαμίδην, κοθὸν νῖον, ἔπειτα δὲ Παιδοκκον οὔτα, 484
 οὔτα δὲ Λυσαιδρον καὶ Ἰνυρασσιν ἠδὲ Ἰνυλαρτην
 ὡς ὁ ὅπαστε πλῆθ' ὡς ποταμὸς πεδίωνδε κατεῖσι
 χερμαῖρους κατ' ὄρεσφιν, ὅπαζομενος Διὸς ὀμβρῶν,
 παλλας δὲ δρυὶς ἀζάλας, παλλας δὲ τε πευκάς
 ἰσφερεται, πολλὸν δὲ τ' ἀφυσσέτοεν εἰς ἄλ' ἀβαλλεῖ, 486
 ὡς ἔφεπε κλονέων πεδίων τότε φαίδιμος Λίας.
 δαΐζων ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας οὐδὲ πῶ Ἑκτωρ
 πεύθετ', ἔπει ῥα μάχῃς ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ μαρνατο πάσῃ,
 δ' ὅθ' ἑκ παρ ποταμοῖο Σκαμαιδρον, τῇ ῥα μάλιστα
 ἀνδρῶν πίπτε παρῆτα, βοή δ' ἀσβεστός ὀρώρει 488

¹ στυγνὴν: γλαφυρὴν Zenodotus.

² οὔτασι: ἀντίον Zenodotus.

Zeus, and round about the Trojans beset him, as tawny jackals in the mountains about a horned stag that hath been wounded, that a man hath smitten with an arrow from the string, from him the stag hath escaped and fleeth swiftly so long as the blood flows warm and his knees are quick, but when at length the swift arrow overpowereth him, then ravening jackals rend him and the mountains in a shadowy grove, but lo! food bringeth against them a murderous lion, and the jackals scatter in flight, and he rendeth the prey— even so then did the Trojans, many and valiant, beset Odysseus round about, the wise and crafty minded, but the warrior darting forth with his spear warded off the perilous day of doom. Then Aias drew near bearing his shield that was like a city wall, and stood forth beside him and the Trojans scattered in flight, one here one there. And warlike Menelaus aid Odysseus forth from the throng, holding him by the hand, till his squire drove up the horses and car.

Then Aias leapt upon the Trojans and slew Doryclus, bastard son of Priam, and after him smote Pandrus with a thrust, and likewise Ixander and Perasus and Priartes. And as when a river in flood cometh down upon a plain, a winter torrent from the mountains, driven on by the rain of Zeus, and many a dry oak and many a pine it beareth in its course, and much drift it casteth into the sea; even so glorious Aias charged tumultuously over the plain on that day, saving horses and men. Nor did Hector as yet know aught thereof for he was fighting on the left of all the battle by the banks of the river Scamander, where chiefly the heads of warriors were falling, and a cry unquenchable arose,

round about great Nestor and warlike Polydamas.
 With these had Hector dauntless and terrible deeds
 he wrought with the spear and in horseman's p,
 and he had made the battle-line of the young men.
 Yet would the great Achaens in no wise have
 given ground from their course had not Alexander,
 the lord of fair-haired Men, stayed Machaon,
 shepherd of the host in the midst of his valorous
 deeds and smitten him on the right shoulder with a
 three-barbed arrow. Then were it the Achaeans
 breathing might fear for him, but haply even should
 slay him in the turning of the fight. And forth-
 with limping came to great Nestor. Nestor,
 son of Neius great grief of the Achaeans, come,
 got thee upon thy chariot, and let Machaon mount
 beside thee and swiftly do thou drive to the ships
 thy single-hooved horses. For a breed is of the
 worth of many other men for the cutting out of
 arrows and the spreading of soothing man's.

So spake he, and the horseman Nestor of Lacedaemon,
 failed not to hearken. Forthwith he got him upon
 his chariot, and beside him mounted Machaon, the
 son of Asclepius the pious leech, and he touched
 the horses with the lash, and nothing loth the pair
 sped on to the hollow ships, for there were they
 fain to be.

But Calchas beheld the Trojans being driven
 in rout, as he stood by Hector's side in his chariot,
 and he spake to him, saying. Hector, we twain
 have dauntless with the Danaans here, on the skirts
 of glorious war wherever the other Trojans are driven
 in rout confusion's both horses and men. And it
 is Aias, son of Telamon, that driveth them, we I
 do I know him, for wile is the shield he hath

HOMER

১৯৬৩ খ্রিঃ ১৫ জানুয়ারি মঙ্গলবার ১১:৩০ ঘটিকা
 ১৯৬৩ খ্রিঃ ১৫ জানুয়ারি মঙ্গলবার ১১:৩০ ঘটিকা
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 ১৯৬৩ খ্রিঃ ১৫ জানুয়ারি মঙ্গলবার ১১:৩০ ঘটিকা

[illegible][illegible]

1. After the 1997 election and Pizarro gives a line not found in the rest of the novel.

How you do research is almost more important than what you do.

■ Lines 445-449 were rejected by Examiners.

about his shoulders. Nay, let us too drive thither
our horses and car, where meet of us horsemen and
footmen, fighting each man arraying one another,
and the cry goes up upon our helms.¹

So saying he smote the fair-maned horses with
the shrouding lash, and they, feeling the blow,
fleetly bore the swift car amid the Ijans and
Achaeans, trampling on the dead and on the shields,
and with bound was on the awe-struck beneath,
and the rime round about the car with the drums
that smote upon them from the horses' harness and
from the tires. And Hector was eager to enter
the throng of men to leap in and slay it, and
as even now of war he went among the Ilians, and
ward not did he give his spear.² Nay, he ranged
among the ranks of the other warriors with spear
and sword and with great stones, only he avoided
battle with Aias son of Laertes.

Now father Zeus, throned on high, roused Aias
to fight, and he stood in a chase and on his back
he cast his several shield of buckram, and with
an anxious glance toward the throng he gave way,
had a wild heart ever turning him about and re-
treating slowly step by step. And even as a tawny
lion is driven from the fold of the lion by dogs and
country folk that order him not to seize the fattest
of the herd, watching the whole night through,
but he in his lust for flesh goes straight on, yet
accomplisheth naught thereby, for thus the dogs
fly to meet him, huried by blind hands, and bearing
brands withal, before which he quaileth, how eager

¹ The phrase is of doubtful meaning: possibly we should render "the loud shout goes up from the car," or "the shout goes up from the spear (of the foe)."

ἤϊθεν δ' ἀκονόσφιν ἔβη τετιγότε θυμῷ· 561
 ὡς Αἴας τοτ' ἀπὸ Τρωῶν τετιγμένος ἦτορ
 ἦν πᾶλλ' αἰκῶν· περὶ γὰρ διε κηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν,
 εἰς δ' ὄτ' ὄνος παρ' ἀρουραν ἰὼν ἐβησάτο παῖδας
 κωθῆς, ᾧ δὴ πολλὰ περὶ ῥοπαλ' ἀμφὶς ἔαγν,
 κείρει τ' εἰσελθὼν βαθὺ λῆιον αἰ δέ τε παῖδες 566
 τύπτουσιν ῥοπαλοῖσι βίη δέ τε κηπη αὐτῶν·
 σπουδῇ τ' ἐξηλασσάν, ἐπεὶ τ' ἀκορέσσατο φορβῆς·
 ὡς τοτ' ἔπειτ' Αἴαντα μέγαν, Τελαμώνιον υἱόν,
 Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι παλυνγαεῖες τ' ἐπῖκουροι
 νύσσοντες ξυστοῖσι μέσον σάκος αἰὲν ἔποντο. 568
 Αἴας δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν μνησάσκετο θούριδος ἀλκῆς
 αὐτῆς ὑποστρεφθείς, καὶ ἐρητύσασκε φάλαγγας
 Τρωῶν ἱπποδάμων, ὅτε δέ τρωπασκετο φεύγων.
 πάντας δέ προΐεργε θεὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἄδεικνυ,
 αὐτὸς δὲ Τρωῶν καὶ Ἀχαιῶν θύνη μεσηγνὴ 570
 ἰσταμένος τὰ δὲ δοῦρα θρασιάνωσ ἀπὸ χειρῶν
 ἄλλα μὲν ἐν σάκει μεγαλήρ πάγην δρμητὰ πρόσσω,
 πάλλα δὲ καὶ μεσηγνύ, πάρος χρόα λευκὸν ἑταυρεῖν,
 ἐν γαίῃ ἰσταντο, λιλαιόμενα χρόος ἔσαι
 Τὸν δ' ὡς οἷν φρόνη' Εὐαίμωνος ἀγλαός υἱός 575
 Εὐρύπυλος πυκνοῖσι βιαζόμενον βελεεσσι,
 ἐτῇ βα παρ' αὐτὸν ἰών, καὶ ἀκόττις δοῦρὶ φασγῶ,
 καὶ βάλε Φαιστιάδην Ἀπισάσσαν, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 ἦτορ ὑπὸ πρᾶπιδων, εἴθαρ δ' ὑπὸ γυναιτ' Ἰλυσσῆ·
 Εὐρύπυλος δ' ἐπόρουσε καὶ αἶνυτο τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων 580
 τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνοήσεν Ἀλεξανδρὸς θεοειδὴς
 τεύχε' ἀπαυύμενον Ἀπισάσσαν, αὐτίκα τόξον
 582

never be he and at dawn he departeth with swollen heart, as Aias then gave way betwix the Trojans' onset at heart, and was y against him w, for exceeding y did he fear for the w of the Achaean. And as when an ass that passeth by a cornfield getteth the better of hays, so may an about whose ribs many a ridge is broken and he groweth in and wasteth the deep grain, and the hays beat him with ridges, though their might is but puny and hardly do they drive him forth when he hath had his fill of fodder, even so then did the Trojans, high of heart, and their aims, gathered from many lands, smite great Aias, son of Laertes, with spears full upon his shield and ever press upon him. And Aias would now be mindful of his famous valour, and wheeking upon them would hold back the battalions of the horse-taking Trojans, and now again he would turn him to flee. But he barred them off from making way to the swift ships, and barred stand between Trojans and Achaean, battling furiously. And the spears hurled by bold hands were some of them lodged in his great shield as they sped onward, and many ere ever they reach'd his white body stand fixed midway in the earth, fast to g at themselves with flesh.

But when Eumachos' g came son Polydorus saw him oppressed by the a-firing missiles he came and stood by his side and turned with his shining spear and smote Apismon son of Phaeonius shepherd of the flock in the breech beneath the scutcheon and straightway knelt his knees, and Karpatius leapt upon him and set him to strip the harness from his shoulders. But when great as Alexander marked him stripping the harness from Apismon, forthwith

ἔλκετ' ἐπ' Εὐρύπυλῳ, καὶ μὲν βάλε μηρόν διστώ
 δεξιόν· ἐκλάσθη δὲ δόναξ, ἔβαρυνε δὲ μηρόν
 ὅψ δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων, 548
 ἦυσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖσι γερωνῶς
 "ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
 στήτ' ἐλαλχθέντες καὶ ἀμύνετε νηλεες ἦμαρ
 Αἴανθ', ὃς βελέεσσι βιάζεται οὐδέ ἴ φημι
 φευγεσθ' ἐκ πολέμοιο δυσηχέος· ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἄντην 550
 ἴστασθ' ἀμφ' Αἴαντα μάγαν, Τελαμῶνιον υἱόν·"

"Ὡς ἔφατ' Εὐρύπυλος βεβλημένος οἱ δὲ παρ' αὐτῶν
 πλησίον ἕστησαν, σάκε' ὤμοισι κλίναντες,
 δούρατ' ἀνασχόμενοι τῶν δ' ἀντίος ἤλυθεν Αἴας.
 στή δὲ μεταστρεφθεῖς, ἐπεὶ ἔκετο ἔθνος ἐταίρων. 554

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν μαρναντο δίμας πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο·
 Νέστορα δ' ἐκ πολέμοιο φέρον Νηληϊαὶ ἵπποι
 ἰδρῶσαι, ἦγον δὲ Μασχάονα, πομπήναι λαῶν
 τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ἐνόησε ποδαρκῆς διος Ἀχιλλεύς·
 ἑστῆκει γὰρ ἐπὶ πριμνῇ μαγακτῆτι νηϊ, 558

εἰσπορώων πόνον αἶπυν ἰῶκά τε δακρυόεσσας.
 αἶψα δ' ἐταῖρον ἴδὼν Πατροκλῆα προσέειπε,
 φθηνγόμενος παρὰ νηός· ὃ δὲ κλισιθὲν ἀκούσας
 ἐκμολαεῖ ἴσος Ἀρηϊ, πακοῦ δ' ἄρα οἱ πέλεν ἀρχή
 τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Μενoitίου ἄλκιμος υἱός· 562
 "τίπτέ με κικλήσκεις, Ἀχιλεῦ, τί δέ σε χρεῶ
 ἔμείοι;"

τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλ-
 λεύς·

"ὦς Μενoitιάδῃ, τῷ ἐμῷ πεχαρισμένῃ θυμῷ,
 νῦν οἶον περὶ γούνατ' ἐμὰ στήσεσθαι Ἀχαιοὺς

he drew his bow against Eurypylus, and smote him with an arrow on the right thigh, and the reed of the arrow brake, yet was his thigh made heavy. Then back he shrank into the throng of his comrades, avoiding fate, and he uttered a piercing shout, and called to the Danaans: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, turn ye and stand, and ward off the pitiless day of doom from Aias who is oppressed with injuries, nor do I deem that he will escape from dolorous war. Nay, verily stand ye and face the foe about great Aias, son of Iesseion."

So spake the wounded Eurypylus, and they came and stood close beside him, leaning their shields against their shoulders and holding their spears on high, and toward them came Aias, and turned and stood when he had reached the throng of his comrades.

So fought they like unto blazing fire, but the mares of Neleus, all bathed in sweat, bare Nestor forth from the battle, and bare also Machaon, shepherd of the host. And swift-footed goodly Achilles beheld and marked him, for Achilles was standing by the stern of his ship, huge of hull, gazing upon the utter toil of battle and the tearful rout. And forthwith he spake to his comrade Patroclus, calling to him from beside the ship, and he heard, and came forth from the hut like unto Arcs, and thus to him was the beginning of evil. Then the valiant son of Menoetius spake the first: "Wherefore dost thou call me Achilles? What need hast thou of me?" And in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of foot: "Goodly son of Menoetius dear to this heart of mine, now methinks will the Achæans be standing about my knees in

λισσομένην χρυσῷ γὰρ ἰσμεται οὐκ ἐν' ἀγκυρῇ. 610
 ἀλλ' ἴθι σὺν, Πάτροκλε θυφίλε, Νέστορ' ἔρειο
 ὅν τινε τοῖτον ἔχει βεβήμενον ἐκ πολέμου
 ἢ τοι μὲν τε γ' ὅπως θάλασσαν πάντα εἴκοι
 τῷ Ἀσκληπιάδῃ, ἀτὰρ οὐκ ἴδον ὄμματα φωτός·
 ἴπποι γὰρ με παριζέει πρὸς σὺν μαμαίαι 615

Ἦς φησι, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἔπεισι, εἰδ' ἔταιρω,
 βῆ δὲ θέσω παρὰ τὴ κλισίᾳ καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίῃν Ἀσκληπιάδῃ ἀφικόντο,
 αὐτοὶ μὲν β' ἀπεβήσαντες ἐπὶ χθονὶ πολλυροτέρῃσιν,
 ἴππους δ' Ἑρμυῖδων θοράκῃσιν ἔκαστος 620
 ἐξ ὀχέων τοὶ δ' ἰδρῷ ἀντιψυχόντες χιτῶνας,
 στήθεσσι ποτιπνοίῃσιν παρὰ θύ' αἶος αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
 ἐκ κλισίῃν εἰσόντες ἐπὶ κλισίῃσιν καθίζουσιν
 τοιοὶ δὲ τειχε κενεῷ ἐνπλοκάμιος Ἑκαμίδῃ,
 τῇν ἄρεν' ἐκ Τυνδαρίῃσιν γερῶν, ὅτε πύρρον Ἀχιλ-
 λεύς. 625

θηγότερ' Ἄρουντος μεγαλῆτορος, ἦν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἐξέλον, οὐκ ἐκ βουλῇ ἀριστεύουσεν πάντων
 ἢ σφίσι πρῶτον μὲν ἐπιπρόϊα τραπέζῃσιν
 καὶ πρὸς κλισίῃσιν εἰζόντες, αὐτὰρ ἐπ' αὐτῇ
 χαλκείῃσιν πάντες, ἐπὶ δὲ κρομμῶσιν ποτῶν ὄνον, 630
 ἦν μὲν χλωρόν, παρὰ δ' αἰθέρος ἱερῷ ἄκτῃν,
 παρὰ δὲ θέσας περικαλλέας, ὁ αἰκυθεὶς ἦν ὁ γέρας,
 χρυσοῖσι ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον οὐατὶ δ' αὐτοῦ
 τέσσαρ' ὄσαν, δομαὶ δὲ περικλυταὶ ἀμφὶ ἔκαστος
 χρυσοῖσι πεπαρμένον, οὐατὶ δ' ὑποπύρρον ἦσαν 635

1 A gold cup, very nearly answering to the description, but with two handles instead of four was found by the excavations at Mycenae (see the illustration, *Archæologiae Helveticae*, p. 871). A dove with outspread wings stands on the top of either handle and from the lower part of the broadish stripe of gold extend to the outer rim of the base of

prayer for aid has come upon them that may no longer be borne. Yet go now Patroclus, dear to Zeus, and ask Nestor who it is that he bringeth wounded from out the war. (He's truth from behind he seemeth in all things like Menelaus, son of Atreus, but I saw not the eyes of the man, for the horses darted by me speeding eagerly onward.)

So spake he, and Patroclus gave ear to his dear comrade and went running along the huts and the ships of the Achæans.

But when those others were come to the hut of the son of Neleus, they stopped both upon the bounteous earth and hurried on the way re-burned old Nestor's horses from the car, and the twin dried the sweat from their tunics standing in the breeze by the shore of the sea, and thereafter they went into the hut and sat them down on chairs. And for them fair-tressed Hecamede mixed a potion, she that old Nestor had taken from out of Iphiclus, when Achilles seized it, the daughter of great-hearted Armonius, for the Achæans had chosen her out for him, for that in counsel he was ever best of all. She first drew before the twins a table fair, with feet of ivory, and well polished, and set thereon a basket of bronze and therewith an ewer, a pail for their drink and pure honey and ground meal of sacred barley, and bade them a beautiful cup, that the old man had brought from home, studded with bosses of gold. Four were the handles thereof, and about each twin doves were feeding, while below were two supports.¹ Another was the cup. These correspond well to the *trifidra* mentioned in the text. The *trifidra* may be more ornamented as even they are the heads of the *trifidra* holding the several parts together.

ἄλλος μὲν μογέων ἀποκινήσασκε τραπέζης
 πλεῖον εἶν, Νέστωρ δ' ὁ γερωὺς ἀμογητὶ ἄειρεν.
 ἐν τῷ ῥά σφι κύκτησε γυνὴ εἰκυῖα θεῶν
 οἶσιν Πραμνεΐω, ἐπὶ δ' αἶγειον κῆρ τυρόν
 κηῖσσι χαλκείῃ, ἐπὶ δ' ἄλφιτα λευκὰ παλυνε, 640
 πυκνὰ μιν δὲ κέλευσεν, ἐπεὶ ῥ' ὤπλισσε κυκλιῶ.
 τῷ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν πίνοντ' ἀφέτην πολυκαγκέα δίψαν,
 μυθοῖσιν τέρποντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐνέποντες,
 Πάτροκλος δὲ θύρῃσιν ἐφίστατο, ἰσόθεος φῶς.
 τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ὁ γεραίὸς ἀπὸ θρόνου ὤρτο φαεινοῦ, 645
 εἰς δ' ἄγε χεῖρος ἐλῶν, κατὰ δ' ἑδριάσθαι ἔδωκε
 Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἀναινέτο εἰπέ τε μῦθον·
 "οὐχ ἔδος ἐστί, γεραῖέ διοτρεφεῖς, οὐδέ με πείσεις.
 αἰδοῖος νεμασητὸς ὁ με προέηκε πυθεσθαι
 ὅν τινα τοῦτον ἄγεις βεβλημένον ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς 650
 γηγνώσκω, ὅρῳ δὲ Μάχαονα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
 νῦν δὲ ἔπος ἐρέων πάλιν ἄγγελος εἰμ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ.
 εὖ δὲ σὺ οἶσθα, γεραῖέ διοτρεφεῖς, οἷος ἐκείνος
 δεινὸς ἀνὴρ· τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναιτιον αἰτιόωτο."

Τὸν δ' ἡμειβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ· 655
 "τίπτει τ' ἄρ' αὖδ' Ἀχιλεὺς ὀλοφύρεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
 ὅσοι δὴ βέλεσιν βεβλήηται, οὐδέ τι οἶδε
 πένθεος, ὅσους ὄρωρε κατὰ στρατὸν οἱ γὰρ ἄριστοι
 ἐν νηυσὶν κέεται βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοι τε.
 βέβληται μὲν ὁ Τυδεΐδης κρατερὸς Διομήδης, 660
 οὐτάσται δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἦδ' Ἀγαμέμνων·

could scarce have availed to lift that cup from the table when it was full but old Nestor would raise it right easily. Therein the woman, hark to the goddesses, mixed a potion for them with Pramnian wine, and on this she grated cheese of goats milk with a brazen grater, and sprinkled thereover white barley meal. and she bade them drink, when she had made ready the potion. Then when the twins had drunk, and sent from them parching thirst, they took delight in tears, speaking each to the other, and lo, Patroclus stood at the doors, a godlike man. At sight of him the old man sprang from his bright chair and took him by the hand and led him in, and bade him be seated. But Patroclus from over against him refused, and spake, saying, 'I may not sit, old or fostered of Zeus, nor wilt thou persuade me. Revered and to be dreaded is he who sent me forth to learn who it is that thou bringest home wounded. But even of myself I know, and behold Machaon, shepherd of the host. And now wilt I go back again a messenger, to bear word to Achilles. Well knowest thou, old sir, fostered of Zeus, of what sort is he, dread man, lightly would he blame even one in whom was no blame.'

Then made answer the horseman Nestor of Gerenia. "Wherefore now doth Achilles thus have pity for the sons of the Achaeans, as many as have been smitten with missiles? Nor knoweth he at all what grief hath arisen throughout the camp. For the best men he among the ships smitten by darts or wounded with spear-thrusts. Smitten is the son of Tydeus, mighty Diomedes, wounded with spear-thrust in Odysseus, famed for his spear, and Aga-

βεβλήσθαι δὲ καὶ Εἰριπίδος κατὰ μέρος ἰστοῦν¹
 τούτων δ' ἕλκον ἔγωγε νέος ἦναι καὶ ἐκ πολέμου
 ἰὼν ἄπο νεύρης βεβλήμενον· αὐτὰρ Ἄχιλλεος
 δούλιος δὲ καὶ Δαναῶν οὐκ ἀπύσεται οὐδ' ἐλευσέει 605
 ἢ μένει καὶ ὃ καὶ ὅθι νῆες θύει ἄχι θαλάσσης
 Ἄργεον ἀεὶ στήθεσσι στήθεσσι θύειοις θύμεται,
 αὐτὰρ τε στυγερὰ ἐπιχειρῶ, σὺ γὰρ ἐμὴ ἴδ'
 δούλιος εἶς παρὲς δούκας ἐπὶ γυμνασίου μέλεισιν 610
 εἴθ' ὅς τις ἰδύμεναι βῆθ' ἔμε μοι ἐμπόδος εἶν'
 αἶψ' ὅπου· Ἰλίουσι καὶ ἡμῶν νεῖκος ἐπιχθῆ
 ἄμφω βουλάσθῃ, ὅτ' ἔγωγε πᾶσαν Ἰωνίδα,
 εὐθὺς Ἰωνερχιδῆν, ὅς δ' Ἡλίδι κατασέσσε,
 βίσι' ἐλαιοκομῆς δ' ὅς ἀμύμονος τοῖς βίαισι
 ἐλλήνῃ· ἐκ πρυτανείῃς ἐμῇσιν ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀπῆντι, 615
 καὶ δ' ὅς ἐστιν, λαοὶ δὲ περιτρίβοντες ἀρούρεσι
 λυγροὶ δ' ἐκ πύθωνος ἀνταλίσσασθαι ἔμεναι πολέῳ,
 στυγερὰ βλάψαι ἄνθρωπος τοσούτους αἶμα,
 τοσούτους αἶμα σφίονα τοῦτ' αἰσχύλῃσι πλεῖστ' αἰγῶν,
 ἵππων δὲ ζώων ἀνὰ πᾶσι καὶ στυγερὰ, 620
 πᾶσι θηρίοις, καλῶς δὲ πᾶσι ἰσχυρῶς
 καὶ τὰ μετ' ἡλεσάμενθα Πύλον Ἀπύλον εἶσι
 ἐπιχθονίῃσιν ἐπὶ δότῃ γυνέει δὲ φρονέει Ἀχαιοί,
 οἷον δὲ μοι νῆξοι καὶ πᾶσι νεώσιν ἀνταλίσσασθαι
 πρυτανεὶ δὲ λυγροὶ ἄμ' ἡνὶ φαινομένη 625
 τοῖς ἡμῶν αἰσὶν χρεῖας ὀφείλουσιν· ἐν Ἡλίδι δὲ
 αἰὶ δὲ στυγερὰ Πύλον Ἀπύλον ἀνταλίσσασθαι
 ἐκείνους πᾶσι γὰρ Ἑλλήσιν χρεῖας ὀφείλουσιν,
 οἷον ἡμῶν καὶ πᾶσι νεώσιν ἀνταλίσσασθαι Πύλον ἡμῶν.
 εἰδὼς γὰρ ὅς ἐκείνους βῆθ' Ἡρακλῆϊ 630

¹ Line 600 is omitted in the best MSS.

smitten and smitten in Furrow's bow with an arrow
 in the thigh and the man would have I but now
 turned forth from the war smitten with an arrow from
 the string. Yet Achilles, valiant though he be,
 careth not for the Ithacans nor their hapless. Dost
 he wait until the swift arrow hard by the ear, in
 despite of the Argives, shall burst with encompassing
 fire and corpses be slain man after man? For
 my strength is not such as of old it was in my early
 youth. Would that I were young and my strength
 were firm as when strife was set afoot between the
 Ithacans and our folk about the lifting of a roe what
 time I slew Ictinonous, the valiant son of Hippote-
 chius a man that dwelt in Ithaca when I was driving
 off what we had seized in reprisal and he whilst
 fighting for the Ithacans was smitten amid the foremost
 by a spear from my hand and he fell and the
 country has about him fled in terror. And booty
 exceeding great did we drive (suppl.) off from out
 the plain his herds of rime, as many flocks of sheep
 as many drives of swine as many moving herds of
 goats, and chestnut horses an hundred and fifty,
 a mares and many of them had foals at the teat.
 Thence then we drove into Naxian Pylos by night
 into the citadel, and Nereus was glad at heart for
 that much spoil had fallen to one when going on a
 stripping into war. And hereafter made loud pro-
 clamations at break of dawn that all men should
 come to whomsoever a debt was owing in gratitude
 him, and they that were leaders of the Pylians
 gathered together and made division for to many
 did the Pylians owe a debt seeing that we in Pylos
 were few and oppressed. For mighty Heracles had
 come and oppressed us in the years that were before,

HOMER

የዚህ ምርመራው ድምፅ፣ ለግሪክ ፊልሎሎጂስቶች
ፊልሎሎጂስቶች

[illegible]

¹ The 1997 data reported in this paper.

* Limit 7.10 + 14.00 mg as 0.01 was reported by Rosenbloom and Rosenberg.

and all that were our bestest had been slain. Twelve were we that were sons of glorious Nestor, and of those I alone was left and all the rest had perished, wherefore the heaven-sent Ithyanus poured of heart throat in wondrous words and counsel against us. And from out the spears Nestor chose him a herd of nine and a great flock of sheep, reckoning three hundred and four herdsmen with them. Lay to him a great debt was owing in gratitude. His own fine horses, winners of prizes with their race that had gone to the games for they were to race for a tripod, but Agrius, king of men kept them there, and sent him a fine dress, promising for his horses. His reason of these things both deeds and words was to end our wrath, and shame him recompense past to us, and the rest he gave to the people to do ease that as far as in him lay he might get rid of all of an evil name. So we were departing and all that there was and minded about the city were offering sacrifice to the gods. And on the third day the Ithyanus came all together many men and winged hooved horses with a speed and among them the two Messengers did on their battle gear though they were as yet but strangers, and in fierce combat. Now there is a city Ithyanus, a steep is far off on the Aeghean the settlement of early Peas. About this they set their camp, for to race it utter. But when they had entered over the whole plain, to us came Athena, speaking down from Olympus by night with the message that we should array us for battle and armour with were the folk she gathered in Peas, but right eager for war. Now Nestor would not suffer me to arm myself but led away my horses, for he deemed that as yet

οὐ γὰρ πῶς τί μ' ἔφη Πύρρον παλεῖντις Ἴφον
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἵπποισι μεταστροφῶν πιεστέμενος 730
 καὶ πύρρον περ ἔω, σπείνῃ δ' ἔνε περὶκος Ἀθήνη
 ἵσσι δὲ τῆς ποταμὸς Μαιντιῶς εἰς ἑλὸς βύλλων
 ἐνέστην Ἀργείης, ὅθι μετὰ μιν ἦεν ἄλλοι
 ἵπποις Πύρρον, τοὶ δ' ἐπ' αὐτοῖσιν ἔστην πύρρον.
 ἔστην παρὸντιν ἐν τοῖσιν θωροχέαντες 732
 ἔστην ἰν κισσὸν ἵπποις μιν Ἀφειῶν
 ἔστην Διὶ ριζάντες κισσῶντι ἵπποις καλῶ,
 ταυρῶν δ' Ἀφειῶν, ταυρῶν δὲ Ἰφιδάμων,
 αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη γλαυκῶπις βλεψάμενη,
 ἔστην ἔπειθ' ἑλόμεσθε κατὰ στρατὸν ἐν τοῖσιν, 734
 καὶ κατεκομίσθητε ἐν τοῖσιν αἰῶνι θεῶσιν
 ἀμφὶ ροῆς ποταμῶν ἄλλοις κισσῶντι ἑσπείροι
 ἀμειψάμενοι ἐν ἑσπείροις διαρροῶντι μεμνημένοι
 ἀλλὰ σφ' ἐπ' αὐτοῖσιν φανή μιν ἔσθ' Ἀργείων
 εἴτε γὰρ πέλιος φασίως κισσῶντι γαίῃ 736
 σφ' ἐμειψάμενοι μετ', Διὶ γ' ἐν κισσῶντι καὶ Ἀθήνῃ
 αὐτὸν ὅτι δὲ ἦεν καὶ ἑσπείροις ἐπ' αὐτοῖσιν πέλιος,
 πρῶτος ἔσθ' ἑλὸν ἑλὸν, κομίσθη δὲ μετὰ κισσῶν
 ἵπποις,
 Μοῖναις αὖτις γαμβρὸς δ' ἐν Αἰγείῃς,
 πρῶτος δὲ θινὰν εἴχε βαλὼν Ἀγαμέμνων, 740
 ὃν τοὺς φασίως τῇ ὅσῃ τρεφείναι σφ' αὖτις
 τῶν μετ' ἐν κισσῶντι βύλλων χαλάρῃσι διπρῶν,
 ἔσθ' δ' ἐν κισσῶντι ἐν κισσῶντι δὲ ἀφ' αὐτοῖς αὐτοῖς
 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς μετὰ κισσῶντι αὐτοῖς μετὰ κισσῶντι
 ἑσπείροι
 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς αὖτις αὖτις, ἐπ' αὐτοῖς αὖτις αὖτις 742
 πρῶτος ἑσπείροις, ἐν κισσῶντι μετὰ κισσῶντι
 αὐτοῖς ἐπ' αὐτοῖς αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις αὖτις

ἑσπείροις αὖτις αὖτις.

I knew naught of deeds of war. Howbeit even so
 I was pre-eminent among our brethren, as fast
 though I was, for so did Athena order the fight.
 There is a name Meneias that springs into the ear
 hard by Arene where we waited for bright Dawn,
 we the horsemen of the Phaiaks and the throng
 of footmen. He went even after Theseus with all
 speed arrayed in our armour, we came at midday
 to the sacred stream of Acheron. There we were heed
 great victims to Zeus outcome in might and a hind
 to Acheron and a hind to Phorbas but to Nestor
 even Athena a helper of the herd, and thereafter
 we took supper throughout the land by companies,
 and as I lay down to sleep each man in his battle-
 gear about the stream and the river. But the great-
 souled Ixionids were marshalled about the city,
 men to take it utterly, but ere that might be there
 appeared unto them a sign of deed of war, for
 when the bright sun stood scarce through we made
 prayer to Zeus and Athena and joined battle. But
 when the strife of the Phaiaks and Ixionids began,
 I was first to slay my man and to get me his might-
 armed horses even the spearman Menon, his
 by marriage was he of Argos and had to wife his
 eldest daughter fair-haired Agamemne who knew
 all manner that the wide earth nourisheth. Him as
 he came against me I smote with my bronze-tipped
 spear and he fell in the dust, but I leapt upon his
 chariot and took my stand amid the foremost
 fighters. But the great-souled Ixionids fled now
 here, now there when they saw the men fallen,
 even him that was leader of the horsemen and pre-
 eminent in fight. But I sprang upon them and a

πάντεσσιν δ' ἔλον ἄλλοις δ' αὖ δ' ἀμφὶ ἕσπετος
 φύτες ὁδοῖ ἔλον αἶδας αἷω ὑπὸ θυμῷ θαμνότες
 καὶ νῦν περ Ἀχαιοὺς Μυλῶναι παῖδ' ἀκατάφα, 720
 εἰ μὴ σφῶς ποτὶρ εἰνὶ κρημῷ ἐκκοιχέω
 ἐκ πολέμου ἔσσωσεν, καλῶτας περὶ σπείρῃ
 εἶθε Ζεὺς Πυλῶναι μὲν κρατὺς ἐγχεαλίφει
 τοσσοῖ γὰρ οἷον ἀπομύσσει δια σπείδεσσι πεδίοιο,
 κτευνάσσει τ' αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τ' ἔντα κτελε λέγοντες, 723
 ὅθρ' ἐπὶ Κουπρασίων πολέμιον βροσάμεν ἵππους
 πέτρῃ τ' ἰλίπῃ, καὶ Ἀλκίον αἶψα πολέμῳ
 κέλευται ὅθεν αἶψα ἀπέτρεπε λαὸν Ἀθήνη
 εἶθ' εἶδεν κτευνὰς σιμάτων λυτὸν αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
 ὅθ' ἀπὸ Κουπρασίου Πυλῶνδ' ἔχον ἑπείας ἵππους, 726
 πάντες δ' εἰχτομέεσσι θεῶν Διὶ Ἰστορί τ' αὐδρῶν
 ἴδε ἔον, εἰ ποτ' ἔσσι γέ, μετ' αὐδρῶν αὐτὰρ
 Ἀχιλλεύς

αἶψα τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀποδείξεται ἥ τέ μιν αἶψα
 πύλα μετακλίνοσθαι, ὅτι κ' ὅτι λαὸς αἶψα
 ὡς πέτρῃ, ἥ μετ' οὐ γὰρ Ἰωνίτιος ὡδ' ἐπεταίαν 723
 ἔμπερ σὺν ὅτε σ' ἐκ Φθίης Ἀντιμεινοὶ πέμπε
 οὐκ δὲ διδῶν εἰπότες, ἐκὼ καὶ διὰς ἰδύσσεσσι,
 πάντε μὲν ἐν μετρίῳ ποιούμεν ὡς ἐπεταίαν
 Πηλεὺς δ' ἰσχυροῦς δ' αὖτ' εὐκταταύτας
 λαὸν ἀπείροντες κατ' Ἀχαιοὺς πύλινδ' αὐτῶν 726
 διὰ δ' ἐπείθ' ἔρως Μενετιῶν εἰρόμεν εἶπε
 τοῖς δ' παρ' ὃ Ἀχιλλεὺς γάρω δ' ἐπείλατο Πηλεὺς
 πύλα μὲν καὶ θυοῖ Διὶ τερπικρατέω
 αἶψα ἐν χροτῇ ἔχῃ δὲ χροτῶν αἶψα,
 σπείδεσσι αἶψα αἶψα ἐν' αὐδρῶν ἰσχυροῖς 729

* Lines 727-729 were reported by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

black tempest and fiery carbuncles I saw, and about each one two warriors hit the ground quelled by my spear. And now had I slain the two Medon, of the hand of Achilles, but that his father the wise-ruling Nereus of Pheia saved them from war and shrouded them in thick mist. I won few much-sought great might to the men of Priam, for so long did we ~~fight~~ through the mist pushing the men, and gathering ~~our~~ greatly battle-great even till we drove our horses to Hippodamian rich in wheel, and the ruck of them and the place where is the ~~the~~ I called the ~~the~~ of Argos, where Achilles again turned back the host. I saw I saw the last man and left him, but the Achaeans drove back their swift horses from Hippodamian to Priam and all gave glory among the gates to ~~the~~ and to Neoptolemos.

Of such sort was I, arming warriors so well as ever I was. But Achilles would know some part of his valor. Nay, verily not, as he will for ever lament hereafter when the fates perisheth. Ah, friend, of a surety Menelaos thus laid charge upon thee on the day when he sent thee forth from Phrygia to Agamemnon. And we two were with him and greatly thirsome, and in the hall we heard all things even as he gave thee charge. For we had come to the well-hung house of Priam gathering the host through mist the busy house land of Achaea. There then we found in the house the warrior Menelaos and thee, and with you Achilles, and the old man Peleus, driver of chariots was burning the fat thighs of a bull to ~~the~~ that burneth the thunderbolt in the enclosure of the court, and he had in his hand a golden cup, passing forth the flaming wine to accompany the burning offerings.

οφῶν μὲν ἀμφὶ βοὸς ἔπετον κρέα, νῶϊ δ' ἔπειτα
 στήμεν ἐνὶ προθυροισι ταφῶν δ' ἀνόρουσεν

Ἀχιλλεύς,

ἔτι δ' ἄγε χειρὸς ἐλύν, κατὰ δ' ἐδριάσθαι ἀνῶγε,
 ξεινιά τ' εὖ παρεθήκεν, ἃ τε ξεινοῖς θεμῖς ἔστιν.

αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα τερπήμεν ἐδῆτυος ἡδὲ ποτήτος,

789

ἤρχον ἐγὼ μύθοιο, καλεῖν ὑμῖν ἄμ' ἔπεισθαι·

οφῶν δὲ μάλ' ἤθελετον, τῷ δ' ἀμφὶ πάλλ' ἐπ-
 ἔτελλον.

Πηλεὺς μὲν ᾧ παιδὶ γέρον ἐπέτελλ' Ἀχιλῆϊ

αἶν' ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπεροχὸν ἔμμεναι ἄλλων

σοὶ δ' αὖθ' ὣδ' ἐπέτελλε Μενoitios, Ἀκτορος υἱός 796

ἔκκνον ἔμον, γενεῇ μὲν ὑπέρτερος ἔστιν Ἀχιλλεύς,

πρεσβύτερος δὲ σὺ ἔσσι βίη δ' ὁ γὰρ πολλὸν

ἀμείνων

ἀλλ' εὖ οἱ φράσθαι πυκινὸν ἔπος ἡδ' ὑποθέσθαι

καὶ οἱ σημαίνειν ὃ δὲ πείσεται εἰς ἀγαθὸν περ·

ὥς ἐπέτελλ' ὁ γέρον, σὺ δὲ λῆθεαι ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν 799

ταῦτ' εἶποις Ἀχιλῆϊ δαΐφρονι, αἱ κε πίθηται

τις δ' οἶδ' εἴ κέν οἱ σὺν δαίμονι θυμὸν ὀρίνας

παρεῖπων, ἀγαθὴ δὲ παραιφασίς ἔστιν ἔταιρον.

εἰ δὲ τῶνα φρεσὶν ἦσι θεοπροπίην ἀλγίσκει·

καὶ τινά οἱ παρ' Ἰηνὸς ἐπεφραδε πότνια μητῆρ,

798

ἀλλὰ σέ περ πρότῳ, ἅμα δ' ἄλλος λαὸς ἐπεσθῶ

Μυρμιδόνων, αἱ κέν τι φῶας Δαναοῖσι γένηαι

καὶ τοι τεύχεα καλὰ δοτῶ πολέμονδε φέρεσθαι,

αἱ κέ σε τῷ ἴσκοντες ἀπόσχωνται πολέμοιο

Τρῶες, ἀναπνεύσωσι δ' ἀρῆιοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν

800

τειρόμενοι ἀλγῇ δὲ τ' ἀναπνεύσις πολέμοιο,

¹ Lines 794 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

Ye twain were hasted about the flesh of the bull,
 and lo, we stand in the doorway and Achilles,
 pressed with wonder, springs up and takes us by the
 hand and led us on, and bade us be seated and he
 set before us abundant entertainment and that is
 the due of strangers. But when we had had our fill
 of food and drink I was first to speak and bade you
 know with us and ye were both right eager and
 thus thus said on you many commands. Old
 Peleus bade his son Achilles ever be bravest and
 pre eminent above all, but to thee did Menestheus,
 son of Actor, thus give command. My child, in
 birth is Achilles nobler than thou, but thou art the
 outer though in might he is the better far. Yet
 do thou speak to him with a word of warning and give
 him counsel and direct him and he will obey thee
 to his profit. Thus did the old man charge thee,
 but thou forgettest. Yet even now at the last do
 thou speak thus to wine-worsted Achilles if so be
 he may hearken. Who knows but that heaven
 helping thee mightest move his spirit with thy
 persuasion? A good thing is the persuasion of a
 friend. But if in his heart he is shunning some
 error and his querrel matter hath declared to him
 ought from Zeus yet set him send thee forth and
 with thee let the rest of the host of the Menelaus
 follow if so be thou mightest give a light of deliver-
 ance to the Danaans and let him give thee his
 fair armour to bear into the war to know that the
 Trojans may take thee for him, and so bid and from
 battle and the warfare men of the Achaeans may
 take breath, fearing though thou be for want is
 the breathing-space in battle. And he thy might

βίη δ' α' ἀμύητες κτεμύκτας ἔδρας ἀντὶ
ὑπαισθε προτι ἄντη νέων ἀπο καὶ αἰσάνω ".

"ὦς φασι, τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμῷ ἐπὶ στήθεσσι δάω,
βῆ δὲ θέω παρὰ νηας ἐπ' Ἀχαιῶν Ἀχιλλεύς 800
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ παρὰ νηας ἰΐκτοστος θέωω
ἔξε θέωω Πατρόκλης, ὡς σὸ' ἀντοῇ τε θέμῃ τε
ἦν, τῇ δὴ καὶ σφὲ θέωω στήθεσσι βίηται,
ἔθεα αἰ' ἔκρυπτο βεβλήμενος ἀντοβλήτης
ἑσπέρης ἐκασπέρης κατὰ μῦρον αἰσπῷ, 810

σκαΐω δὲ πάλῃ κατὰ δὲ νηῶν μὲν Ἰάω
ἄμῃ καὶ σφαλίῃ, ἀπο δ' ἔλκτος ἀγασπῶ
αἶμα μέλας πλάμῃς νηῶν γὰρ μὲν ἑμπεδὸς ἦεν
τοῖς δὲ Ἰάω ἑσπέρης Μενετιάων ἀλκίμος νηῶν
καὶ β' ἀλκίμος ἐπὶ στήθεσσι πρὸς τῷ 820

"δὲ βίηται, δάωω δὲ νηῶν τῷ μέλῃ
ὡς δὲ ἐμπεδὸς τῷ φέμῃ καὶ σφαλίῃ αἶν
ἄντη δὲ Ἰάω ταχέως αἶμα αἰσπῷ δάω
ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τάδε εἰπὲ, δάωω δὲ ἑμπεδὸς τῷ
δὲ β' ἐπὶ στήθεσσι πλάμῃς ἑσπέρης Ἀχαιοί, 830
δὲ β' ἐπὶ στήθεσσι πλάμῃς ἑσπέρης Ἀχαιοί,

Ταὶ δὲ αἶν' ἐκασπέρης βεβλήμενος' αἶμα τῷ δάω
αἶμα τῷ δάωω Πατρόκλης, ἀλκίμος Ἀχαιοί
ἴσονται, ἀλλ' δὲ νηῶν μέλῃ τῷ πλάμῃς
αἰ μὲν γὰρ δὴ νηῶν, ἄντη νηῶν ἄντη αἶμα, 840
δὲ νηῶν κατὰ βεβλήμενος ἀντοβλήτης
χερσὶν ὡς Ἰάω τῷ δὲ στήθεσσι αἶμα αἶμα
ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τάδε εἰπὲ ἀγασπῷ τῷ μέλῃ,
μῦρον δὲ ἑσπέρης αἶμα τῷ αἶμα πλάμῃς

¹ [Lam 808 f] (= 811 δὲ f) πρὸς τῷ τῷ by Aristarchus.

² βεβλήμενος: πρὸς τῷ τῷ.

go that are unweated drive men that are weated
with their back toward the rest from the slope
and the huts."

[illegible]

And he then again made answer the wounded
 Jurgis as follows: "I am more patient than
 there is any defect of a human body, but they will
 find themselves upon the back of a horse, and
 a long time after we were beaten, he coming in
 at the bottom of the horse, and then strength even
 with it. But we do, then, we are and we are to be
 bound up and put the arms in my thigh and
 upon the back, bound from it, we were to be

νῖζ' ὕδατι λιαρῶ, ἐπὶ δ' ἥπια φάρμακα πᾶσσε, 830
 εὐθλά, τά σε προτί φασιν Ἀχιλλῆος δεδιδασχθαι,
 ὃν Χείρων ἐδίδαξε, δικαιοτάτος Κενταύρων.

ἱητροὶ μὲν γὰρ Ποδαλείριος ἦδε Μαχάων,
 τὸν μὲν ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ὄτομαι ἔλκος ἔχοντα,
 χρητίζοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ἀμύμονος ἱητῆρος, 835
 κείσθαι ὃ δ' ἐν πεδίῳ Τρώων μένει ὀξύν Ἀρηα."

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Μενoitίου ἄλκιμος υἱός·
 "πῶς τ' ἄρ' εἶσι τάδε ἔργα; τί ῥέξομεν, Εὐρύπυλ'
 ἦρως;

ἔρχομαι, ὄφρ' Ἀχιλῆϊ δαΐφρονι μῦθον ἐνίσπω,
 ὃν Νέστωρ ἐπέτελλε Γερήνιος, οὔρος Ἀχαιῶν· 840
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς περ σείω μεθήσω τειρομένοιο."

Ἦ, καὶ ὑπὸ στέρνοιο λαβὼν ἄγε ποιμένα λαῶν
 ἐς κλισίην θεράπων δὲ ἰδὼν ὑπέχευε βοείας.
 ἔνθα μιν ἐκτανύσας ἐκ μηροῦ τάμνε μαχαίρῃ
 ὀξὺ βέλος περιπευκές, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δ' αἷμα κελαινὸν 845
 νῖζ' ὕδατι λιαρῶ, ἐπὶ δὲ ρίζαν βάλε πικρὴν
 χερσὶ διατρίψας, ὀδυνήφατον, ἣ οἱ ἀπάσας
 ἔσχ' ὀδύνας· τὸ μὲν ἔλκος ἐτέρσετο, παύσατο δ'
 οἶμα.

and sprinkle thereon kindly simples of healing power, whereof men say that thou hast learned from Achilles, whom Cheiron taught, the most righteous of the Centaurs. For the leeches, Podaleirius and Machaon, the one methinks lieth wounded amid the huts, having need himself of a goodly leech, and the other in the plain abideth the sharp battle of the Trojans "

And to him again spake the valiant son of Menoetius. "How may these things be? What shall we do, warrior Eukypyrus? I am on my way to declare to wise-hearted Achilles a message wherewith Nestor of Gerenia, warder of the Achaeans, charged me. Nay, but even so will I not neglect thee that art in grievous plight."

He spake and clasped the shepherd of the host beneath the breast, and led him to his hut, and his squire when he saw them strewed upon the ground hides of oxen. There Patroclus made him lie at length, and with a knife cut from his thigh the sharp-piercing arrow, and from the wound washed the black blood with warm water, and upon it cast a bitter root, when he had rubbed it between his hands, a root that slayeth pain, which stayed all his pangs; and the wound waxed dry, and the blood ceased.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Μ

Ὡς δ' μὲν ἐν κλισίῃσι Μενoitίου ἀλκιμος υἱὸς
 ἰᾶτ' Εὐρύπυλον βεβλημένον οἱ δ' ἔμαχοντο
 Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Τρῶες ὁμιλαδὸν οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔμελλε
 τάφρος ἔτι σχήσειν Δαναῶν καὶ τεῖχος ὑπερθεν
 εὐρί, τὸ παιήσαντο νεῶν ὑπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον
 ἤλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοῖσι δόσαν κλειτάς ἑκατόμβας,
 ὅφρα σφῶν νῆας τε θοάς καὶ ληϊδα πολλήν
 ἐντὸς ἔχον ρύοιτο θεῶν δ' ἀέκπτε τέτυκτο
 ἀθανάτων τὸ καὶ οὗτε πολὺν χρόνον ἔμπεδον ἦεν.
 ὅφρα μὲν Ἐκτωρ ζῶος ἔπ' καὶ μήνι' Ἀχιλλεύς
 καὶ Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος ἀπόρθητος πόλις ἔπλεν,
 τόφρα δὲ καὶ μέγα τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν ἔμπεδον ἦεν
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μὲν Τρώων θάγον ὅσοι ἄριστοι,
 πολλοὶ δ' Ἀργείων οἱ μὲν δαμεν, οἱ δὲ λιποντο,
 πέρθετο δὲ Πριάμοιο πόλις δεκάτῃ ἐνιαυτῷ.
 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐν νηυσὶ φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδ' ἔβησαν,
 δὴ τότε μητιόωντο Ποσειδάων καὶ Ἀπόλλων
 τεῖχος ἀμαλδύναι, ποταμῶν μένος εἰσαγαγόντες,
 ὅσοι ἀπ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων ἄλαδε προρεύουσι,
 Ῥῆσός θ' Ἑπταπόρος τε Καρησός τε Ῥοδῖος τε
 Γρηνικός τε καὶ Αἰόηπος διός τε Σκάμανδρος
 καὶ Σιμόεις, ὅθι πολλὰ βοάγρια καὶ τρυφαιαί

BOOK XII

So then amid the huts the valiant son of Menestheus was tending the wounded Polydorus: but the others, Argives and Trojans, hung it on in things not were the ditch of the Danaans and their wide wall above long to protect them: the wall that they had bunderd as a defence for their ships and had drawn a trench about it: yet they gave not glorious recompense to the gods: that it might hold within its bounds their swift ships and abundant stores and keep all safe. Howbeit against the will of the immortal gods was it bunderd, wherefore for no long time did it abide unbroken. As long as Hector yet lived and Achilles yet cherished his wrath, and the city of king Priam was unacked: even so long the great wall of the Achaeans likewise abode unbroken. But when all the bravest of the Trojans had died and many of the Argives—some were slain and some were left and the city of Priam was sacked in the tenth year, and the Argives had gone back in their ships to their dear native land, then verily did Poseidon and Apollo take counsel to sweep away the wall bringing against it the might of all the rivers that flow forth from the mountains of Ida to the sea—Rheus and Heptaporus and Caurus and Rhodius, and Gramicus and Aesepus, and godlike Scamander, and Simois by the banks whereof many

κάππεσον ἐν ποιήσῃ καὶ ἡμιθέω γένος ἀνδρῶν
τῶν πάντων ὁμοσε στόματ' ἔτραψε Φαῖβος Ἀπολ-

λων,

ἐντήμαρ δ' εἰς τεῖχος ἵει ῥοον δε δ' ἄρα Ζεὺς 25
συνεχές, ὅρα κε θάσσην ἄλυστος τεῖχεα θειῇ
αὐτός δ' ἐννοσιγαιὸς ἔχων χερσὶσι τριαυπασ
ἤγειτ', ἐκ δ' ἄρα πάντα θεμελίω κυμασι πέμπε
φαιρῶν καὶ λαῶν, τὰ θέσας μοχλόντες Ἀχαιοί,
λαῖα δ' ἐποίησεν παρ' ὀγάρρου Ἑλλήσποντον, 30
αὐτίς δ' ἦσαν μεγαλήρ φαναβοῖσι καλέθε,
τεῖχος ἀμαλύνων ποταμούς δ' ἔτρεφε κισσῶν
παρ ῥοον, ἧ περ προσθεν ἴον καλλιρροον ἰδῶν

Ἦε ἄρ' ἐμείλλον ὀπιθε Προσιδάων καὶ Ἀπολλῶν
θησάμεται τότε δ' ἀμφὶ μάχῃ ἐνοπή τε διδῶνι 35
τεῖχος ἐνδομήτορ, καταχίζε δε βουράτα πυργῶν
βαλλομέν' Ἀργεῖοι δε Δίος μαστιγῇ βαμέντες
ἦεν ἔπι γλαφυρῆσιν εἰλμένοι ἰσχυροῦντο,
Ἕκτορα διδίοτες, κρατερόν μῆστωρ φοβοιο·
αὐτὰρ δ' γ' ὥς το προσθεν ἐμαρνατο ἴσος ἀέλλη 40
ὥς δ' ὅτ' αὖ ἐν τε κινέσσι καὶ ἀνδράσι θηραινῆσι
καπρῶς ἦε λαῶν στρέφεται σθένει βλεμμαίων
οἱ δέ τε πυργηδὸν σφείας αὐτοὺς ἄρτυναντες
ἐντοὶ ἰστανταὶ καὶ ἀκοντίζουσι θαμνίας
εἰχματ' ἐκ χειρῶν τοῦ δ' οὐ ποτε κυδάλισον κῆρ 45
ταρβέει οὐδὲ φοβεῖται, ὀγνηομένη δέ μιν ἔκτα
ταρβία τε στρέφεται στιχας ἀνδρῶν περρηζῶν
ὀππῇ τ' ἰδύσῃ, τῇ τ' εἰκονοῖ στιχας ἀνδρῶν·
ὥς Ἕκτορ ἐν' ὄμιλον ἰὼν ἐλάσσει' ἑταίρους
ταφρὸν ἐποτρύνων διαβαίνεμεν οὐδέ αἱ ἴπποι 50
546

τι λυγρὰν αἰκὺ πόδες, μάλα δὲ χυμμετίζον ἐπ' ἄκρῳ
 χεῖλεϊ ἐφίστασθαι ἀπὸ γὰρ δεῦρ' ὄσσοτο τάφος
 εὐρεῖ, οὐτ' ἄρ' ὑπερβόρεω σχεδὸν οὔτε περὶ σαι
 ῥήϊδιη κρήνητοι γὰρ ἐτρηφένες περὶ πάσας
 ἴστασαν ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ὑπερθεν δὲ σκαλοπαισσω 55
 ὀφείων ἤρηται, τοὺς ἴστασαν υἱὸς Ἀχαιῶν
 πυκνοὺς καὶ μεγάλους, θήϊω ἀνδρῶν ἀλωρῶν
 ἐνθ' οὐ κεν ῥέα ἵππος εὐτροχὸν ἄρμα τιταίνω
 ἐσβαῖη, πρὶν δὲ μενοικῆσαι εἰ τελευτοῖ
 ὅη τότε Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν Ἑκτορα εἶπε παρα-
 στας 60
 " Ἑκτορ' εἴ ἢ δ' ἄλλοι Τρῶων ἀγοὶ ἢ δ' ἐκισυραὶ,
 ἀφραδὲως διὰ τάφρου ἐλαινομεν ὥστας ἵππους
 ἢ δὲ μάλ' ἀργαλεῖη περὶ σκαλοπαιστας γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ
 ὀφείεις ἴστασθαι, ποτὶ δ' αὐτοὺς τεύχεα Ἀχαιῶν 65
 ἐνθ' οὐ πως ἴστω καταθῆμεναι οἰδὲ μλχεσθαι
 ἵππευσσι στείνοσ γὰρ, ὅθι τραπέσθαι οἶω
 εἰ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς παγγυ κατὰ φρονέω ἀλαπαῖει
 Ζεὺς ὡς δρεμετῆς, Τρῶεςσι δὲ ἴστ' ἀρηγεῖν,
 ἢ τ' ἂν ὅγω γ' ἐτίλοιμι καὶ αὐτίκα τοῖτο γενέσθαι,
 κωκυμποὺς ἀπαλεσθαι ἀπ' Ἀργείων ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοὺς 70
 εἰ δὲ χ' ὑποστρεψώμεναι, παλιμῆς δὲ γένηται
 ἐκ νῦν καὶ τάφρῳ ἐκπλαζόμεν ὄρυκτῇ,
 οἰκείτ' ἔπειτ' οἶω οἰδὲ ἀνγκλῶ ἀπονέσθαι
 ἀφορρῶν ποτὶ ἄσπευ ἐλιχθέντως ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν
 ἀλλ' ἀγεθ', ὡς ἂν ὅγω εἶπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες 75
 ἵππους μὲν θιραπώοντες ἐρυκόντων ἐπὶ τάφρῳ,
 αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὶν μὲς σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες

¹ Ἐκτορὸς ἄλλοι

² ἢ δ' Ἀργείοις ἄλλοις

his swift footed horses dared not, but loudly they neighed, standing on the sheer brink, for the trench alighted them, so wide was it, easy neither to overleap at a bound nor to drive across, for overhanging banks stood all about its circuit on this side and on that, and at the top it was set with sharp stakes that the sons of the Achaeans had planted close together and great, a defence against footmen. Not lightly might a horse, tugging at the wheeled car, get within that circuit, but the footmen were eager, if they might achieve it. Then verily Patroclus drew nigh to Hector, and spake saying, "Hector, and ye other leaders of the Trojans and Achaes, it is but folly that we seek to drive across the trench our swift horses, hard in sooth is it to cross, for sharp stakes are set in it, and close enough them is the wall of the Achaeans. There is it no wise possible for charioteers to descend and fight, for the space is narrow, and then methinks shall we suffer hurt. For if Zeus, that thundereth on high, be utter, to crush our foes in his wrath, and is minded to give aid unto the Trojans, there verily were I too fain that this might forthwith come to pass, that the Achaeans should perish here far from Argos, and have no name, but if they turn upon us and we be driven back from the ships and become entangled in the digged ditch, then methinks shall not one man of us return back to the city from before the Achaean when they rally even to bear the tidings. But come, even as I shall bid, let us all obey. As for the horses, let the squires hold them back by the trench, but let us on foot, arrayed in our armour,

Ἔκτορι πάντες ἐπώμεθ' ἄλλοις αἰτῶν Ἀχαιοὶ
οἱ μνηστῆρες, εἰ δὲ σφιν ἄλκιον πειρατ' ἐφίηται

ὣς φάτο Πουλυδάμας, ὅτε δ' ἔκτορι μῖθος
ἔπημυν, 80

αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὄψεω σὺν τειχεσιν ἄλυστο χαμάζε
εἶς μὲν ἄλλοι Τρώες ἐφ' ἵππων ἤνευθοντο,
ἄλλ' ἀπὸ πατρὸς ὀρούσαν, ὅππῃ ἴδον ἔκτορα διῶν.
ἤμοχμ' μὲν ἔπειτα εἴψ' ἐπετείλαν ἔκαστος
ἵππους εὖ κατὰ κοσμον ἐρικέμεν αἰθ' ἐπὶ ταφρῷ 85
οἱ δὲ διαστάντες, σφείας αὐτοὺς ἄρτιαντες,
πένταχα κοσμήθοντες ἄμ' ἤνεμονεσσιν ἔποντο

οἱ μὲν ἄμ' ἔκτορ' ἴσαν καὶ ἄμυνον Πουλυδά-
ματι,

οἱ πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι ἴσαν, μεμασσαν δὲ μάλιστα
τειχος ῥ-ξάμενοι καυλῆς ἐπὶ στήσι μαχέσθαι 90
καὶ σφιν ἡβριόνης τρίτος εἶπετο παρ' ὃ ἀρ' ὄχεσθιν
ἄλλων ἡβριόνας χερσὶνα καλύπεν ἔκτωρ
τῶν δ' ἑτέρων Πάρις ἤρχε καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρος καὶ
Ἀγχιώρ,

τῶν δὲ τρίτων Ἐλένος καὶ Διόφοβος θεοειδής,
ὅτε δὲ σὺν Πριάμῳ τρίτος δ' ἦν Ἄσπιος ἦρχε, 95
Ἄσπιος Ὑρακιδῆς, ὃν Ἀρισθίδην φέρον ἵπποι
εἰδότες μεγάλοι, ποταμοὶ ἀπὸ Σελήνηςτος
τῶν δὲ τεταρτῶν ἦρχον εἰς παῖς Ἀγχιόων,
Ἀστιάς, ἅμα τῷ γὰρ σὺν Ἀντήνορος νῆς,
Ἀρχελοχὸς τ' Ἀκάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἶδότε πάντῃ 100
Σαρπηδίην δ' ἤησαν ὀγκάζοντες ἐπικουρῶν,
πρὸς δ' ἔλατο Ἰλίου καὶ ἄρην Ἀσπεροπαῖον
οἱ γὰρ οἱ εἰσάντε διακρίδον εἶναι ἄριστοι
τῶν ἄλλων μετὰ γ' αὐτοὺς ὃ δ' ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ
πάντων,

οἱ δ' ὅππῃ ἀλλήλους ἄραρον τυκτῆρι βόεσσιν, 105
550

And all in one throng after Hector and the
 Achæans were not withstood as if on the the bands
 of destruction are made fast upon them.

So spoke Pyrrhus, and his prudent counsel
 was well pleasing unto Hector and further he
 kept in his armour from his chariot to the ground.
 Not did the other Trojans remain gathered together
 upon their chariots, but they all went forth when
 they beheld greatly Hector slain. Then on his own
 chariot each man had command to lead in his
 horse well and orderly three at the trock but the
 men divided and arrayed themselves, and marshalled
 in five companies that followed after the leaders.

Some went with Hector and peerless Pyrrhus
 even those that were most a number and bestest
 and that were most fain to break through the wall
 and Agamemnon, and such and such, and
 Cleopatra on the wall. For by his stratagem Hector
 left another man, weaker than Laonoeus. The
 second company was led by Paris and Archonoe
 and Agamemnon, and the third he Hector and glorious
 Iphigenia, sons of Priam, and a third was
 with them the warrior Amos, Amos son of Hector,
 whom his horse saved and great had borne from
 Argos from the river Xanthos. And of the fourth
 company the valiant son of Antenor was leader
 even Antenor, and with him were Antenor's two
 sons, Archonoeus and Aramoe well skilled in all
 manner of fighting. And Hecuba and the glorious
 Helen, and he stood as his commander Laonoeus and
 warrior Antenor, for these seemed to him to be
 the bravest band of others of of his men and that
 he was pre-eminent even above all. Thus then
 when they had feared one another with their work

βίη δ' ἔτι Λαοκῶν ἀλεγεινῆτα, αἰδ' δ' ἴφαστο
 οἷον τὰνδ' αἰὶ δ' οἷον μελεσσόμεναι ποσειδάων
 ἴδ' ἄλλος Τρώες τε λαοκῶν ε' σπείοντες
 βυβλὴν ἱμετέριον ἀμύντατο σφύοντο
 αἰὶ οἷον ἱμετέριον σφύοντο ἄλλος ἄλλος σφύοντο, 110
 αἰὶ ἄλλος ἴφαστο τε αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο,
 αἰὶ οἷον αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο σφύοντο σφύοντο,
 σφύοντο αἰδ' δ' ἴφαστο σφύοντο σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον,
 ἴφαστο αἰὶ οἷον αἰὶ οἷον αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο σφύοντο, ἴφαστο σφύοντο 115
 σφύοντο τὰνδ' αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο σφύοντο
 ἴφαστο ἴφαστο, αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο
 σφύοντο τὰνδ' αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο τὰνδ' αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον 120
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον 125
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
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 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον 130
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον
 αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον σφύοντο αἰὶ οἷον

1 The dual in this and the following line is given by Zenodotus and Aristophanes; the rest have the plural.

wrought planks of buxhide, made straight for the Transaric full eagers and deemed so that they would no more be stayed, but would fall upon the black ships.

Then the rest of the Transaric and their far famed allies observed the courses of Diomedes Pindamon, but Aeneas, son of Hectorus leader of men, was not minded to waste there his horses and his men the charioteers but he stood and all he drew nigh to the swift ships, knew that he was for he was not to escape the evil fates and return guarding his horses and chariot back from the plain to windy Ilios. Nor see that might the fate of evil name called him by the stroke of Laomedon, the heavy son of Priamus, for he made for the left wing of the ships even where the Achaean were most to turn from the plain with horses and chariots. There drove he through his horses and car and at the gate he found not a door shut nor the wing laid down but men were hiding there, strong wise sons of men, they might save any of their comrades fleeing from out the battle toward the ships. Neither of our partons drove he his horses, and after him followed his men with spears, for they deemed that they would no more be stayed of the Achaean but would fall upon the black ships. Such that they were for at the gate they found two warriors most valiant high started sons of Iapheth streamer, the one stalwart Polydorus, son of Priamus and the other Laertes, peer of Aeneas the hero of men. Those two in before the high gate stood firm even as oaks of lofty crest among the mountains that ever shade the wind and rain day by day firm fixed with roots great and long, even as these trees.

- εἴς ῥα τὰ χειρὸς πεποιῖται ἄλκι βίηφι 125
 μῖνον ἰσχυμένον μέγα Ἴλιον οἷδ' ἐφείβετο
 αἰ δ' ὦς πρὸς τείχεσ' εἰδόμενον βίης εἰς
 ἦρος' ἀπασχόμενος ἔκινε μοχλὸν αἰαντήν
 Ἴλιον ἀμφὶ δύναντα καὶ Ἰλίου καὶ Ἰλίστην
 Ἰλίουδην τ' Ἀδύμαντα Πάριον τε Υπομαχόν τε 130
 αἰ δ' ἦ τοι ὅς μεν εὐκταμίδας Ἀχαιοὺς
 ὄφρ' οὖν ἴδοντες εὐκτασθῶσι περὶ στήθεσσι
 αἶψα ἴσθι δὴ τείχεσ' ὀπασσόμενοις ἰσχυρῶν
 Τρῶες, ἄντα Δαρῶν γένητο μάχη τε φείδοι τε, 135
 ἐκ δὲ τῶ εἰσαντο στήθεσσι προσθε μέγασθον,
 ἀντοτέρωσι στήθεσσι δούκοντες, τῶ τ' ἐκ ὄφρ' οὖν
 εὐδύνοντες ἦν κινῶν δειχάται πολοσύνοντες,
 δοχμῶν τ' εἰσέοντες περὶ στήθεσσι ὄφρ' οὖν ἔλιν
 πρηνῆς ἔταμνοντες, καὶ δὲ τὰ κορυφῶν ὀκνῶν
 γένηται, εἰς δ' αὖ τις τε βάλλει ἐκ θυμοῦ ἔλινται 140
 αἰς τῶν κήρυκας χυλὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι φασίος
 ἔστιν βάλλωμενον μάλα γὰρ προτέρως ἐμάχοντο,
 λαοὺς καθιπερθεῖ πεποιῖται τες ἦν δὲ βίηφι
 αἰ δ' ἄρα χερμαδίωνον εὐκταμίδας ἀπο πυργῶν
 βίηφι, ἀπασχόμενος σφῶν τ' αἶψα καὶ πλοσῶν 145
 τρῶν τ' ὑποτορῶν ὑφίλης δ' ὦς πρὸς ἑρῶν
 ἐκ τ' αἶμας ζῆος, νεφέα σπασσέντα δυνάμεις,
 παρφίης κατεχέμεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ στυλίζουσι
 ὡς τῶν ἐκ χειρὶν βίηφι μέγα, ἦν ἄρα Ἀχαιοὺς
 ἦν καὶ ἐκ Τρῶων πορθεῖς δ' ἀμφ' αἶον αὐτῶν 150
 βάλλωμενοι' ἠμῶν καὶ ἀσπίδες ὀφθαλμοσύνοντες
 δὴ ρα τοῖς ἠμῶν τε καὶ ὡς πεπληγέτο μέγα
 Ἴλιος Ἰφιδίης, καὶ ἀπασχόμενος ὄφρ' οὖν ἔλιν

Ἰλίουδην Ἰσχυμένον Ἰλίουδην Ἰσχυμένον

trusting in the might of their arms, shroud the
 screaming of great Anos and fled not. But their
 fire came straight against the wall that was,
 hitting so high their shouts of cry became with
 loud shouting round about king Anos and Carvao,
 and Chreos and Alamos son of Anos and Ithos
 and Chremos. And the Lamps for a time from
 within the wall had been raising the well-greaved
 Alamos to fight in defence of the city: but when
 they saw the flames rushing upon the wall when
 the Danars with loud cries turned in flight, forth
 rushed the two and fought in front of the gate
 but with hearts that ached the men laid aside
 a tediousness thinking of men and dogs that ran
 against them, and charging from above into they
 crush the dogs about them, cutting them at the neck
 and then on striking a staff of iron: and one of
 them and took it away: then he uttered a
 long cry because about the breasts of the two as
 they were smitten with faces toward the foe but
 right heartily they fought trusting in the hand above
 them and in their own might: for the men above
 had been throwing stones from the well-towered towers in
 defence of their own lives and of the gate and of the
 swift-living city. And her voice shone the place
 few ever saw: and has shown that a humming
 wind, as it doth the shadowy clouds about the
 track and fast upon the burnished earth, even so
 shined the smoke from the heads of those of
 Alamos and Ithos, and below long
 warily and burned of smoke, as they were smitten
 with great stones. Thus verily Anos, son of
 Hektoros uttered a groan and smote both his
 thighs, and so with indignation he spoke, saying

HOMER

[illegible]

¹ 1 and 2 were rejected by Lysimachus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

* The defendant advised that he often has references by subject 1, sometimes against him, but he does not know the source of them or the meaning of the word.

Ἀντιφάτην μὲν πρῶτον, ἐπαΐξας δὲ ὄμιλον,
 πλήξ' αὐτοσχεδίην· ὃ δ' ἄρ' ὑπτιος οὐδὲι ἐρείσθη·
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Μενέων καὶ Ἰάμενον καὶ Ὀρίστην
 πάντας ἐπασσυντέρους πύλας χθονὶ πούλυβοταιρῃ.

Ὅφρ' οἱ τοὺς ἐναριζόν ἅπ' ἔντα μαρμαίροντα, 195
 τόφρ' οἱ Πουλυδάμαντι καὶ Ἑκτορι κοῦροι ἔποντο,
 οἱ πλείστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ ἔσαν, μέμασσαν δὲ μάλιστα
 τεῖχος τε ῥίξιν καὶ ἐνιπρήσειν πυρὶ νῆας,
 οἱ ῥ' ἔτι μαρμήριζον ἐφισταότες παρὰ ταφρῷ
 ὄντι γὰρ σφω ἐπὶ πῦρ περυσσόμεναι μεμαῶσσαν, 200
 αἰετὸς ὑψιπέτης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ λαὸν ἑργκων,
 φωνήεντα δράκοντα φέρον ἀνύχεσσι πύλων
 ζῶν ἔτι ἀσπαιρόντα καὶ οὐ πω ληθετο χάρμης·
 κοῦφε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἔχοντα κατὰ στήθος παρὰ δεξιῇ
 ἰδὼνθεῖς ὀπισω ὃ δ' ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἦκε χαμαὶ 205
 ἀλγῆσας ὀδυνῆσι, μέσῳ δ' ἐνὶ καρβυλ' ὄμιλῳ,
 αὐτὸς δὲ κλαγξας πέτετα πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο
 Τρῶες δ' ἐρριγῆσαν ὅπως ἴδον αἰόλον ὄφρ'
 κείμενον ἐν μεσσοῖσι, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο.
 δὴ τότε Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν Ἑκτορα εἶπε παρα-
 στάς 210

“Ἑκτορ, οἶ μὲν πῶς μοι ἐπικλήσσεις ἀγορήσω
 ἰσθλὰ φραζομένῳ, ἐπεὶ οὐδέ μὲν οὐδέ δοκε
 δῆμον ἰόντα παρεξ ἀγορεύμεν, οὔτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ
 οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ, σὺν δὲ κράτος αἰὲν ἀέξειν·
 νῦν αὖτ' ἐξερύω ὥς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀριστα, 215
 μὴ ἴομεν Δαναοῖσι μαχησομένοι περὶ νηῶν,
 ὣδε γὰρ ἐντελέεσθαι οἶομαι, εἰ ἔτεον γε

¹ ἄλλα φράσθαι· ἄλλα θρῆναι Aristarchus (cf. xl. 144).

his sharp sword and darting upon him through the throng unto Antiphates first in close fight, so that he was hurled backward upon the ground, and thereafter Menon, and Iamenus, and Chreson, as of these one after the other he brought it down to the bounteous earth.

While they were stripping from these their shining arms, meanwhile the youths that followed with Polydamas and Hector even they that were most in nature and bravest and that most were fain to break through the wall and burn the ships with fire, these were tarried in doubt, as they stood by the trench. If a lord had come upon them as they were eager to cross over an eagle of lofty flight sailing the least on the left and in its talons it bore a bound red monstrous snake still alive and struggling, nor was it yet forgotten of combat for it writhed backward, and smote him that held it on the breast beside the neck, for the eagle stung with pain cast it from him to the ground and set it far in the midst of the throng and himself with a loud cry sped away down the blasts of the wind. And the Trojans wondered when they saw the writhing snake, and in the midst of them a portent of Zeus that bore with the eagle. Then very Polydamas drew near and spake to lord Hector, "Hector ever dost thou rebuke me in the gatherings of the folk though I give good counsel, since it were indeed unseemly that a man of the people should speak contraries to thee be it in counsel or in war, but he should ever increase thy might, yet now will I speak even as seemeth to me to be best. Let us not go forward to fight with the Danaans for the ships. For thou, methinks, wilt

the issue he seeing that in sooth this bird has come upon the Trojans, as they were eager to cross over, an eagle of lofty flight, skirting the boat on the left, bearing in his talons a bearded red-mantled snake still living, yet straightway let it fall before he reached his own nest, arrows crushed he his course to bring and give it to his little ones—even so shall we, though we break the gates and the wall of the Achæans by our great might and the Achæans give way, come back over the or fastest road from the ships in disorder, for many of the Trojans shall we leave behind, whom the Achæans shall slay with the bronze in defence of the ships. (In this was would a soothsayer interpret, one that in his mind had clear knowledge of events, and to whom the folk gave ear.

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows spake to him Hector of the flashing helm:—
 "Polydamas, thus that thou sayest is no longer to my pleasure; yea, thou knowest how to devise better words than these. But if thou verily speakest thus in earnest then of a surety have the gods themselves destroyed thy wits, seeing thou biddest me forget the counsels of loud-thundering Zeus, that himself promised me and bowed his head thereto. But thou biddest us be obedient to birds long of wing that I regard not, nor take thought thereof, whether they fare to the right, toward the Dawn and the sun, or to the left toward the murky darkness. Nay, for us, let us be obedient to the counsel of great Zeus that is king over all mortals and immortals. One arena is best, to fight for our country. Wherefore dost thou fear war and battle? For if the rest of us be slain one and all at the ships

HOMER

ἔπειθε δὲ Ἄχαιούς, οἳ δ' οὐ βίη ἐστὶν ἀπαλειθεύσαι
 αἰ' ἄρα τοὶ κραδίη μετὰ λόγῳ οὐκ ἐμὴ μάχῃ
 εἰ δέ σὺ δ' ἄντικρυς ἀδείξαι, τί τῶν ἄλλων
 παροψόμενος ἐπείσσω ἀποτρέψῃς ποτὶ πόλιν
 εἴτ' εἴ' ἐμὴν ὑπὸ δούρῃ τέκεαι ἀπὸ θύμῃς αἰετοῖς
 220
 Ἴδε αἶψα φωνήσας ἦτορ πατρὸς, τοὺς δ' οἱ μὲν ἔποντο
 ἤνῃ θεοστέχῃ δαί δε Λυγρὸν τερπικλεμένους
 ὤκιστο πα' Ἰθάκῃς ἀμείψαντο ἀνέμοιο Πύκταν,
 ἥ δ' ὅτ' ἐπὶ πρὸ κορυφῆς φέρετ' αἶψα Ἀχαιῶν
 θέλῃς κούρην, Ἰρμῶν δέ καὶ Ἑκτορὶ κίλκῃ ὄπαζ' ἐπὶ
 τοῦ περ δὴ παρασσοὶ σκηνώβυτες τῶν δ' ἰφί-
 ρηγυνοῦσαι μέγα τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν περὶ τείχεσσι
 κρήστας μετ' ἑσπέρῃς ἔδρουν, καὶ δρεῖπον ἐταλφεῖν,
 στήλας τε προδ' ἰόντας ἀμολέον δέ δα' Ἀχαιοὶ
 230
 πάντας δὲ γαλήνῃ θέσαν ἐμμετρίῃ ἔχματα πυρρῶν
 τὰς αἰ' ὕ' αἰετοῖν, ἔλποντο δέ τε τοῖς Ἀχαιῶν
 ῥέζον σὺν ἑνὶ τῷ πᾶσι Διὶ καὶ γῆ, ὅττο πέλεισθον,
 αἰ' αἰ' γὰρ ῥυμὸς δῖος φέρωντες ἐπὶ ζεφείῃ
 Πύκταν πα' αἰετοῖς δ' ἰδὼν ὑπὸ τεῖχος κούρην
 Ἀμφότεροι δ' Ἀϊάντι κλεινέτατος ἐπὶ πύργῳ
 240
 πάντας φωνήσας μένος στήθεσσι
 ἄλλος μελίσχων, ἄλλος στερρῶς ἐκείσθον
 πύκταν, ὃν τῶν πατρὶν μαχρὴ μεδίατα ἴδοντο
 ὦ φίλοι, ἄνευμαι ὅς τ' ἐξ ἡμῶν δέ τε μεσσηνίς
 δέ τε χειρότερος, ἔνθα αἰ' πᾶσι πάντες ὅμοιοι

of the Argives yet is there no fear that thou shouldst
 perish for thy heart is not staunch in fight nor
 warlike. However if thou shalt stand aloof from
 battle, or shalt beguile with thy words any other,
 and turn him from war forthwith smitten by my
 spear that thou ameth thyself."

No speech he and led the way and they followed
 after with a wondrous din and thereafter Zeus that
 hurleth the thunderbolt roused from the moun-
 tains of Ida a blast of wind that bore the dust
 straight against the ships, and he bewildered the
 mind of the Achaeans, but vouchsafed glory to the
 Trojans and to Hector. Trusting therefore in his
 periculis and in their might they sought to break
 the great wall of the Achaeans. The pillars of the
 fortification they dragged down and overthrew the
 battlements and pried out the supporting beams
 that the Achaeans had set first in the earth as
 buttresses for the wall. These they sought to drag
 out, and hoped to break the wall of the Achaeans.
 However not even now did the Danaans give ground
 from the path, but closed up the battlements with
 bulls' hides, and therefrom cast at the foe-men,
 as they came up against the wall.

And the two Aiantes ranged everywhere along
 the wall urging men on, and arousing the might of
 the Achaeans. One man with gentle words another
 with harsh would they rouse, whomsoever they saw
 giving ground uttering from the fight. "Friends,
 whom is pre-eminent among the Danaans, whom
 holds a notable place or whom is weaker, for in nowise

the *eporos* but these are distinct from the *epoi*, or
 buttresses to which was to have been a wooden rampart,
 beams in which could be covered up with hides &c.

HOMER

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first of the two is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will continue to support the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This is a very important question, and it is one which the Government must decide soon. The second is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will continue to support the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This is a very important question, and it is one which the Government must decide soon.

¹ 2004年12月20日、2005年12月20日、2006年12月20日、2007年12月20日。

* **P**roviders responsible for health beyond the ability of the "us"

^b Is participating in local or overseas elections and public works. Source: Barton and Lord.

are all men equal in war, now is there a work for all, and thus I ween, ye know even of yourselves. Let no man turn him back to the ships now that he has heard one that cheers him on¹. nay, press ye forward, and urge ye one the other, in hope that Olympian Zeus lord of the lightning, may grant us to thrust back the assault and drive our foes to the city².

So shouted forth the twain, and aroused the battle of the Achaeans. And as flakes of snow fall thick on a winter's day, when Zeus the counsellor, bestirreth him to snow shewing forth to men these arrows of his, and he useth the winds and smeddeth the flakes continually, until he hath covered the peaks of the lofty mountains and the high headlands, and the grassy plains and the rich tilage of men, sea, and over the harbours and shores of the grey sea in the snow strewn a wet the wave as it beareth against it keepeth it off but all things brude are wrapped therein, when the storm of Zeus driveth it on even so from both sides their stones flew thick, some upon the Trojans, and some from the Trojans upon the Achaeans as they cast at one another; and over all the wall the din arose.

Yet not even then would the Trojans and glorious Hector have broken the gates of the wall and the long bar had not Zeus the counsellor roused his own son, Herpedon, against the Argives, as a lion against sleek kine. Forthwith he heid before him his shield that was well balanced upon every side, a fair shield of hammered bronze, that the bronze smith had hammered out, and had stitched the many bulwarks within with stitches³ of gold that ran all about its circuit. Thus he heid before him, and

brandish'd two spears, and so went he way like a
 mountain-nurtured man that hath long suck'd meat,
 and his proud spirit brandish'd him go even into the
 close-built fold to make an attack upon the flock.
 For even though he find thereby the herdsmen
 with dogs and spears keeping watch over the sheep,
 yet as he not minded to be driven from the stand, ig-
 nor he misseth easy, but ever he seapeth and
 the flock and smelt one or another as if
 a ferment compass'd by a watch from a smith hand,
 even so did he spirit them up as gathering
 to rush upon the war, and began down the last-
 ments. Strong was then he spake to Crispus, son
 of Claspus, "Crispus, wherefore is it that we
 two are held in honour alone as with pain and
 necessity, and full cups in Lycia, and as men guard
 upon us as on gold? Ah, and we possess a great
 domain by the banks of Xanthos, a large tract of
 wheat and of wheat-bearing pough land. There-
 fore now it becometh us to take our stand amid the
 foremost Lycians, and confront the fighting battle,
 that many a one of the main and Lycians may say

Verily so, if some men be those that run in
 Lycia even our dogs, they that eat fat sheep and
 drink choice wine honey-sweet, nay but their
 right too is gold, seeing they fight round the
 foremost Lycians. Ah friend if once escaped from
 the battle we were for ever to be agriens and im-
 mortal, neither should I fight round and the
 foremost, nor should I send thee into battle where
 men were gory, but now for in any case fates of
 death beal us fates past counting, with no mortal
 may escape or stand, now let us go forward whether
 we shall give glory to another, or another to us

ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδέ Γλαῦκος ἀπετράπετ' οὐδ'
ἀπὶ ἔθηκεν.

τὼ δ' ἰδὺς βήτην Λυκίῳ μέγα ἔθνος ἄγοντε. 330

τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν ῥίγησ' υἱὸς Πετεῶο Μενεσθεΐς·

τοῦ γὰρ δὴ πρὸς πύργον ἴσαν κακότητα φεροντες·

πάπτηνεν δ' ἀνὰ πύργον Ἀχαιῶν, εἴ τιν' ἴδοιτο

ἡγεμόνων, ὃς τίς οἱ ἄρην ἐταροῖσιν ἀμύναι

ἔς δ' ἔκρησ' Αἴαντε δῖον, πολέμου ἀκορήτιον, 335

ἑσταότας, Τεῦκρόν τε νέον κλισιπλοῖον ἰόντα,

ἔγγυθεν ἀλλ' οὐ πῶς οἱ ἔην βιωσαντι γεγνηναι·

τόσσος γὰρ κτύπος ἦεν, αὐτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκε,

βαλλομένων σάκεων τε καὶ ἵπποκόμων τρυ-

φαλείων

καὶ πυλίων· πάσαι γὰρ ἐπαύχατο, τοὶ δὲ κατ'

αὐτὰς

340

ἰστάμενοι περὶ ὦντο βίη ῥήξαντες ἐσελθεῖν

αἶψα δ' ἐπ' Αἴαντα προΐει κήρυκα Θωῶτην

"ἔρχεο, δῖε Θωῶτα, θεῶν Αἴαντα κάλεσσον,

ἀμφοτέρω μὲν μᾶλλον ὃ γὰρ κ' ὄχ' ἀριστον

ἀπάντων

εἴη, ἐπεὶ τάχα τῇδε τετεύχεται αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος. 345

αἶδε γὰρ ἔβρισαν Λυκίῳ ἄγοι, οἳ τὸ πάρος περ

ζαχρηῖς τελέθουσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὕσμινας

εἰ δὲ σφῶν καὶ κείθι πόνορ καὶ νεῖκος δρωρεν,

ἀλλὰ περ οἷος ἴτω Τελαμωνίος ἀλκιμος Αἴας,

καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἅμα σπεσθῶ τοξῶν ἐν εἰδῶν." 350

ὣς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἄρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπὶ ἔθηκεν ἀκούσας,

βῆ δὲ θεῶν παρὰ τείχος Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,

στη δὲ παρ' Αἴαντεσσι κῆρυξ, εἶθαρ δὲ προσηΐδα·

"Αἴαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτώνων,

¹ Line 350 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

² In taking *δε* in a local sense, and in reading *εἴη* in 368

So spake he, and Glaucus turned not aside, neither dashed him, but the twain went straight forward, leaving the great host of the Iovians. At sight of them, Menestheus, son of Peleus, shuddered, for it was to his part of the war that they came, bearing with them ruin, and he looked in fear along the wall of the Achaean to hope that he might see one of the leaders who would ward off harm from his comrades, and he marked the Aiantes twain, Ionathus in war standing there, and Teucer that was newly come from his hut, come at hand, howbeit it was no more possible for him to wait so as to be heard of them, so great a din was there, and the noise went up to heaven of smitten shields and he ran with crests of horse hair and of the goats, for all had been armed and before them stood the foe, and sought to break them by force and enter in. But he turned to Aias he saw the herald Thuktes. "Thou gladly Thuktes, run thou and call Aias, or rather the twain, for that were far best of us, seeing that here we suffer ruin such be wrought. I had up-on me here I press the leaders of the Iovians, who of old have ever been here in to go to conflicts. But if with them too under the law of war and strife have arisen, yet at least let us not lose one of Iovians, come alone and let Teucer that is well skilled with the bow follow with him."

So spake he, and the herald failed not to hearken as he heard, but set him to run beside the wall of the brazen-cased Achaean, and he came and stood by the Aiantes, and strong twain said: "Ye Aiantes twain, leaders of the brazen-cased Achaean, the

289 [Iovian] Ionathus. Word of two read 289 in both hands, giving it its meaning (Iovian) even of "that."

HOMER

Figure 1

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal communication, and it is written in a very formal and dignified style. The President expresses his regret that he cannot deliver the message in person, and he explains the reasons for this. He then proceeds to discuss the state of the Union, and he mentions the recent events of the year. He also mentions the fact that the Union is still united, and he expresses his confidence in the future of the country.

There are two other things I should mention. One is that the weather was very nice today. The other is that I had a very good time today.

4. The above information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The information is provided for your information only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The information is provided for your information only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

[illegible]

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* *Zenodotus*: ditto ms.

* | Page No. 1 Date: / /

1. I was reported by Antagonism.

son of Peleus, nurtured of Zeus, biddeth you go further, that though it be but for a little space, ye may confront the toil of war both of you, if so may be for that were far best of all, seeing that yonder a slaughter soon may be wrought. Hard upon them there press the leaders of the Lycians, who of old have ever been fierce in fighting conflicts. But if here too war and strife have arisen yet at least let valiant Aias son of Laamon, go alone, and let Leucor, that is well skilled with the bow, follow with him.

So spake he, and great Teamonian Aias failed not to hearken. For when he spake winged words to the son of Odysseus—Aias, do ye twain, two and strong I counsel, stand fast here and urge on the Danaans to fight again, but I will go further, and confront the war, and quickly will I come again, when to the foe I have borne them aid.

So saying Teamonian Aias departed, and with him went Leucor, his own brother, begotten of one father, and with them Pandion bare the curved bow of Leucor. Now when, as they passed along within the wall, they reached the post of great-minded Menestheus—and to men hard pressed they came—the foe were mounting upon the battlements like a lark with wind, even the mighty leaders and rulers of the Lycians—and they clamed together in fighting, and the battle cry arose.

Then Aias, son of Laamon was first to say his man even great-minded Eucles, comrade of Sarpedon, for he smote him with a huge jagged rock, that lay the topmost of all within the wall by the battlements. Not easy with both hands could a man, such as mortals now are, haul it, were he never so

οἷος γὰρ βροτοὶ εἰσ' ὃ δ' ἄρ' ὑψὲρ θέν ἔμβαλ' αἰΐρας,
 θλασσοὶ δὲ τετραφάλων κινέην, σὺν δ' ὅσση' ἀραφί
 παρ' ἑμείη πεφαλῆς ὃ δ' ἄρ' ἀρτειτῆρι δοικυε 286
 καπνέει' ἀφ' ἰψήλου πυργου, λιπα δ' ὅσση θήμος
 Τεύκρος δὲ Γλαύκων, κρατερὺν παῖδ' Ἰσπαλοχῶα,
 ὡς ἐπεσσεύμενον βάλε τεύχεος ὑψηλίου,
 ἧ δ' ἴδε γυμνωθέντα βραχίονα, παύσε δὲ χαρμῆ
 ὅφ' δ' ἀπὸ τειχέος ἔλτο λαθὼν, ἵνα μὴ τῷ Ἀχαιῶν 290
 βλήμενον ἀέροισιν καὶ τυχετοῖσιν ἔπεισθαι
 Λαρτιάδοντι δ' ἄχος γένετο Ἰλαΐκων ἀπώτοτος,
 αὐτὸν ἔπει τ' ἀποσπῶν ὁμοῦ δ' εὐ' ἀνέστο χαρμῆς,
 ἀλλ' ὃ γὰρ Ἥστοραδιν Ἀλκμαῶνα δοῦρι τυχερῶς
 νύξ', ἐκ δ' ἔσπεσαν θυχοῦ ὃ δ' ἔσπομενος πῶτος 304
 δοῦρι

σπῆγης, ἑμὲ δὲ οἱ βραχε τεύχεα σπικίδια χαλκῷ.
 Λαρτιάδῃ δ' ἄρ' ἔπαλξω ἔλτω χεροὶ στιβαροῖσιν
 ἔλχ', ἧ δ' ἔσπετο πᾶσα διαμπερὲς, αὐτὰρ ὑπὲρθε
 τειχὸς ἐννυμωθῆ, σάκεσσιν δὲ θῆκε πελιδνόν

Ἴν δ' Ἀίας καὶ Τεύκρος ἐμαρτήσανθ' ὃ μὲν ὡς 308
 βιβλίῃσι τελαμῶνα παρὰ στήθεσσι φάεινον
 ἀσπίδος ἀμφύροτῆς ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς πύρας ἄμυνε
 παῖδος τοῦ, μὴ νῆυσιν εἶναι πραγμῆσι δαμνίῃ
 Ἀίας δ' ἀσπίδα νύξιν ἔπαλμνος, οὐδὲ διατρεῖ
 ἤλιθεν θυγίῃ, στυγελίφῃ δὲ μὲν μεμαῖντα 312
 χωρῆσεν ὃ ἄρα τῆσθαι ἔπαλξως οὐδ' ὃ γὰρ παμπαν
 χάριεν ἔπει οἱ θήμος ἐκίπτετο' κινὸς ἀρῆσθαι
 σκυλῶτα δ' ἀντιθειοῖσιν ἐλιξάμενος Ἀλκίωνα
 "ὦ Λυκίοι, τί τ' ἄρ' εἴδε μεθίετε θουρίδος ἀλάτῃς,
 ἀργαλέον δὲ μοὶ ὅστι καὶ ἰσχυρὸν περ ὅστι 316

¹ ἄλλοτε Ἀλκμαῶνα ἢ ἄλλοτε.

young and strong but he lifted it on high and hurled it and he pierced the four-horned helmet and crushed together the bones of the head of Hector, and he fell as a diver from the high wall and his spirit left his bones. And Teucer smote Crastus, the stalwart son of Hecuba, as he rushed upon them with an arrow from the high wall where he saw his arm uncovered, and he stayed him from fighting. Back from the wall he crept secretly, that no man of the Achæans might mark that he had been smitten, and went over him humbly. But over Sarpedon came grief at Laertes departing so soon as he was ware thereof yet even so long as he not to fight he smote with a thrust of his spear Ascanius son of Hector with one aim and again drove forth the spear. And Ascanius following the spear fell headlong and almost hurrying he arose, dight with bronze. But Sarpedon with strong words caught him of the battlement and tugged and the whole length of it gave way and the wall above was left bare and he made a path for many.

But against him came Ajax and Teucer at the same moment. Teucer smote him with an arrow on the gleaming bosom of his shattering shield about his breast but Zeus warded off the fates from his eyes and that he should not be laid low at the ships' sterns. And Ajax crept upon him and thrust against his shield, but the spear-point passed not through, however he made him reel in his onset. So he gave ground a little space from the battlement yet withdrew not wholly. For his spirit begged to win him glory. And he wheeled about, and raised to the gods as Ilians. Ye Ilians whatsoever are ye thus since in furious combat I heard so it for me.

μοῖνε βῆξαμένη θεοβαί παρὰ νηυσὶ κελυθῶν
 ἀλλ' ἐφουαρτεῖτε πλινθῶν δέ τε ἔργον ἄμενον."

"Ὡς εἶπ'· αἱ δὲ ἀνακτορὶ ὑπὸ δεισασσας ὁμοκλίῃ
 μάλλον ἐπεβρίσαν βουλῆφυρον ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα,
 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐκαρτυκαστο φάλαγγας 415
 τειχεὸς ἐντασθεν, μέγα δὲ σφίσι φαινετο ἔργον.
 οὔτε γὰρ ἰόθιμοι Λυκίοι Δαναῶν ἔδυναντο
 τεῖχος βῆξαμεναι θεοβαί παρὰ νηυσὶ κελυθῶν,
 οὔτε ποτ' αἰχμηταὶ Δαναοὶ Λυκίους ἔδυναντο
 τειχεὸς ἀφ' ὤσασθαι, ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλασθεν. 420
 ἀλλ' ὥς τ' ἀμφ' αὔρουσι θυ' ἀνέρε βηριασθον,
 μετρ' ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες, ἐπιζυνε ἐν ἀρουρῇ,
 ὡς τ' ἀμυγρὸν ἐνὶ χωρῇ ἐριζήτων περὶ ἴσθι,
 ὡς ἄρα τοὺς διεργὼν ἐπαλξίης αἱ δ' ὑπὲρ αὐτέων
 δρῶν ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοείας 425
 ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαμπρὰ τε πτερνεύα.
 πολλοὶ δ' οὔταζοντο κατὰ χροᾶ νηλὶ χαλκῷ,
 ἥμιν ὅτε στροφέντι μεταφρενα γυμνωθεῖη
 μαρταμένην, πολλοὶ δὲ διαμπερὲς ἀσπίδος αὐτῆς
 παντὴ δὴ πύργου καὶ ἐπαλξίης αἵματι φωτῶν 430
 ἔρραδαν' ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπὸ Τρωῶν καὶ Ἀχαιῶν·
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ἔδυναντο φέβον ποιήσαι Ἀχαιῶν,
 ἀλλ' ἔχον ὡς τε ταλάντα γυνὴ χερσὶν αἰσθητῆς,
 ἥ τε σταθμὸν ἔχουσα καὶ εἰρὸν ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει
 ἰσαζούσ', ὅσα πᾶσιν ἀνέκει μισθὸν ἀρηται 435
 ὡς μὲν τῶν ἐπὶ ἴσθι μόχη τέτατο πτολεμὸς τε,
 πρῶν γ' ὅτε δὴ Ζεὺς εὖδος ὑπέρτερον Ἴκτορι δῶκε
 Πριαμῶνι, ὅς πρῶτος ἐσθλάτο τειχὸς Ἀχαιῶν
 574

how mighty as ever I be, none to breach the wall,
and make a path to the ships. Nay, fare at them
with me: the more men the better work.

So spake he, and they armed with fear of the
revenge of their king, pressed on the more around
about their counsels, and a fig and an Argive over
against them made strong the battlements on the
wall, and before them was set a mighty wire. For
now we could the king, it is better to see the wall
of the Danaans, and make a path to the ships, nor
ever could the Danaan warriors thrust back the
Trojans from the wall, when once they had drawn
up thereto. But as two men with increasing
push in hand strive about the wallmark stones in a
common bow, and in a narrow space contend each
for the equal share, even as did the battlements
had these a part, and over them they assailed the
Trojans, like leaders about one another's breasts,
the round shields and fluttering targets. And many
were wounded in the flesh by thrusts of the pattern
bronze, both whosoever any turned and his back
was left bare as they fought, and many clean
through the very shield. Yea, everywhere the wall
and battlements were spattered with blood of men
from both sides, from Trojans and Achaeans alike.
Howbeit, even so they could not put the Achaeans
to rout, but they held their ground, as a careful
woman that laboureth with her hands at spinning,
hatcheth the beam and smooth the weight and the
wheel in either way, making them equal, that she
may win a meagre wage for her children. So every
was strained the war and battle won. Zeus over-
ruled the gods of victory to Hector son of Priam,
that was first to leap upon the wall of the Achaeans.

ἦσαν δὲ διαπρίκτων Τρῶεςσι γυναιῶν
 ἄρυσθ', ἰπποδάμοι Τρῶες, ριγνυσθε δὲ τείχος 408
 Ἀργεῖων καὶ κτησὶν ἐπὶ τε θισπιδασε σὺρ
 ἴδε φητ' ἐποτρυνών, αἱ δ' οὐκ οὐκ πάντες ἀκούον.
 ἴδυσαν δ' ἐπὶ τείχεσσι δόλλεσσι· οἱ μὲν ἔπειτα
 προσσάων ἐπιβάντων ἀκαχμένα δοῦρατ' ἔχοντες,¹
 ἔκτωρ δ' ἀσπαζας λαὸν φέρειν, ὅς ῥα πυλάων 412
 ἐσθῆκε προσθε, πρυμνὸς παχὺ, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεν
 ὄξυς ἔην· τὸν δ' οὐ κε δεῦ' ἀνέρε δ'· μὲν ἄριστος
 ῥιπιδίῃσιν ἐπ' ἀμαζαν ἐπ' οὐδὲτος ὀχλοπείαν,
 οἷος γὰρ βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὁ δὲ μὲν ῥέα παλλε καὶ οἷος
 τὸν αἰελαφρον ἐθήκε ἥρωνον παῖς ἀγκυλομήτει' 416
 ὡς δ' ὅτε ποιμήν ῥέα φέρει ποικίλον ἄρσενος οἷος
 χερσὶ λαβὼν ἔτερη, ὀλίγον τέ μιν ἄχθος ἐπείγει,
 ὡς ἔκτωρ ἴδυσσάντων φέρε λαὸν ἀείρας,
 αἱ ῥα πυλάες εἰρηντὸ πύκα στιβαρὺς ἀσπίδας,
 διελκίδας ἰσθλῆας· δοιοὶ δ' ἄντροστέν ὄχτους 420
 εἶχον ἐπημοῖδοι, μίαν δὲ κλήϊς ἐπαρτρει
 στήθεϊ μάλ' ἐγγυς ἦεν, καὶ ἐρείσαντος βάλε
 μέσσης,
 εὖ διαίης, ἴνα μὴ αἱ ἀφαιροτέρων βέλος εἴη,
 ῥήξει δ' ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων θείροισι πέσσει δὲ λιθὸς εἴσω
 βροθοσπύγῃ, μέγα δ' ἀμφὶ πυλάεσσιν ἔκτορ' 424
 ὄχλῃσιν
 ἐσθίεσθων, σπινθὲς δὲ δύναντες ἄλλυδις ἄλλη
 λαοὶ ὑπὸ ῥίπτῃ· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἐσθίειρε φαιδύμος ἔκτωρ
 κινετὶ θοῇ ἀταλάντῃ ὑπὸ πῦρ λαμπρὸν δὲ χαλεπὸν
 σμερδαλέω, τὸν ἔιστο περὶ χροῖ, δοιὰ δὲ χερσὶ
 δοῦρ' ἔχεν· οὐκ ἔστιν τι μιν ἐρυκτικὸν ἀντιβαλῆσθαι 428

¹ αἰετῶντος ἔχοντες, τὸν αἰετῶντος αἰετῶντος ἔχοντες.

² I in this was rejected by Zschütz, Ansteth, and Ansteth.

He uttered a piercing shout calling aloud to the
 Tatars. *Rise ye, horse-taming Tatars, break
 the wall of the Argives and bring among the ships
 victorious bearing fire.*

So quick he urged them on, and they all leaped
 with their ears and rushed straight upon the wall in
 one mass, and with sharp spears in their hands
 mounted upon the promontory. And Hector grasped
 and bore a stone that lay before the gate such as
 the hand but sharp at the point, not even might
 two men, the mightiest of the folk, have upheaved it
 from the ground upon a main, even such as mortals
 now are, yet he did he wield it even so, and
 the din of crashing crashing stones made it
 light for him. And as when a shepherd easy
 breath the force of a ram taking it in one hand,
 and but little doth the weight thereof burden him,
 even so Hector leaped up the stone and bore it straight
 against the doors that guarded the cave and strong
 fitted gates—double gates they were, and big,
 and two comes bare he flung them, and a single
 bolt fastened them. He came and stood hard by,
 and planting himself smote them full in the midst,
 setting his feet well apart that his feet might lose
 no strength, and he braced off both the hinges, and
 the stone fell within by its own weight and had
 groined the gates on either side, nor did the bars
 hold fast, but the doors were dashed apart this way
 and that beneath the weight of the stone. And
 gazing Hector leapt within, his face like sudden
 night, and he shone in terrible bronze wherewith
 his body was clothed about, and in his hands he bore
 two spears. None that met him could have had

νόσφι θεῶν, ὅτ' ἐσᾶλτο πύλας· πυρὶ δ' ὅσσε δεδήει.
 κέκλετο δὲ Τρώεσσι ἐλιθάμενος καθ' ὄμιλον
 τεῖχος ὑπερβαίνειν· τοὶ δ' ὀτρύνοντι πίθοντο
 αὐτίκα δ' οἱ μὲν τεῖχος ὑπέρβασαν, οἱ δὲ κατ'
 αὐτὰς

πυρρὰς ἐσέχυντο πύλας· Δαναοὶ δὲ φόβηθεν 470
 νῆας ἄνα γλαφυράς, ὁμάδος δ' ἀλίσστος ἐτύχθη.

him back, none save the gods, when once he leapt within the gates, and his two eyes blazed with fire. And he wheeled him about in the throng, and called to the Trojans to climb over the wall; and they hearkened to his urging. Forthwith some clomb over the wall, and others poured in by the strong-built gate, and the Danaans were driven in rout among the hollow ships, and a ceaseless din arose.

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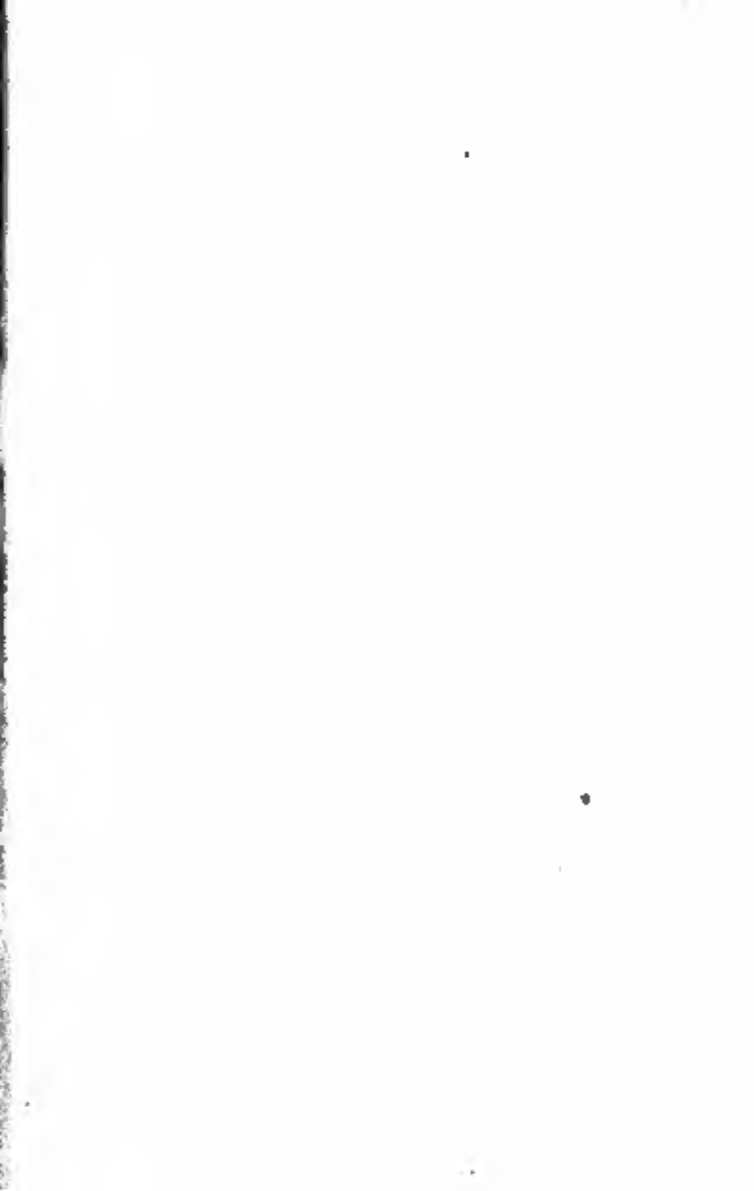
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